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1984 Survey & Planning Grant

PART II - PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL Inventory Forms



submitted August 30, 1985 to
Massachusetts Historical Commission



Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Redevelopment Authority

COVER PHOTO: St. Alphonsus St.
View of east side of street, looking northeast from Calumet St.
Carol Kennedy
Boston Landmarks Commission
1985

1984 Survey & Planning Grant

PART II - PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL

Inventory Forms



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Massachusetts Historical Commission



Mission Hill
Medical Area
865L II
1985

Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Redevelopment Authority

COVER PHOTO: St. Alphonsus St.
View of east side of street, looking northeast from Calumet St.
Carol Kennedy
Boston Landmarks Commission
1985

PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL
INVENTORY FORMS

Prepared by

Rosalind Pollan
Edward Gordan

for

THE BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

August 1985

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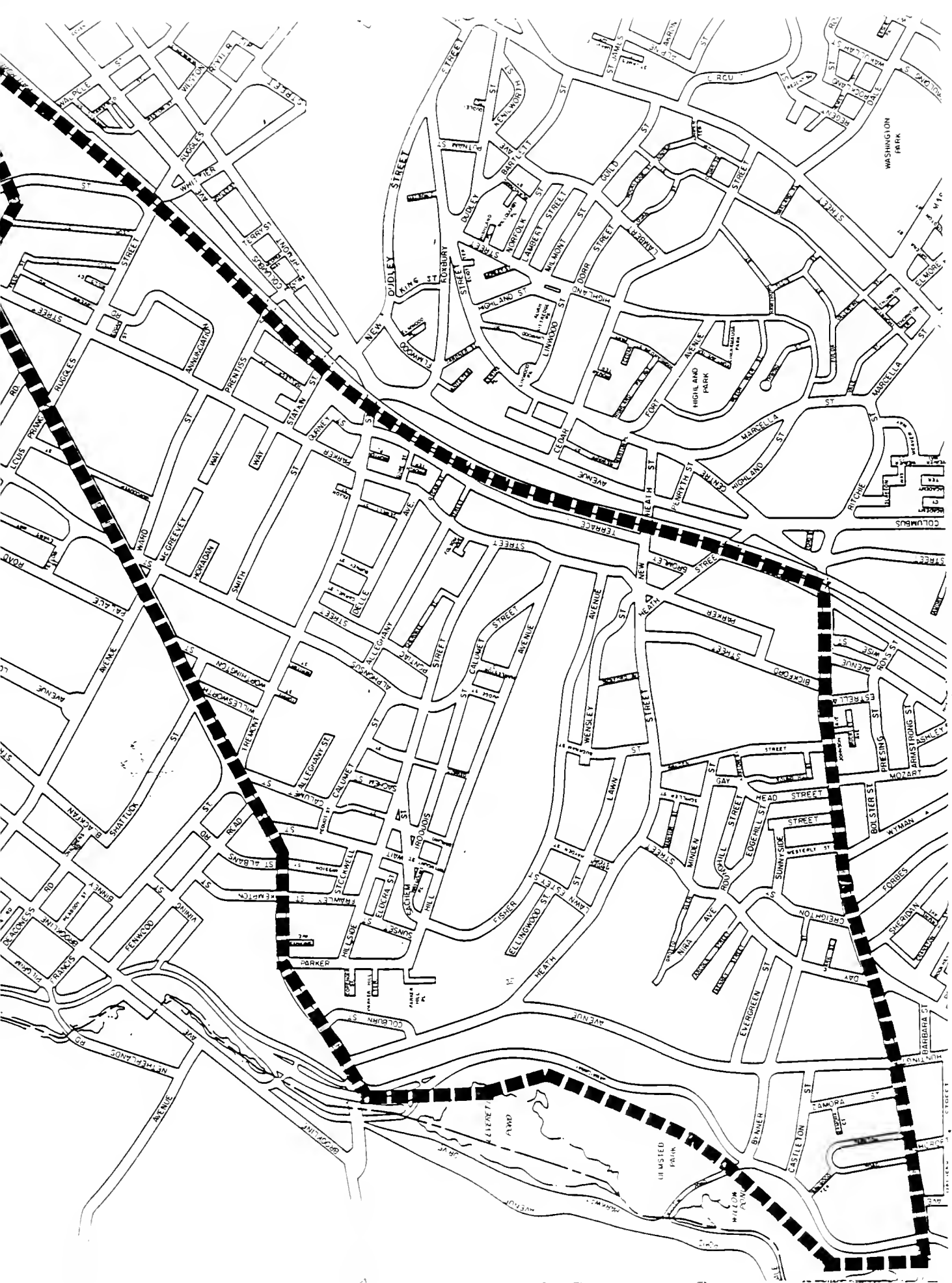
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I. INTRODUCTION

II. METHODOLOGY

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Evaluation - Recording
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III. BUILDING INFORMATION FORMS



MAP I Parker Hill/Mission Hill STUDY AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Study, conducted from September 1984 to July 1985, was administered by the Boston Landmarks Commission, with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, through the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connelly, Chairman, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.* The local share of the project was provided by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the City of Boston Environment Department and Historic Boston, Incorporated. The study was conducted by Rosalind Pollan and Edward Gordon, architectural historians and consultants to the Boston Landmarks Commission. Staff supervision and support were provided by Judith B. McDonough, Director of Survey and Planning and Carol Kennedy, Assistant Survey Director.

The goal of the project was to undertake an in-depth architectural and historical survey of the Parker Hill/Mission Hill study area and to make recommendations for National Register listings and Boston Landmark designations. Specific goals included preparation of individual information forms for certain selected buildings of architectural or historic significance, as well as evaluating the relative significance of each building for which a form was prepared.

The method of recording and evaluating buildings, as explained in the Methodology section, follows the pattern established in the previous phases of the Comprehensive Boston Preservation Study conducted by the Boston Landmarks Commission and begun in 1977.

The boundaries of the 1984-5 Parker Hill/Mission Hill Study Area are shown on Map I.

* However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, or the Massachusetts Historical Commission, nor does the mention of trade names of commercial products constitute endorsement of recommendation by the Department of the Interior, or the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

II. METHODOLOGY

General Procedures

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Study essentially consisted of three procedures: field survey, documentary research, and evaluation. The field survey of all properties within the study area was conducted on foot. Approximately 3,000 structures were visually surveyed. In addition, the style, material, and type of each building were recorded on a 100-scale, figure 5 photogrammetric base map. The key to this map can be found in Appendix II. The second procedure involved documentary research using Boston archives, libraries, Suffolk and Norfolk County Deeds, and relevant repositories, to investigate primary and secondary sources. The third procedure was evaluation of the entire survey which resulted in recommendations for preservation activity.

Because of the considerable number of structures within the survey area, the decision was made to record buildings or areas of particular historic and/or architectural significance using the standard Boston Landmarks Commission Building Information form (Appendix I). Buildings selected for inclusion in these forms were marked on a 400-scale map by black dots with accompanying notations of inventory form numbers.

Parker Hill/Mission Hill was divided into the following sub-areas which were primarily determined by historic research and topographical divisions: Centre Street/Heath Street, Evergreen Street, Mission Hill Triangle, Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope, Parker Hill/ Mission Hill Triple Decker District, Round Hill Street/Sunnyside Street, Tremont Street. (See Map II).

Recording and Evaluation

Individual Buildings - Building Information Forms were completed for 198 individual structures, using the following criteria in the selection process (map IV):

1. Uniqueness in Parker Hill/Mission Hill,
2. Good examples of an architectural style and/or type
3. Association with important national or local events or personalities
4. Prominent visual landmarks

Districts - Were evaluated on the basis of the distinctiveness of individual buildings and cohesiveness of the streetscape, and in some instances, the historical significance of the area. Whenever possible, buildings were grouped into National Register districts rather than singled out for individual listing (Map III).

Research Procedure

Research was focused on determining date or date range, architect and/or builder, original property owners and original appearance of buildings recorded on individual forms, as well as sequence of neighborhood development and street development pattern. The investigation procedure followed these general stages:

1. Field observation and building description.
2. Examination of building permits.
3. Examination of maps, and atlases using the collections at the Boston Public Library, Boston Athenaeum, Bostonian Society, S.P.N.E.A., and Massachusetts State Library.
4. Examination of Boston directories, as well as histories of Parker Hill/Mission Hill.
5. Deed research at the Suffolk and Norfolk County Registries of Deeds.
6. Examination of local newspapers including the Boston Transcript, Boston Globe, and the Boston Pilot.
7. Examination of photographs and views in the collections of the Boston Public Library-Print Department, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Bostonian Society.

Photography - Photographs were taken for buildings described on individual Building Information Forms. These photographs were taken by both consultants.

Information Organization - The 100-scale maps (Building Style/Material/Type) and copies of all building information forms will be kept on file at the office of the Boston Landmarks Commission and will be available for consultation. Building information forms are organized in a loose-leaf notebook and are further arranged alphabetically by street address. These building Information Forms, which are numbered using a system adopted for all survey and inventory purposes in Boston (Appendix III), are also available for study at the Boston Landmarks Commission. Duplicate building information forms also will be kept on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, The Boston Public Library-Art Department, The Bostonian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Library of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Library of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

A file on architects, builders, and developers active in The Fenway was organized with information recorded on 3x5 index cards and subsequently transferred to type listing arranged alphabetically by name. This list will be available for consultation at the Landmarks Commission and copies at the agencies and institutions previously listed.

The buildings selected were next evaluated as to relative architectural and historical importance using the six-category system outlined in the following section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE SYSTEM
with Criteria and Explanation of Groupings

I. Highest Significance

Buildings in Group I are considered to have national significance

- * as buildings associated with Boston history, particularly the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods,
- * as nationally known examples of the work of Boston architects, or
- * as examples of particular building styles or types which became prototypes for similar buildings throughout the nation or which are rare throughout the nation.

All buildings in this category merit designation as Boston Landmarks and as individual listings in the National Register of Historic Places, and in the State Register of Historic Places. Designation as a Boston Landmark involves protection against demolition and involves design review of proposed exterior alterations. Outstanding interior spaces can also be specially designated as Landmarks. Listing in the National Register provides more limited protection against demolition or adverse impact from Federal action and allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Register provides building with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

II. Major Significance

Buildings in this category are considered to have highest significance to the City of Boston, the Commonwealth and the New England Region

- * as the city's most outstanding examples of their style or building type, distinguished for high architectural quality and high degree of intactness,

- * as early or rare examples of the use of a particular style or building technology in Boston,
- * as the best examples of the work of major Boston architects,
- * as buildings outstanding in their setting, with particular urban design value, or
- * as buildings of the highest regional or local historical significance.

Although often less well known than buildings in Group I, these buildings are considered to meet the criteria for designation as Boston Landmarks, as well as being potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic places and the State Register of Historic Places. Designation as a Boston Landmark involves protection against demolition and involves design review of proposed exterior alterations. Outstanding interior spaces can also be specially designated as Landmarks. Listing in the National Register provides more limited protection against demolition or adverse impact from Federal action and allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Register provides building with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

III. Significant

All buildings in Group III are considered to be of significance to the City of Boston

- * as fine examples of the work of Boston architects
- * as buildings which make an important contribution to the character of a street or area
- * as buildings with strong historical associations with major Boston industries, organizations, institutions, or events, or

- * as fine examples of a particular style or building type.

There are a large number of buildings in this group. Some may meet the criteria for designation as Boston Landmarks, and these have been subcategorized as Group III, Further Study. If finding after further study that buildings are significant to the Commonwealth, or the New England region as well as to the City of Boston, they may be designated as Landmarks.

All buildings in Group III are considered eligible for individual or district listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as such would also be eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. Listing in the National Register provides all Group III buildings with limited protection against demolition or adverse impact as the result of Federal action and also allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Historic Register provides buildings with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

IV. Notable

Buildings in Group IV are considered important to the character of their particular street, neighborhood, or area

- * as an integral part of a visually cohesive streetscape or integral element within a district,
- * as buildings with some individual architectural distinction, whether because of their materials, craftsmanship or detailing,
- * as the best examples in their area of a particular style or building type, or
- * as buildings with some local historical significance.

Buildings in Group IV are not considered significant enough to be designated as Boston Landmarks or to be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, or State Register of Historic Places. If they are located within a National Register District, the building owner is allowed to take advantage of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. The property is protected from adverse impacts as a result of Federal or state action through an environmental review process.

V. MINOR

Buildings in Group V are of little architectural or historical interest but may be considered to make a minor contribution to the streetscape

- * as buildings which are compatible with surrounding structures in scale, style, materials or fenestration patterns, or

- * as buildings with some architectural interest or integrity.

Buildings in Group V are not considered eligible for designation as Boston Landmarks or for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If they fall within a National Register District and the building is considered to have enough integrity and relate sufficiently to the significance themes of the nominated district, the building owner is allowed to take advantage of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. The property is protected from adverse impacts as a result of Federal or state action through an environmental review process.

VI. Non-Contributing

Buildings in Group VI are considered to be visual intrusions, incompatible with the surrounding urban fabric. If these buildings are located within National Register districts, they can be exempted from tax penalties for demolition and they are not eligible for tax incentives for rehabilitation.

ADDRESS #8 Alleghaney St. Terrace St.

NAME

presentoriginal Parker Hill / Mission Hill
North SlopeMAP No. 2QN-8ESUB AREA (Alleghaney - Ruggles
St.)DATE c. 1868Boston Directories
source

ARCHITECT

sourceBUILDER James Field-attrib.sourceOWNER James Field
originalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 6/1/84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF bell-cast cupola dormers main facade
mansardMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Single family, side hall plan, Italianate/Mansard house w/
modern shingle siding, 3 bay main facade (narrow). Recessed entrance displays
bracketed and dentillated door hood. Windows are simply enfr., contain 2/2 sash.
Octagonal window on side (west) wall apparently recent add. Bell cast mansard
roof exhibits central gabled dormer, retains slate shingles.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2602 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is the eastern most member of a trio of 1860's dwellings lining the southern side of Alleghaney St., between Parker and Terrace Sts. It is part of Alleghaney St.'s interesting collection of Italianate/Mansard houses.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It was built c.1868 for and apparently by James Field, carpenter. He is 1st listed on Alleghaney St. (originally Parker Pl.) and, for that matter in Roxbury, in 1869. Field lived here until the early 1880's. He is listed in late 19thc. Boston Directories as a carpenter since the late 1840's the eastern and northern slopes of Mission Hill had been inhabited by residents employed in Roxb. building trades. Alleghaney St was set out in 1845-the segment between Parker and Terra Sts. was cut through Wm.G.Lewis' lands. House construction activity began in 1847 and was triggered in part by the coming of the Boston-Providence R.R. to the area in 1834 (station at Roxbury Crossing by early 1840's. As early as the 1820's Stony brook Valley was becoming industrial center initially w/tanneries, an iron foundry-later hemp manufacturing, tallow mfg and breweries.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Map-1852 McIntire
Atlases-173, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories-late 19thc.

ADDRESS #10 Alleghaney St. COR.NAME present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North SlopeMAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Puggles)DATE c.1860-61 Norfolk Deeds
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER Frances Swift
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill. 17.6/1.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Single family, side hall plan, Italianate frame vernacular dwelling. Narrow, 3-bay main facade, clad w/wood shingles. Bracketed door hood and simply enframed windows containing 2/2 wood sash. Enclosed by gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor - moderate drasticCONDITION good - fair poor LOT AREA 3605 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Front, side yards attractively landscaped with old cobblestones.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is the centerpiece of a trio of modestly scaled 1860's dwellings bordering the south side of Alleghaney St., between Parker and Terrace Sts. It is a straight forward example of a side hall plan, gable roofed Italianate frame vernacular house. Built c.1860-61, its original owner was Francis Swift, Norrocco Dresser. This house's lot was carved from the Walter C. Reed house lot in 1860.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The cupola topped Reed House is still extant two houses to the west at the corner of Parker and Alleghaney St. (see form on 774 Parker St.). Swift paid Feed \$11.35 for this lot on May 14, 1860. Feed, in turn, sold it to George F. Folsom on May 2, 1865, for \$1,300.00. (see Norfolk Deeds 287:28, 332:90). Presumably, George Folsom was related to the carpenters Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom of nearby Folsom Ave (see form on 3-4 Folsom Ave.) George F. Folsom was a pattern maker during the early 1860's. By 1866 he was employed by the Boston and Providence railroad as a carpenter. In 1870 he was employed as this R.R. Supt. of Bridges. From c. 1885-at least 1906, this house was owned by Theodore Bengstrom, fresco painter.

Alleghaney St. was set out in 1845 (see Norfolk plan 156:9 and 202:3). The segment of Alleghaney St. between Alleghaney and Terrace St. was originally called PARKER PLACE. House construction on Parker Pl. occurred during the 1850's and 60's, triggered in part by the coming of the Boston and Providence R.R. to the area in 1834 (1st station at nearby Roxbury Crossing c. 1840.) The expansion of Stony Brook Valley industries during the 1850's also encouraged house construction activity on the northern and eastern slopes of Park Hill/Mission Hill. Francis Swift, Morocco dresser may have worked at the Morocco Factory at Roxbury Crossing, just a few blocks to the north.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (a. part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Directories, 1860's-80's
Norfolk Deeds, 202:3, 287:28, 332:90

ADDRESS 14 Alleghaney St. near Parker St.
COR. _____NAME _____
present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
North SlopeMAP No. 20N-0E SUB AREA Alleghaney / Ruggles
C.1865 Norfolk Deeds, Direct. StDATE _____
source _____ARCHITECT _____
source _____BUILDER A.W. and H.A. Folsom, attrib.
source _____OWNER George F. Folsom
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION HILL 11. 2/6, 6/6 . 84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic and basementROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan, Italianate house, constructed of wood, 2 1/2 stories, gable roof w/return eaves. Granite entrance steps, small porch w/ slat work railings, chamfered posts, octagonal bay w/brackets are in evidence on 2-bay street facing gable-also simply enframed windows, round headed attic window.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good ← fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3261 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on eastern slope of Mission Hill, tree shaded lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c.1865, this unpretentious Italianate frame vernacular house is part of Alleghaney St.'s collection of solid, well crafted mid-late 19thc. dwelling. As early as 1845, Alleghaney St was laid out through portions of the old Billings' and Lewis/Dudley estates. The segment of Alleghaney St. between Parker and Terrace Sts. was originally called Parker Place.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(see Waldo Higginson Pln of 7/5/1844, Norfolk 149:287). This house's original owner was George F. Folsom. He is listed in late 1860's directories as Supt. of bridges, Boston and Providence R.P. (the old B.F.R.R. tracks are located one block to the east of this house). George F. Folsom purchased this lot from an Albert Brown of Kingston, N.H. on 8/18/1865. George F. Folsom was presumably a member of Mission Hill's Folsom family of carpenters - this house may represent the work of Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom. (see Folsom Ave form). Folsoms settled on Mission Hill beginning c. 1847. In any event #14 passed to Alfred Ziegler, trimmings manufacturer in 1871 (see Norfolk Deeds and Suffolk Deed 1054:212, 5/6/1871). Ziegler paid Folsom \$1,632.00 for this property. Alfred Ziegler owned a silk factory which was located just a short walk from Alleghaney St. on the Stony Brook off Pynchon St. By 1890, an E. McCormick owned this property.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntyre Map
Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Norfolk Deeds - 149:287 (lot #7)
Suffolk Deeds - 1054:212
Boston, Roxb. direct. - 1860's 70's



ADDRESS 34-36 Alleghaneey St. nr. Parker ST
COR. _____NAME _____
present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPEMAD No. 20N*9E SUB AREA (Alleghaneey-Puggles)c.1858-1860 Norfolk Deeds 272:117 and 302:126
source _____ARCHITECT _____
source _____DESIGNER William R. Huston
source _____ARCHITECT Calvin E. Wilkins
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL / Mission Hill
#11 - 3/1, 5/6 .84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansardROOF bell-cast mansard cupola — dormers 3 on MF, 2 on sidesMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards slate shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION T-plan, mansard double house w/Italianate elements. 4-bay MF w/2-bay side walls, clapboards intact. Paired center entrances w/19thc. multi panel double doors open on to porch w/chamfered posts and pilasters, flight of wooden stairs. In general fully enframed windows w/2/2 wood sash, small brackets under sills, pair of arched windows w/hood lintels above entrances. Quoins, side and fascia boards define edges. Dormers w/steep slopes. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic slate shingles intact.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 34-2879, 36-2871 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally significant as a solid, well preserved Italianate/ mansard double house w/attractive entrance porch, appealing Italianate elements (e.g. quoins) distinctive Mansardic bell-cast roof configuration.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	X	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#34-36 Alleghaney St. was built c.1858-1860 for Roxbury painter Calvin B. Wilkins. Its lot was part of the Samuel Billings estate (1833-1845). The Billings estate included both sides of Alleghaney St. from Parker St. to just beyond #80 Alleghaney St. On 1/1/1845 Thomas Thacher, merchant and Wm. Gill Billings, merchant bought this parcel (Norfolk, 155;89) and divided it into 28 lots (see Wm. A. Garbett plan dated 12/11/1858, Norfolk 270;320 and earliest plan showing Alleghaney St. dated May 10, 1845 - Chas. Whitney, part of lot 2 - Norfolk 156;9)

ON 12/11/1858, Calvin B. Wilkins, Roxbury house painter paid Wm. R. Huston, Roxbury "carpenter and builder" \$1,500.00 for this lot. (lot #3 on Garbett plan). Presumably, Huston built this house. He was active in Roxb. building trades from the early 1850's - mid 1860's.

In 1858 he worked at "Eustis near Washington St. and resided at 117 Dudley St. THE Huston-Wilkins deed stipulated that a path 5' wide had to be set out along the Alleghaney side of the lot. In addition, "no blacksmith shop, steam planing mill etc. Could be built on this lot. The first mention of a building on this property occurs in a mortgage between Wilkins and a George Torrey dated 10/26/1861. (Norfolk, 302;126). Calvin Wilkins' wife, Abigail, lived here until her death in 1880 - later owners included Eliz. Ann Morey of Newton.

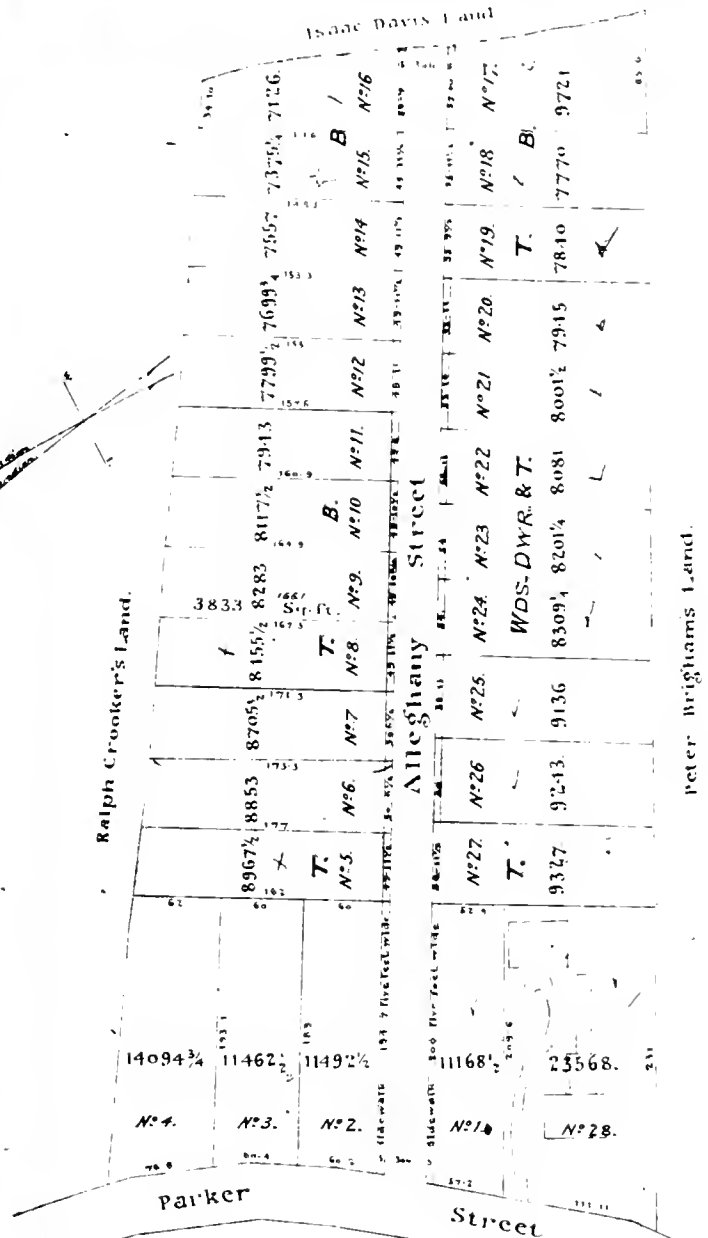
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and The Nelson Curtis heirs by 12/27/1892 - Suffolk; 2103:415

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895
Boston and Roxbury Directories - 1850's, 60's
Norfolk Deeds - 155:89, 270:320, 272:117, 302:126
Suffolk Deeds - 2103:415



Plan of Building Lots
in Roxbury,
belonging to
Messrs. Thacher and Billings.

Surveyed May 10th 1845
Scale of feet to an inch, by Charles Whitney, Roxbury

To be Sold Wednesday, May 21st at 4 o'clock P.M.

Henry H. Wilson
C.E.

Boston, June 8, 1844
Copied with additions in the Office of
Garrett & Wood, Surors
Roxford, Litch, Boston.

Petitioners, Commissioners

ADDRESS 40 Alleghaney St COR. near Parker st

NAME present original Parker Hill/Mission North Slope Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (ALLEGHANEY to Ruggles St.)
c.1859-60 Norfolk Deeds, 275:157 and 292:12
source



TECT source

DER Wm. R. Huston, Dav. Rickaby-275:157
source

R David Rickaby
original present
PARKER HILL/ 11. 3/2
PHOTOGRAPHS MISSION HILL 10.6/2.84

TYPE. (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus bsemnt, attic

ROOF Mansard cupola - dormers 2 on MF

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone) Foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1 1/2 story, Irregular plan, Mansard dwelling w/pudding stone basement, 3-bay MF, center entrance opens on to wooden porch and is surmounted by hood w/ unusually large brackets. Simply enframed windows w/ 2/2 wood sash. Bell-cast mansard w/ pair of dormers. Polygonal bay projects from east wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor -> moderate) drastic modern asbestos sheathing modifications to orig. entr. enframe.

CONDITION (good -> fair) poor LOT AREA 5750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, this house is integral to the mid 19th c. character of Alleghaney St. It is part of this streets intriguing collection of c. late 1850's and 1860's Mansard dwellings. #40's early owners were associated with a variety of specialties within the Roxbury

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building trade. Built c.1859-1860, its original owner was Daniel Rickaby, ROXBURY slater-he paid WM.R.Huston, Roxbury "carpenter and builder" \$1,500.00 for this lot on 12/1/1858 (see lot #4, m.Garbett plan, May 17, 1858, Norfolk, 270:320). Presumably Huston and Rickaby were responsible for this house's construction. Buildings on this property are first noted in a deed of 10/2/1860-Thomas Marshall, Boston stucco worker paid Rickaby \$4,000.00 for this property (Norfolk 292:124). BY 1861 Marshall is listed as a builder - on 3/27/1861 he sold this house to Wm. H. Foran, stencil cutter at 8 Dock Sq. Boston, for \$5,500.00. Foran, in turn, sold it to Newman A. Brown of Lawrence, Ma. on 10/21/1865 for \$5,000.00. (Norfolk, 336:61). From 1867 until at least the mid 1890's, this was the home of John A. Thompson, partner in Taggart and Thompson, booksellers, 29 Cornhill (1860's) and Thompson Brown AND Co. (1870's). The above mentioned deeds stipulate that a path 5' wide had to be provided for a sidewalk along Alleghaney St. and that no blacksmith shops, steam planing mills etc could be erected on this lot. Alleghaney St. was set out as early as 1848, bisecting east-west the former Samuel Billings estate (1830's-40's).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1890, 1895
Roxb., Boston Directories-1850's-90's.
Norfolk Deeds-270:320, 292:124, 336:61, 359:277, 297:6

ADDRESS 44 Alleghaney St. COR. near Parker St.

NAME present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill
(North Slope)
MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles)

DATE c.1853 1852 Map
source

CHITECT source

UILDER A.W. and E.A. Folsom attrib.
source

ER Thomas Thacher
original present

TOGRAPHS MISSION Hill 11.3/4
10.6/3.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola only base extant dormers 2 on east slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story, sidehall plan Italianate frame vernacular house w/3-bay main facade-at least 2 rear ells. Replacement fr.door, altered entrance enframements, orig.granite steps intact. Simply en-framed windows w/6/6 and 2/2 wood sash. Pair of arched attic windows. Gable roof w/return eaves, paired brackets, cupola missing-Only base still extant.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic modern asbestos siding
alt.entr.treatments.

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 5750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#44 Alleghaney street is a solid example of early 1850's suburban housing in Roxbury, exhibiting elements of the Italianate frame vernacular style. Built c.1853, this house dates to the earliest phase of Alleghaney St's development as a residential enclave. This street was laid out as early as 1845. #44's first owner, Thomas THACHER, WAS also one

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Alleghaney Streets orig. developers. On 1/1/1845, THACHER and Wm. G. BILLINGS paid SAMUEL BILLINGS \$15,000.00 for a 6 1/2 acre parcel which encompassed #44's lot. (see Chas. Whitney plan, 5/10/1845, lot #5, Norfolk Deeds 156:9). Thacher and Billings carved 2^o house lots from this parcel which ran from Parker St to just beyond #80 and included both sides of Alleghaney St. Between 1845-1847 the title to this lot (#44, lot 5) was passed back and forth between Thomas Thacher, Boston merchant, and Alonzo W. and Henry Folsom, housewrights (see Norfolk Deeds, 176:268, 11/13/1847). Presumably the Folsoms were responsible for this house's construction. This house does not appear on the 1852 McIntyre map of Boston, Roxbury etc. - Thos. Thacher is first listed on Alleghaney St. in 1852. The main Thacher house was located on the north side of Alleghaney St on what is now Mission H.S. property. By 1860 Thos. Thacher is listed as president of the Cheshire and Rutland R.R. Thomas Jr. is listed as an employee of the Fulton Iron foundry in South Boston. Thachers owned this house until at least the 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection

National Register and
Architectural Conservation
District listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832, 1852
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1890, 1895
Roxbury Directories-1840's-60's.
Norfolk Deeds-156:0, 176:263

ADDRESS 48 Alleghaney St COR.NAME present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Buggles Sts.DATE c1866 Norfolk Co. Reg. Deeds 344:128
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER Alonzo W. Folsom attributed
sourceOWNER Alonzo W. Folsom (1866) Augustine W. Folsom (1882)
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
Mission Hill 10.6/4, 11.3/3.89TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate wood frame vernacular house composed of side hall plan main block and rear ell. rests on Roxbury pudding stone foundation. 2-bay main facade w/late 19thc double doors (multi panel) flanked by simple pilasters and surmounted by a 2-pane stained glass transom and bracketed door hood. To left of entrance is 2-story octag. bay (bays 2nd level is wider than lower level, appears to be later addition). 1st fl bay features Greek key motif and dentils. Gr. key repeated on gable's return eaves. 1-story octag. bay on east wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor - moderate drastic modern shingle sidingCONDITION good - fair poor LOT AREA 7557 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Shrub covered front yard, picket fence.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1866, this solid, well-crafted side hall plan Italianate house retains its original form, elements (including 19thc double doors, stained glass transom, door hood, fully enframed windows w/ 2/2 wood sash). and siting. Originally sheathed w/clapboards, it is presently covered w/asbestos siding. It is part of

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	<u>X</u>
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Alleghaney Street's interesting collection of mid 19thc. residences. (see forms on 34-34 and 72 Alleghaney St. for area's development.) #48 Alleghaney St has significant historical associations w/B Roxbury/ Boston photographer Augustine H. Folsom (ca. 1845-May 15, 1926). Augustine H. Folsom was born in Boston to Alonzo W. and Harriet (Soden) Folsom. ALONZO W. Folsom was a carpenter in partnership with his brother (?) Henry A. Folsom from c. 1840-1880's. Alonzo and Henry Folsom built the cupola topped Italian double house at #3, 4 Folsom Ave (cul de sac to south of Alleghaney St.). in 1847 (see form on Folsom Ave). The Folsoms along with the Thachers and Billings were among the first families to settle on Parker Hill/Mission Hills upper slopes during the mid 19thc. The Alleghaney St. area became an enclave of building trade workers beginning c. 1845-including carpenters, slaters, plumbers, masons, stucco workers, plasterers etc. In any event A.H. Folsom was raised at 3, 4 Folsom Ave. His father purchased #48 's lot on 7/13/1866 from William Eaton, lumber dealer for \$1300.00. The house appears on the 1873 Atlas labeled A.W. Folsom -- to the rear of the lot is a long rectangular shed labeled Photog. Views, undoubtedly indicating the photography studio of A.H.F. He is listed in the 1868 Boston Directory as a photographer (studio probably at 34 Bromfield St.) w/house at 62 St. James St. By 1869 he resided at rear, 105 Heath St. He is first listed on Alleghaney St in 1870.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This house is listed as #20 Alleghaney St. until 1879 when it is listed as #48. A.H.F. married Anstiss E. Folsom (ca. March 3, 1834-April 25, 1922) at an undetermined date. Mrs. Folsom had been born in Castine, Maine to Charles E. and Betsey Moore Rogers. She and A.H.F. had one surviving child, Harriet J. (Folsom) Hosford (ca. 1868-10/29/1938). A.H.F. bought #48 from his father on 12/20/1882 for 4,000.00. A.H.F. was a pioneer in the field of interior photography. According to Ellie Reichlin, S.P.N.E.A. librarian, A.H.F. worked for a real "in gro" of Back Bay clients including Lymans, Cabots, Careys etc. He was photographing the interiors of their mansions at a time (1870's, 80's) before formal interior

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906, 1915

Norfolk Deeds, 344:128, 156:9 (Plan of Alleghaney St.).

Suffolk Deeds, 1582:595

Boston Evening Transcript, May 11, 1926, p.9

Boston Directories, 1868-1926

S.P.N.E.A. File on A.H. Folsom.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing (as part of district)

#48 Alleghaney St,
SIGNIFICANCE continued

photography was in vogue .His work also predates photographing interiors for insurance purposes.AHF was also an important late 19th-early 20th c. view photographer .AHF's photographs of Mission Church and vicinity provide an important record of Parker Hill/Mission Hill during the late 19thc.--his late 1870's views of Mission Church show the area before extensive 1890's residential developement.Folsom's backyard studio dissappeared at some point between 1873-1884.The 1884 Atlas shows the rear portion of #48's lot devoid of structures.By 1890 an L-shaped frame stable is shown on the site of the studio.Folsom apparently transferred his studio to the main house.Folsom lived and worked at #48 Alleghaney St. from 1870-his death on 5/15/1926.He died at age 81 .At his death, AHF was retired and had a relatively small estate,consisting of about \$1500.00 in cash and equity in his home.

Death of Old-Time Photographer

A shock with which he was seized a few weeks ago resulted in the death in Roxbury this morning of Augustine H. Folsom, who was well advanced in years, and who was a native of and had always lived in Roxbury. His home was at 48 Alleghany street. In his early days he was a photographer. His nearest survivor is a daughter, Mrs. John T. Hosford, living in West Roxbury.

Boston Transcript May 15, 1926
page 9



ADDRESS #52 Alleghaney St. COR.

NAME

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE
Alleghaney - Regg
ST.

1868-69 Suffolk Deeds
source

ECT
source

WER
source

John Hastings
original present
Parker Hill /
GRAPHS MISSION HILL-10-6/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF low hip cupola only base intact dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, 2-story, Italianate house, clapboard clad w/low hip roof. Features encircling verandah (later add?) w/square posts, sawcut brackets, slat work balusters. 3-bay main facade w/center entrance (narrow glass transom). To right of fr. door is 2-story octagonal bay (Later add?). Windows retain 2/2 wood sash. Deep cornice w/paired brackets-visible at roof's center is base of missing cupola.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic cupola is missing

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 6292 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Hedge lined front yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#52 Alleghaney St is part of Alleghaney St's interesting collection of mid 19th c. houses. Exhibiting elements of the Italianate style,

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	<u>X</u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

this house was built 1868-69 for John Hastings. He was a partner in Hastings and Davenport, gilders, 8 Province St., Boston. On May 15, 1868, Hastings paid Thomas Carberry, brewer, \$1,700.00 for #52 Alleghaney's lot. Thomas Carberry's brewery was located at 1482 TREMONT ST. (adjacent to stone double mansard at 1472, 1474, torn down c. 1940's(?)). Carberry lived at 688 Parker St. during the 1860's. The Carberry-Hastings deed (Suffolk, 933:254) included several stipulations-Hastings received "a common right with the other abutters on Alleghaney St. to pass over said street and to drain under said street". He also had to provide land for a common side walk and agreed not to erect "black smith shops, steam planing or saw mills or other objectionable buildings". Apparently the last mentioned restrictions represent an effort to stem the expansion of Stony Brook Valley industries to the immediate east. In any event, Hastings is 1st listed on this street in 1870 and lived here until at least the mid 1890's. Alleghaney St. was set out in 1845, bisecting the old Samuel Billings estate. #52's lot appears as #7 on the Chas. Whitney plan for Alleghaney St-5/10/1845. (part of a 28 lot development owned by Thomas Thacher and Wm Gill Billings).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
conservation listing.
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories-1860's, 70's
Suffolk Deeds-933:254

ADDRESS # 56 Alleghaney St. COR. NAME present original Parker Hill/Mission HillMAP No. 20 N-9 E SUB AREA North Slope HillDATE c.1874-1883 Atlases Alleghaney - 1880's

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER A.W.Folsom -attributed

source

OWNER A.W FolsomPHOTOGRAPHS original present
Parker Hill/ 11. 3/5
MISSION HILL 10. 6/6.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard
straight sided mansard - 2 per slope
ROOF cupola dormers MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan mansard house, retains clapboards, possesses narrow, 3-bay main facade w/small entr.porch(Chamfered posts), 2-pane transom above dble doors. To left of entr. is octag.bay w/bracketed roof. Windows are fully enframed, w/small brackets at sills, 2/2 wood sash. Octagonal bay on east wall, 2 story ell w/flat roof to rear. Main block exhibits bracketed cornice(deep) and straight-sided mansard roof w/slate shingles intact. Also dentil course at cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor 9027 LOT AREA sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Tall fir tree in front of house, retains 18th c. wooded, rustic charm.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #56 Alleghaney St. is one of the most intact examples of an Italianate/Mansard house on Mission Hill. Together with its rustic setting, this house provides a glimpse of Mission Hill/Roxb. before extensive post 1880's residential development.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	X	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It was built for-and presumably by -Alonzo W.Folsom,carpenter, c1874-1883. The Folsom family lived on Mission Hill as early as 1847-Alonzo W. and Henry A.Folsom initially lived in the dble,cupola topped house at the head of nearby Folsom Ave.The Folsoms were evidently responsible for a number of dwellings on Mission Hill's north and east slopes (see form on Folsom Ave).Folsom apparently lived here after selling his Folsom St property after c.1875.He purchased this lot from the heirs of Thomas Thacher-this lot(#8 on Chas.Whitney plan of 11/29/1845.) APPEARS AS VACANT on the 1873 Roxb.Atlas.Alleghaney St. was set out in 1845,bisecting the Samuel Billings estate.Thomas Thacher,merchant and Pres. of the Chester and Rutland R.R.'s and WM.Gill Billings,merchant and founder of South Boston's Fulton Iron Works carved 28 parcels from the Billings estate (1845)-Thacher held on to all the lots on the north side of Alleghaney St. and several on the south side-including #56's lot.He died 3/11/1863. In any event,A.W.Folsom owned this house at least until the mid 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use potential for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities,

*Recommended for National Register
and architectural conservation
listing.
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local history records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories
Suffolk Deeds 241:67,156:9



ADDRESS 72 Alleghaney St COR. off Parker

NAME

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E

SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles)

DATE 1845-48

Norfolk Deeds 155:89/184:263
source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER A.W. and H.A. Folsom -attrib.

source

OWNER Henry Wellington

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
Mission Hill 10.5/1, 11.4/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement/attic

ROOF straight sided mansard cupola dormers 2 per slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Originally built as sidehall plan Greek Revival house w/
mansard roof as later addition. Noteworthy features include 2 tier Tuscan
Revival columned front porch, handsome entrance enframements, including
narrow sidelights, transom, raised moldings. To left of entrance is a pair
of tall windows. House crowned by c.1860's straight sided mansard w/
2 dormers per slope. Tall brick chimney rises from east slope.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic c.1860's mansard add.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 7550 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Retains rustic setting-old trees, picket
fence, land slopes off sharply to rear, side,

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

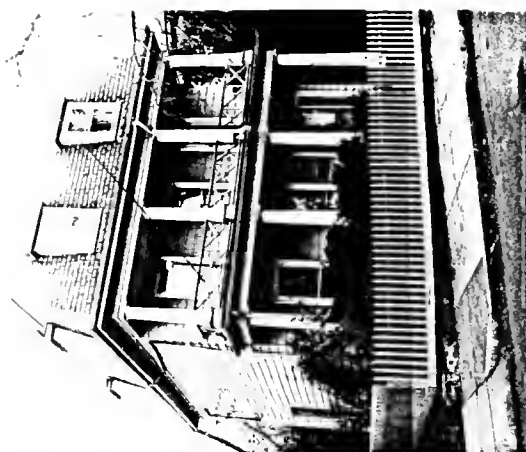
(Map)

Built as a Greek Revival, sidehall plan house
c.1845-1847/48, this house was "updated" c.1860's,
by the addition of a mansard roof. It is the only
mid 19th c. house on Mission Hill which possesses
a 2-tier Fluted Tuscan Revival ^{columned} front porch.
This house dates to the earliest phase of
Alleghaney St.'s development.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Alleghaney St. was laid out as early as 1845 through the former estate of Samuel Billings. This house's lot was part of a 6 1/2 acre parcel sold to Thomas Thacher and Wm. Gill Billings, Boston merchants, for \$15,000.00 by Samuel Billings on 1/1/1845. (Norfolk, 155:89). Thacher and Billings carved this parcel into 28 house lots. #72's land appears as Lot #12 on the Chas. Whitney plan of 5/10/1845. -the only buildings shown on this plan are a "mansion house and stable (no longer extant) at the NW corner of Parker and Alleghaney Sts. and an unlabeled structure in the middle of what is now the Mission U.S. site. In any event #72 was built c. 1845-48, presumably by Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom, housewrights - the Folsoms were responsible for their own double house at the head of Folsom Ave (1 block to the north) and several houses along Alleghaney St. (see form on #41 Alleghaney). Alonzo Folsom was active in Roxbury building trades until the 1870's. #72 is situated near the southern edge of a rise known during the mid 19th c. as Laurel Hill. On 1/1/1848, Thos. Thacher sold this lot "w/ the buildings there on" to Henry M. Wellington Boston merchant, for \$1,800.00 (Norfolk, 184:263). Wellington is listed in the 1850 Roxb. Dir. as an employee of the J.N. Dennison CO., "house at Roxbury (Dry Goods shop, 103 Milk St.) He sold this

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

house to a Joel C. Warner on 1/1/1854. (Norfolk, 232:87). Warner in turn sold it to Hugh M. Ewing on 7/30/1866 for \$4,000.00 (Norfolk, 344:282) - either the Warners or the Ewings added the mansard roof during the 1860's - perhaps to make the house more saleable or as an attempt by new owners to be more up to date - undoubtedly this house was orig. crowned by a gable. By the 1890's a W.G. Thacher owned this property.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps - 1852 McIntyre - appears as eastern most in trio of houses.
Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895
Boston, Roxbury Directories - 1840's - 70's
Norfolk deeds - 100:217; 155:89, 184:263; 232:87; 344:282

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation Listing
(as part of district)

PLAN OF BUILDING LOTS -1 IN- Roxbury,

NEARBY THAMES AND BILLINGS

Scale 50 feet to an inch.

Surveyed and plat by W. J. B. B. B.

CHARLES WHITNEY, Roxbury

Is to be sold by public auction, May 21st at 4 o'clock P.M.

H. J. P. H.

Chockers

Land

#72

ALLEGHANNEY ST

ALLEGHANNEY STREET

ALLEGHANNEY STREET



Am's Land

Is to be sold by public auction

ADDRESS #76 Alleghaney SCOR.

NAME present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney - Ruggles)

TE c.1891(?) w/earlier segments(?) Suffolk Deeds
source Norfolk Deeds, 1852 Map.

CHITECT source

ILDER source

Thacher heirs?
OWNER Dr. James Waldock?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 17.6/3

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt, attic

ROOF gambrel cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Commodious Queen Anne house w/distinctive, broad street facing gambrel gable, irregular plan, covered w/aluminum siding but compatible w/19th c. streetscape in terms of form, scale setting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5633 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

This house is difficult to "read;" as it is presently covered w/synthetic siding-in terms of form, its distinctive gambrel gabled profile suggests a date of c 1890's (Queen Anne-Shingle-Colonial Rev.) Norfolk Deeds and the 1852 McInitir Map indicate that a house has been located on this site since the mid 19thc.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house's lot appears as lot 13 on a plan of "Thacher and Billings Buildind Lots" dated May 21, 1845. This plan (Norfolk Deed 156:9) shows Alleghaney St. bordered by 28 lots. Thacher and Wm Gill Billings, merchants purchased this large tract from Samuel Billings in 1845. Thacher and Billings sold lot 13 "with the buildings thereon" to Mason P. Caswell of Roxb., housewright-Caswell may have been responsible for the construction of the original house on this lot. (He paid Thacher-Billings \$1,860.00 for this property on 12/1/1848, see Norfolk deed 184:262). Caswell did not own this property for very long-he sold it to Samuel D. Fuller on 1/19/1849 (N.D. 188:280). Fuller, in turn, sold it back to the Thachers on 7/16/1849. The 1852 McIntyre map shows 3 houses on the south side of Alleghaney St.-the house on the site of the preser #76 is shown as possessing a main block and rear ell-a plan similar to #72 Alleghaney St. #76 was not the main Thacher house in this development. The Thacher mansion was located at the NE corner of Alleghaney and Parker St. (no longer extant). Apparently a Dr. James Waldock was renting a house at #76 by 1873. Dr. Waldock paid Caroline B. Thacher \$1.00 for this property on 9/1890 (Suffolk Deed 1959:84, 85.) The present house may date to the early 1890's-an older house may be encased within the present structure.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
conservation listing.
(as part of district) J.*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire MAP
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Norfolk Deeds-156:9, 184:262; 188:280
Suffolk Deed 1959:84, 85.
Boston Directories

ADDRESS 80 Alleghaney COR. off Parker

NAME present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-'8E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE c.1850 Maps, plans, deeds
source

CHITECT source

ILDER A.V. and H.A. Folsom-attrib.
source

VER Thomas Thacher
original present

TOGRAPHS MISSION HILL 10.5/2, 11.4/3.84



TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemt / attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone — concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate frame vernacular house w/encircling verandah, gable roof w/return eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic porch appears to be late 19thc. add.

CONDITION good fair poor — LOT AREA 7294 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS situated opposite eastern terminus of Alleghaney St., retains rustic setting, old trees, interesting rock outcroppings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1850, this Italianate frame vernacular house dates to the earliest phase of Alleghaney St.'s development as a Residential enclave. It does not appear on the Chas. Whitney plan

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

5/10/1845(Norfolk,156:9) BUT does appear on the McIntyre map of Boston and Roxb. dated 1852. #80's land appears as lot #14 on the Whitney plan. This lot had been part of a 6 1/2 acre parcel owned by John Champney(pre 1833) and Samuel Billings(pre 1845). Boston merchants Thomas Champney and Wm. Gill Billings acquired the Samuel Billings parcel in 1/1/845 at a cost of \$15,000.00. Thacher and Billings sold this lot(along w/lot #6) TO Wm Eaton John Dupee w/ the buildings thereon for \$1,453.50 on 4/1/ 1851. (Norfolk,201:32)-this deed stipulated that no blacksmith shop, steam planing or saw mill could ever be erected on this property, that accommodations had to be made for a 5' wide sidewalk along Alleghany St. and that the premises could not be sold to the Irish. for 10 years. Wm. Eaton sold this house to Alonzo W. Folsom for \$3,600.00 on 6/2/1866. It remained in the Folsom family until at least the 1890's. Alonzo W. Folsom was a housewright active in Roxb. building trades from c1840-70's. He may have built #80-he and H.A. Folsom built the cupola-topped double house at the head of Folsom Ave(see form) in 1847 and several other early 1850's houses along ALLEGANY St.(see form on #44)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation Listing.
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852 McIntyre
Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895
Boston and Roxb. Direct. 1840's-1870's
Norfolk Deeds-155:89,188:280; 201:32,343: 58

ADDRESS #1 Alleghaney St. COR. Terrace St.

NAME

present

original Parker Hill/Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE

MAP No.

20M*9ESUB AREA (Alleghaney/Ruggles)
Roxbury Directories, 1852 map

FE

1855

source

HITECT

source

LDER

source

ER

Michael Killion

original

present

TOGRAPHS

Parker Hill / Mission Hill 11.1/3.84

TYPE

residential single
(non-residential)

double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)

2plus basement and attic

ROOF

bell-cast mansard

cupola

-2 on MFdormers 4 on Terrace St. side

MATERIALS

(Frame)

clapboards

shingles

stucco

asphalt

asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) brick

stone basement

concrete

iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular, side hall plan Italianate/Mansard house. Rises 3-stories from high Roxbury puddingstone basement to bell-cast mansard roof. 3-bay main facade features entrance w/ wooden steps/porch, 19th c double doors, bracketed door hood. To right of main entrance is pair of cornice headed windows-in general windows are more simply enframed w/ 2/2 wood sash. Terrace St facade exhibits paired entrances cut into high pudding stone *

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic may have been moved on to stone basement

CONDITION good fair poor

LOT AREA

c.18753321

sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on eastern slope of Mission Hill, hedge alongTerrace St. side.

*basement-entrances surmounted

by bracketed hood (w/ replacement

elements.). House culminates in

bell-cast mansard w/ slate

shingles, dormers, bracketed

cornice (Map) intact,

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1855, this is an interesting side hall plan Italianate frame vernacular house which is representative of Alleghaney St's earliest phase of development. Its mansard roof appears to be a later (c.1870) addition. THIS house's puddingstone basement is also

Moved; date if known c.1875

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a later feature, dating to c.1875 when this house was moved to 300m. Terra #1 Alleghaney St. was built c.1855 for Michael Killion, stone mason. He enjoyed a long career in Roxbury building trades from c.1840-1890. As early as October, 1846, Mr. Killion purchased #1's lot from Ivory McDaniel and Ivory Harmon, stonemasons, for \$913.07 (see Norfolk Deeds, 168:201). McDaniel and Harmon had purchased this lot two years earlier (10/28/1844, Norfolk 151:227) from M.G. Lewis. #1's lot appears as Lot #4 on a Waldo Higginson plan of July, 5 1844 (Norfolk, 149:287). The segment of Alleghaney St. between Parker and Terrace Sts. was originally called Parker Place. Along with the western segment of Alleghaney St it was set out in 1845. Michael Killion is first listed here in 1856. In c.1875, Killion lost the eastern third of his lot to the extension of Terrace St, to Gore St. The Killion house was moved a few feet to the west to accommodate this st. extension-the high pudding stone basement may date to this time, and probably represents the work of Michael Killion. He died c 1890. His widow Delia sold the northern portion of the house c.1891 and lived in the southern half until c.1910. The H.H. Moses plan of 12/18/1891 indicates that the house was divided into 2 portions and a stable (no longer extant) is shown to the rear. (see Suffolk Deeds 2039:139)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District)
(as part of district)

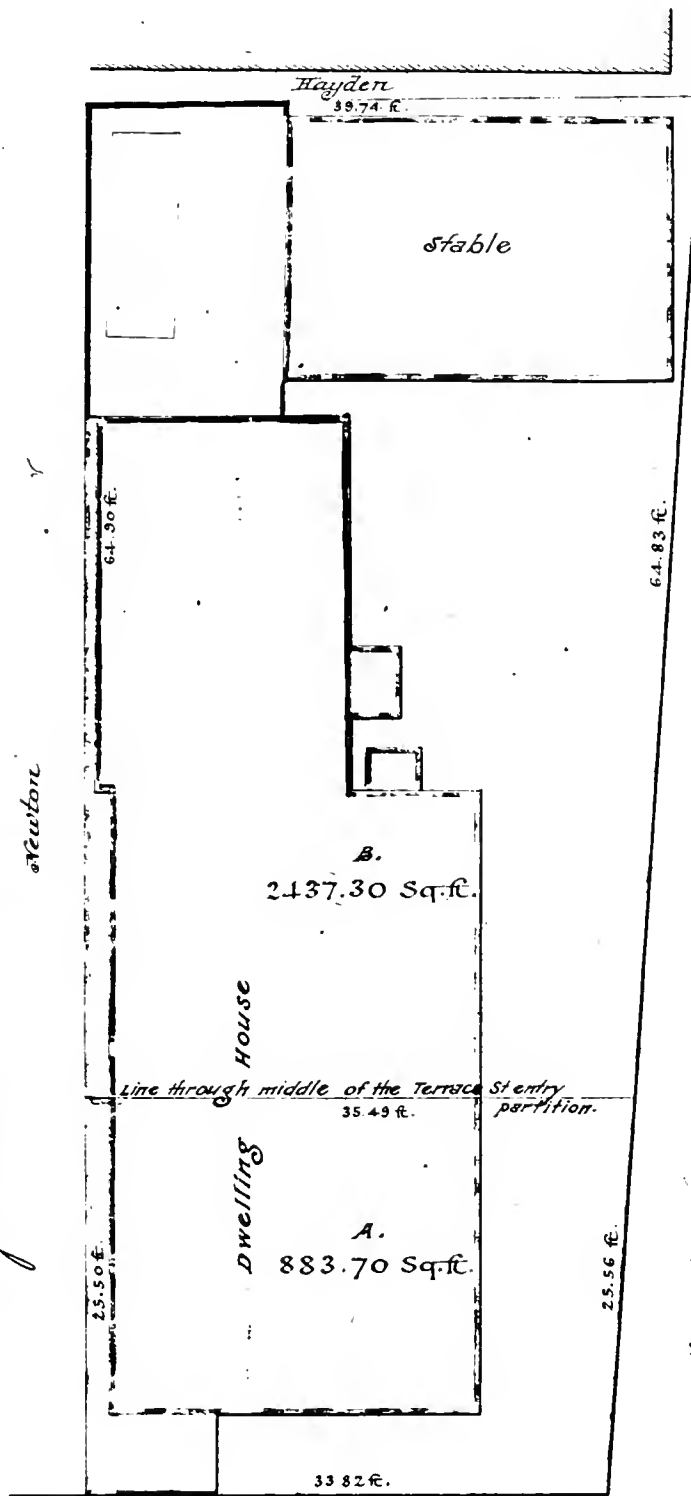
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntyre Map
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906.
Boston/Roxbury Directories-1840's-90's
Norfolk Deeds-149:287, 151:227, 168:201
Suffolk Deeds-917:319, 2039:139.

the original of this plan was left
for record in the Suffolk Record
of deeds, and is on file.

Henry H. Holden C.E.
A True Copy

Newton



Terrace St.

Alleghany St.

Boston, December 18, 1891.

Scale 8 feet to an inch.

H. H. Moses, Surveyor.

ADDRESS 11 Alleghaney St. near Parker St.
COR. _____

NAME _____
present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N.-9E SUB AREA North Slope
Alleghaney - Regg le ST.

DATE 1851 Norfolk Deed 202:3
source

CHITECT _____
source

John Stockman Deed, Roxb. Direct.

ILDER _____
source

VER John Stockman
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION HILL 11. 6/5. 84

TYPE (~~residential~~) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate, single family house, irregular plan, street facing gable, main entrance opens on to side (east) porch-porch features chamfered posts, curvilinear bracing. Entrance enframed by heavy molding, 2-pane transom. 1 story polygonal bay on st. gable w/round arch windows (key stones, large dentils). Round headed 2nd fl. window w/tiny brackets above polygonal bay. Attic windows are round headed and fully enframed. In general 6/6 wood s'sh intact, Gable roof

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair (poor) LOT AREA 5850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS house partially obscured by trees, part of cluster.
of mid 19th c. houses on eastern portion of Alleghaney.

*exhibits deep cornice w/
return eaves.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Although currently in a state of advanced decay, This house retains its original form, elements, siting, etc. It is architecturally significant as an early Boston area example of an Italianate frame vernacular house-complete with irregular

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

plan(as opposed to the more common side hall plan),well crafted verandah, etc.It was built in 1851 by and for John Stockman,carpenter.He purchased this lot with "the new dwelling house thereon" on 5/27/1851 from Tracy P. Cheever of Chelsea for \$22,037.57. This houses lot is lot#2 on a Waldo Higginson plan of July 5,1844.During the 1850's and 60's John And John A. Stockman ,carpenters lived here.By 1873,Mary Stockman owned this property. By the 1890's,Edward B.Stockman foreman and Edward E Stockman,teamster are listed as this property's owners.

Note:Alleghaney St. was laid out in 1845.The segment of this st. between Parker and Terrace Sts,was originally called Parker Pl.House construction along BOTH eastern and western segments of Alleghaney St occurred between c.1847-1875 with the majority dating to 1850-1860. Residential development was spurred on by the coming of the Boston and Providence R.R. to the area in 1834,the rise of the Stony Brook Valley as an industrial area c.1820's and 30's(e.g.rope walks,tanneries,an iron foundry and later breweries).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
conservation listing(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832,1852

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895.

Roxbury/Boston Directories-1850's-60's,-90's

Norfolk Deeds-287:149, 202:3

ADDRESS 43, 49, 53 COR.

NAME Mission Church High School same
present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles St.

E 1926 "Diamond Jubilee of the Mission Church"
 source

HITECT P. Joseph Untersee ""
 source

LDER
 source

ER Boston Society of Redemptorist Fathers.
 original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill. 17.6/5, 6/6.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick lime stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, rectangular plan brick, stone and concrete school building exhibiting Tapestry brick, Classical Revival elements. 15-bay main facade w/ center and side (opposite ends of main facade). Center pavillion features trio of handsome arched entrances recessed w/ key stones, original doors. Above entrances is plaque inscribed "Mission Church High School". Side entrances feature recessed, square headed and projecting enframements w/ mod-

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ified classical Rev. pediments. In gen-

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 123,563 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Attractive wrought iron fence. To west of school are terraced, tree shaded grounds w/ modern (1956) convent and Italianate barn.

eral white stone trim-bsemnt, sill courses, cornice, also low parapet.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse).

(Map)

This is a large, well designed Tapestry brick/ Classical Revival High School. It is constructed of tan/yellow brick w/ white stone trim. Particularly noteworthy is its restrained, symmetrical main facade w/ handsome triple arch entr.



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u>X</u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	<u>X</u>
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>X</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Still extant is its attractive wrought iron fence. Also noteworthy are the terraced, well-landscaped grounds to the west of the school (including a small, concrete and stone convent and Italianate barn/stable). The Mission Church High School was designed by Brookline architect Franz Joseph Untersee, architect of the Mission Church's towers and St Alphonsus Hall (and probably the Mission Church rectory at 1545 Tremont St.). Built in 1926, this church represents Untersee's last work. (for biographical information see form on St Alphonsus Hall.) Mission Church High School was built under the leadership of Father John O'Leary. He acquired the former Thacher estate on the north side of Alleghany St. along w/2 properties on Pontiac St. and Delle Ave. Plans for the new school were drawn up by Mr. Untersee-the total project cost \$500,000.00. Ground was broken for the school in the Fall of 1925. It was completed on Sept., 3, 1926. It was opened for the first time on Nov. 22, 1926. Apparently the old Thacher House on the property was converted into a convent and was extant until the mid 1950's. (see form on 4 Hillside Ave for information on Thacher family.) John A. McPherson was the architect of the 1956 convent. (plans at Boston Archdiocese Chancellory archives). The Mission Church High School continues to play an important role in Boston/Roxbury education.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

1928, 1931 Atlases

Boston Buildings Dept.

"Diamond Jubilee of the Mission Church, 1871-1946"

ADDRESS 12 Bickford Ave COR. Wensley

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 19N/9E

SUB AREA

DATE after 1860,
by 1860

Norfolk Deeds and
1866 Walling Map
source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

1866: Moses Day
OWNER 1884: Moses Day hrs

original

present

1890: T.H. Shea and R.J. Bleiler

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-3/3*, 3/4*, 3/5, 3/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus attic

ROOF steep mansard cupola --- round cornered recessed
dormers dormers on front,
sides.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double mansard house set perpendicular to street and exhibiting paired entries and single-story 3-sided facade bay carried through into mansard roof. House on right retains fish scale slate and rope trim on mansard and round cornered recessed entry revealing panelled double doors with rectangular glass panels framed with small panes of colored glass. At left, entry has been altered but early double doors with arched glass panels are intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor 6800+
LOT AREA 10,910 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high terraced site with front overlooking Heath Street. Reached through unpaved path off of Bickford. Along Bickford frontage--handsome fieldstone retaining wall. On rising ground with lot sloping upwards from Heath. Site above and behind the Alley Brewery (see form for 123-5 Heath Street)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Mansard double house of interest as a residence pre-dating the late 19th century industrialization of Heath Street, #12 Bickford is of additional importance through its association with Lower Roxbury cordage manufacturer Moses Day. Built on land adjacent to his residence and purchased in 1860 by Day

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from William S. Heath's estate, #12 Bickford Ave. remained part of the Day property into the 1880's. Later in the '80's, the site of the Moses Day house became the location of John Alley's Eblana Brewery (see form for 123-5 Heath Street).

During the early decade of the 19th century, Heath Street east of today's South Huntington Avenue was agricultural land with William S. Heath's farm occupying much of the north side and some of the south near Parker Street. By the 1840's, Day, who was president of the Day Cordage Co. (later Sewall and Day Co.)--an extensive ropewalk complex located along Parker Street between what is now Huntington Avenue and Ward Street (see form for 360 Ruggles), established his residence on Heath Street on a site bordering the Heath farm. After Heath's death and Day's 1860 acquisition of some of the Heath farm property at public auction, farmer/neighbor Charles Bickford allowed for access to Day's back lot through a right of way now known as Bickford Avenue.



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hales. Map of Roxbury. 1832.	Norfolk Deeds: A Plan of Mr.
Walling. Map of Boston. 1859	William Heath's Farm...
Walling. Map of Boston. 1866	Aug., 1814. Plan Book 5/157.
Hopkins. Roxbury, Atlas 1873	
Bromley. Atlases of Roxbury. 1884-1931.	
Rox Directories. 1848-1864: Moses Day, Charles D. Bickford, Wm. S. Heath.	

Boston Directories, 1868-1877. Moses Day
Norfolk Deeds: 293/224 Sanderson (admin.) to Day. Nov. 16, 1860.
ND: Plan Book. 6/206: Plan of land...belonging to ...Heath. Sept 4, 18

ADDRESS A-16-B, A-18-B Burney St Delle Ave.
COR. _____

NAME _____

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE 17211MAP No. 20N-9ESUB AREA Alleganex - 12 principlesE 1881-1882

Boston Bldg. Dept.

source _____

HITECT Lorin L. Fuller

"

source _____

ELDER

"

"

source _____

ER

"

original

present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16.1/6.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten 12 tenements orig. apt.1
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Queen Anne apt. buildings, rectangular plan, 3-stories, 10-bay main facade characterized by lively contrasting colors - red brick vs. white free stone trim (e.g. sills, lintels, string courses, etc). Recessed entrances flanked by pairs of windows and are surmounted by brick work arches w/key stones. Window lintels linked by string courses. Decorative angled brick work appears between floors 2 and 3. Building culminates in noteworthy corbelled cornice and flat roof. 3-bay Delle Ave. facade devoid of
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic embellishment.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 16-2595, 18-2510 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

"The Burney" and "The Rockdale" (northern half and southern half of 16, 18 Burney St.) dates to 1881-1882. Built as a "12 family Tenement", this building is architecturally noteworthy for its main facade's lively, contrasting colors, angled brickwork and bold corbelled cornice - stylistically it leans toward the Queen Anne style (in terms of

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

surface treatments if not form and fenestration) Burney St existed on paper as early as 1871 (see Chas. McBurney PLAN-Suffolk Deed 1034:28.). Burney St. was evidently named for Charles Mc Burney. He was a mid-late 19th c. Boston-Roxb. real estate speculator, Pres. of The Boston Elastic Fabric CO. (28 Milk St.) and a key figure in the development of Delle Ave (north side) as an enclave of distinctly urban masonry housing. Mission Hills housing stock was characterized by single family frame suburban dwellings until Delle Ave-Sewall St-Burney Sts development c.1870-80. The Burney and The Rockdale were designed, built and originally owned by Lorin L. Fuller, a Malden carpenter contractor. He is listed at 187 Main St. near Spring St. in early 1880's Malden Directories-he was active in Malden-Boston building trades from c.1860-1896. During the 1880's his office was located at 15 Pemberton Sq., Boston. He is listed as the architect of The Burney and the Rockdale on a building permit dated 6/10/1881. Fuller purchased lots D (The Rockdale) and C (The Burney)-see Suffolk Deed 1498:293, H.H. Moses Plan 7/17/1880 -from Wm.H. Wallace for \$6,000.00. This building was completed c.1881-82 and appears on the 1884 Roxb. Atlas. Its 12 tenements were heated by "stoves in rooms". Each tenement had a "water closet. Access to the roof was via a "permanent step ladder". Later owners included a C.C. Mayberry (both)-1884 and S.B. Bowker, S.H. Seager-1890.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Note: Lorin L. Fuller was also the builder and orig. owner of #55, 57, 59 Delle Ave.

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
conservation listing.
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890
Boston, Malden Direct.-1860-1896
Suffolk Deed, 1498:293
Boston Bldg. Dept. Doc. No. 113.



ADDRESS 16 Eynner St. COR.

NAME	present	original

MAP No. 19N-⁹E SUB AREA Centre-Fuggles St.

DATE by 1871 Boston Directories, atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER	source
---------	--------

OWNER Leonard Hyde

original	present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 15.3/4, 3/5.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan Italianate frame vernacular house, altered to serve as 2-family w/2 entrances on main facade. to right of entrance is octagonal bay. Fenestration on 2nd floor altered from 2 bays to 3-widows in left bay. Distinctive arched attic window w/gothicized window-one of very few manifestations of Gothic revival in the survey area. Paired brackets appear at eave. This house has an octagonal bay on its west wall. Col. rev. porch is c. 1900 and

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic penetration on main elev. altered,
~~covered w/synthetic siding.~~

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3040 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS This segment of Bynner St. lined w/ more recent
c.1890's, early 1900's triple decker houses

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Originally located at 88 Day St., this house was moved to 16 Bynner St. at some point between 1895-1906. It is an interesting, although altered example of a side-hall plan Italianate house. Its most distinctive feature is its arched attic window w/Gothicized tracery.

(Map)

Moved; date if known c.1895-1900

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Its original Day St. site is lot #1 on the Plan of thealsey Forestead Sites, Roxbury (Norfolk Deeds 283:42, June 30, 1859). In other words this house is tied to the developement of Creighton St. which took place between 1859-c.1873 and encompassed 33 house lots (w/only 10 or so houses built during this period). This house dates to at least 1871 --further research i needed to pinpoint more exact date. In 1871, this house was owned by Leonard Hyde, farmer--apparently this is the Leonard William Hyde who was the son of Leonard Hyde (died 1855). Hydes lived in this area beginning c.1840. This house was roved to accomadate a much larger rulti unit bldg. c. 1895 1906 and is now located at 16 Fynner St. It was owned by a Fannie I. Gibb during the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Atlases-1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Directories, late 19thc.
Norfolk Deeds, 283:42.

ADDRESS 23, 47, 51/55 Eynner St. COR. near Day St.

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-9T SUB AREA Centre-Weath Sts.

#33↓

DATE c.1813-1820 Norfolk Deeds

source

ECT

source

R

source

#33-Jonathan Smith

#47 -?

51/55?

original

present

RAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 14-1/2, 1/2

1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 2/1. 84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF #33-gable, #'s 47, 51/55-hip - dormers -
cupola

MATERIALS #33 (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco #41, 51/55 asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #33-Federal frame vernacular house composed of 2 1/2 story main block (center hall plan) and side ell. Retains clapboards and Cr. Rev. porch w/Tuscan columns. Entr. flanked by side lights, surmounted by rectang. transom. Porches entablature is paneled and it possesses a hip roof. House enclosed by gable roof, painted yellow w/white trim. #47-1-shaped Federal house, 5-bay street facing facade w/ later porch add., 5-bay SE wall w/center entr. surmounted by fanlight w/Gothicized tracery. House encl. by low hip roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION #33 minor #47 moderate #51/55 drastic 47, 51/55 alt red by synthetic siding and later porch additions

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #33-13442 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Tree shaded lots w/interesting rock outcropping between

#'s 33 and 47. #33's front yard bordered by old granite block and mortar retaining wall.

51/55-altered Federal house, SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

L-plan, 5-bay main facade w/ modern shingle siding, low hip roof.

(Map)

Situated on the north side of EYNER ST. near Day St, this trio represents the oldest houses in the Parker Hill/Mission Hill survey area. Together with rustic landscape features, these

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u> x </u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) 51/55↑ 47↑

houses provide a glimpse of Roxbury before it became densely developed during the late 19thc. These houses represent a relatively rare Boston area housing type--the farm house. These houses were built at some point between 1813-1920. #47 was moved to its present site at some point between 1906-1915--apparently from 107 Day St. Further research is needed to trace #47 back through Norfolk deeds--it apparently was part of the extensive Hyde family (Jerusha Hyde) holdings. Architecturally these houses are characterized by simple boxy rectang. and 1-shaped forms w/an attractive Greek Revival porch and entrance enfr. on #33. These houses are 2 1/2 stories tall and are enclosed by gable (#33) and hip roofs (47, 51, 55). #47 possesses an interesting center entr. on its 2nd floor exhibiting a fanlight w/Gothic tracery. #51/55 has been radically altered via synthetic siding. #33 Pynner St. was built c.1813. Its early owners (1813-1841) were primarily victuallers and were apparently involved in the business of bringing "country" farm products to markets in Boston. This house's lot was part of a 12 acre parcel purchased by Jonathan Smith and Josiah Foster, victuallers, from Ebenezer Withington, Wheel (Dorchester) in 3/29/1811 (Norf. 39:51). Smith and FOSTER PAID \$1200 for this land. This deed does not mention bldgs. on the property. Smith paid

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Foster \$800.00 for 4 acres within the original 12 acres on 10/13/1812 (Norf. 44:1). Smith apparently built this house in the spring of 1811. Buildings on this parcel are 1st mentioned in a deed of Sept 1814. (Norf. 47:192) At that time Smith sold it to Benjamin Billings, leather dresser for \$1,018.00. Billings, in turn sold it to Curtis Travis, Brookline victualler for 1,150.00 (Norf. 57:232). In February, 1827 this property passed from Curtis Travis to Clark Travis for \$3,200.00 (Norf. 63:17). In March, 1832 this house was sold by the Traverses to Anasa Withington, Jr. (Dorchester).
Bibliography and/or references (such as local historical records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915
Roxbury/Boston Directories-late 19thc.
Boston Street Commissioners Report, 1910.
Norfolk Deeds-39:51, 47:110, 44:1, 57:232, 31:27,
97:163, 134:123 and 139:43.

* Recommended for National Register
and Architectural Conservation listing
(as part of district)



33
→

33, 47, 51/55 Bynner St. continued

victualler. Wiswall sold it to Lorenzo Stevens victualler on 5/12/1840 for \$2,100.00. Stevens did not hold on to this property for very long, selling it to Mary Ann and John Fussell in November, 1841. (Norfolk, 1841:123 and 1841:43). Reference is made to a plan of 5/16/1841 by Wm Ellis. (apparently lost). John Fussell is listed as a Boston merchant and owned this house until at least the early 1870's. He was probably responsible for "updating" 33 and 47 a Creek Rev. porch c. early 1840's. Fussell owned this house until at least 1873. By 1884 it was owned by a Louville Niles. From the 1890's until at least 1915 all 3 houses were owned by Annie Noone.

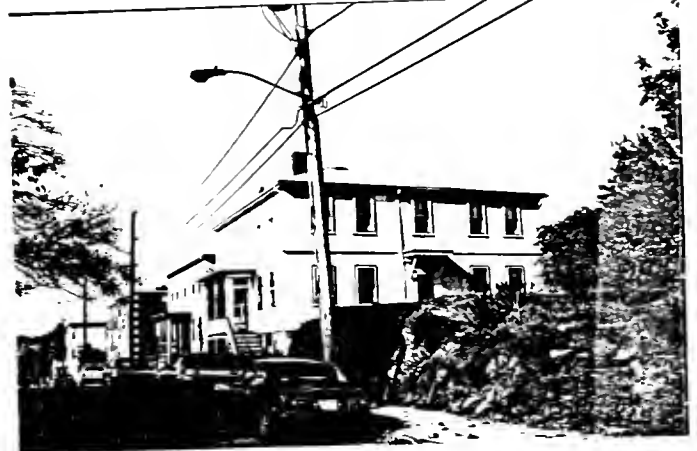
The history of #51/55 Bynner St. before 1873 needs further research. It appears on the 1873 Roxbury Atlas labeled Seran Flous. He worked for A.S. Hibourn, hats caps, 47 and 49 Sumner St. Boston and 31 Court House at Roxb. He apparently owned this house as an investment property as he lived at Brush Hill Turnpike opp. Grove Hall, Roxb. during the 1850's-70's. Apparently this house was owned by the Fussells during the 1870's-mid 1880's. By 1884 #51/55 passes to Cynthia H. Faggood (Suff. 1737:41) Faggood owned it until c. 1895. By 1906 this house which had been located on an angle to Bynner St. had been straightened out to stand parallel to Bynner St. By that time it was owned by Annie Noone. Further research is needed on all three houses to determine more definite chronology of ownership, original location of 47 etc. Bynner St started out as the drive way to #33 and 51/55 (off Day St. Bynner St was cut through from Day St to Huntington Ave in 1896.

In terms of community development these houses represent the initial subdivision of the old Feath and Withington farm lands between Centre and Feath Sts.

47↓



47↓



↓33



51/55↓

47↓



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>X</u>		



Significance (include explanation of themes)

Calumet Street was subdivided in the nineties and was densely developed primarily with three-family dwellings during the last five years of the 19th century.

#64, 66, 68 Calumet Street were designed by architect Timothy A. Desmond, who from the mid 1890's until the time of his death on June 13, 1903 lived at various Parker Hill locations. To date, his documented work consists almost entirely of late '90's through turn-of-the-century triple decker housing in the Parker Hill area. Desmond was the architect and builder of the double triple deckers at #123-30 Calumet Street (1900) (see form for) and at 32 Hillside, c. of Calumet (1897).

John Normile, a clerk in his father Frank's prosperous liquor business at 1593 Tremont Street (see form for 126 Calumet Street) moved into #64 Calumet Street soon after it was completed. William Burns, his neighbor at #68, was a Roxbury lawyer who maintained his office at 1140 Columbus Avenue.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use ;
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities)

*Recommended as part of National Registry
and Arch. Conserv. district*



Bibliography and/or references (such as local hist
records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906.
Boston Directories. 1895-9 (Normile; Burns)
Boston Directories. 1898-1904: T.A. Desmond
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--T.A. Desmond
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits #64, #68 Calumet
February, 1896; January 6, 1896.

ADDRESS 80,84,88, 100 COR. between Oswald and
Calumet Street St. Alphonsus

NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/8E 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1897 Atlases, Deeds,
Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin attributed
source (see significance)

BUILDER source

1899: #80-Danl. J. Delaney,
OWNER #84,88-Rose A. Dore, #100-Cath. Birtbentel
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-3/5 (#100), 4/3 (#80)* -84;
PH 4-3/4 (#80-88)*-84
PH 6-4/1(#80)*, 5/4(#100)*, 6/6 (# 88)*-84



#80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, cupola -- roof gable over 3-story
front dormers 3-sided bay at right,
at attic #84 near rear.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 similar Queen Anne triple deckers with facade displaying broad 3-sided 3-story bay at right and 2-story bow at left set over entry protected by projecting porch supported by slender posts. Ornamentation includes plaques of vertical flush boarding, decorative vertical and horizontal bands, and facade bay enhanced by lunette and gable over 1st and 2nd floor central windows often revealing applied symmetrical stylized foliate motifs. Bracketed roof

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic cornice set over plain frieze

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 80--3750 continues across front
84--3400 sq. feet and sides.
88--3500; 100--3750

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On street predominantly developed with triple
decker housing.

#84 and 100 display Palladian window at
attic. #100 enhanced with stained glass
1/2 sidelight doorway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Handsome group of triple deckers that contribute substantially to the high design quality of the Calumet streetscape. Built on lots owned in 1895 by real estate speculator John J. O'Brien, #80,84,88,100 Calumet are fine examples of the gable roofed triple decker housing the characterizes much of the upper streets on Parker Hill. In the 1890's,



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	X	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) #100

John J. O'Brien owned many lots in this vicinity including 10 which became #80-104 Calumet, those at 170-178 St. Alphonsus, 51-75 Pontiac, and 12-40 Cherokee. At this time, O'Brien lived in the Parker Hill neighborhood and maintained an office and residence at 1620 Tremont Street, near Wigglesworth. Although building permits for 80,84,88 Calumet are not on file, #100 is documented and was put up for Catherine Birbentel in 1897 after designs by Samuel Rantin and Son. Dwellings displaying similar formal characteristics and ornament remain at 55 Pontiac and #32, 34,36 Cherokee--and building permits for the latter group indicate that they also were designed by Samuel Rantin and Son and were built in 1896-7.

Architects of triple decker houses of unusually high quality during the 1890's through the 1910's, Samuel Rantin and Son were quite active in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was working as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly after formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects and at the turn-of-the century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's. (continued on page 2.)

*Recommended as part of National Register
and Arch. Conserv. district.*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.

Boston Building Department: Building Permit--100 Calumet--July 30, 1897; Permits: 32,34,36 Cherokee.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.

Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml J.--1875-1960
John J. O'Brien: 1896-1905

Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey.

Roxbury Highlands Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

Significance continued:

after moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907), and 65 Hillside (1909) (See forms for) The Rantins also were designers of single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. 1520-36 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30--Tremont (1912). See forms for.



85

Significance continued:

after moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907), and 65 Hillside (1909) (See forms for) The Rantins also were designers of single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. 1520-36 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30--Tremont (1912). See forms for.



ADDRESS 92-98 Calumet St COR. St. Alphonsus
between Oswald and



NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1898 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown

1898: John O'Brien source 1906: O'Dea, Hanley, T & A
OWNER 1899: John O'Dea (92) Curry, M & C
John Hanley (94) present Simpson
J. McCowitt (96, 98)
PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6.5/5*-84; PH 4.3/3*-84
PH 6.6/6*-84 --#176-78 St. Alphonsus

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3-family apt. row)
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ---
very low mansard-like
ROOF (with slate) cupola -- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
yellow on front trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two double 3-family houses with paired arched rough-faced granite trimmed entries and 3-story bowed bays at sides conically capped and trimmed with metal finials. Houses also display metal roof cornice (removed at #96) ornamented with egg and dart detail, rough-faced granite window lintels and sills with second floor lintels joined into a continuous band across facade, and granite entry stairs. Original panelled double-doors are retained at #92, 94.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2675: 92, 98 2775: 94, 96 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Shallow set-backs. On street densely developed primarily with Queen Anne triple deckers. Built on small, narrow deep lots--similar to pair around-the-corner at 176-78 St. Alphonsus. Cast-iron decorative picket fencing set into granite curbing retained at #96, 98.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Restrained architecturally notable group of Queen Anne 3-unit brick houses that have maintained much of their original appearance and detail. #92-98 Calumet Street strongly contribute to the high design quality of vicinity which was predominantly developed with frame triple deckers (see other forms for Calumet Street)
-Although the September 1898 permits for

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>x</u>		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

these buildings credit original owner John O'Brien as the architect and builder, Boston directories indicate that O'Brien was in the real estate business and neither a builder nor an architect. In addition, a permit for an almost identical pair of 3-family brick 1898 houses at nearby #176-8 St. Alphonsus Street (then called Delaware Street) credits original owner William O'Connell of Canton, Mass. as architect and builder. These St. Alphonsus Street dwellings were put up on lots held previously by John O'Brien, who also owned other undeveloped lots during mid '90's in the Calumet/St. Alphonsus area--including those at 80-104 Calumet and along Cherokee and Pontiac Streets, and it is probable that both groups of brick apartments were designed by a common architect.

During the late 1890's, O'Brien maintained his real estate business at his home at 1620 Tremont Street (near Calumet) and, after the turn-of-the-century, moved to Bowdoin Street in Dorchester. #92-98 Calumet Street were sold by 1899, and #92 and 94 were owned & occupied respectively by laborers John O'Dea and John Hanley. #96 and 98 were the property of J. McCowit who apparently did not live in either building and is not listed in the Boston Directories.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility)

Recommended as part of National Register and architectural Conservation district



Bibliography and/or references (such as local history records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906

Boston Directories: John O'Brien 1896-1905

O'Dea, Hanley, McCowit: 1899-1901.

Building permits: #92-98 Calumet--Sept. 6, 1898

#176-78 St. Alphonsus--May 31, 1898

#176-E St. ALPHONSUS

ADDRESS 102 Calumet COR. St. AlphonsusNAME present originalMAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA DATE 1897 Building Permit
source ARCHITECT R.A. Watson Building Permit
source BUILDER M.J. O'Brien Building Permit
source 1899: Ellen J. Toohey
OWNER 1906: '15: E.J. Toohey
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-5/3*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF Gable--front cupola --- large hipped dormer at left;
dormers pair at right.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival two-family with 2-story broad
3-sided bay at right and with entry at left sheltered by
projecting entablatured porch supported by plain tuscan columns with
ornamented plainposted railing at 2nd floor. Facade is capped by
pedimented roof gable including broad frieze enhanced with relieved
arabesque ornament and dentil trim and, revealed at attic, is 3-part
window set under wide bracketed cornice. Vertical boarding between
EXTERIOR ALTERATION windows on facade bay also is repeated on 2-story 3-sided bays at
(minor) moderate drastic right and left rear.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 6535 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped lot near corner. Much of area devel-
oped with triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable and well maintained 2-family house retaining its handsome detail. #102 Calumet contributes to the high design quality of the street and neighborhood which, for the most part, is built up with attractive triple decker houses. Built for Ellen Toohey, #102 Calumet was the

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

residence of several Toohey family members including Mrs. Thomas and Maurice J. who were both responsible for a local liquor business at 1344 Tremont Street. During the early years of this century into the 1910's, #102 Calumet was the home of the liquor store Tooheys as well as the residence and office of Dr. Thomas V. who, in addition, maintained an office nearby at 129 St. Alphonsus. Ellen Toohey also was the owner of the adjacent 1905 triple decker at #104 Calumet.

Robert A. Watson, the architect of #102 Calumet is credited with the designs of many three-family dwellings in the Parker Hill and Highland Park areas of Roxbury. A resident of Hillside Street on Parker Hill from the late 1880's until his death on Sept. 27, 1916, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne style triple deckers in his neighborhood including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77 Hillside, 67 Hillside, 63;73 Hillside, 169 Calumet, 89 Hillside. Although he is best known for his three-family housing, Watson designed single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway Street--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway Survey), two-family houses e.g. 28-30 Hillside (1898), and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g.--the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899)--See forms for.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#102 Calumet was built by local carpenter Michael J. O'Brien who worked during the 1890's and 1900's in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas for himself and for other developers and architects. (see forms for 4; 8,10,12 Cherokee)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Comm. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--102 Calumet Feb. 3, 1897
104 Calumet March 10, 1905.
(Robert A. Watson, archt)

Boston Directories: Toohey family--1897-1923
Robert A. Watson--1877-1917
Michael J. O'Brien--1890-1903

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson; M.J. O'Brien

ADDRESS 126 Calumet St. COR. near joining with

NAME present original

MAP No. 204/92 SUB AREA

DATE 1890 Building Permit source

ARCHITECT William Holmes Building Permit source

BUILDER William Holmes Building Permit source

OWNER Francis Normile
1931: F. Normile Tr.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-4/4*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF STEEP HIP (SLATED) WITH GABLED AND HIPPED EXTENSIONS cupola — dormers LARGE GABLED AT LEFT; LARGE HIPPED AT RIGHT; SMALL PYRAMIDAL IN FRONT

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish plan Queen Anne house with central entry flanked by single-story first floor 3-sided bay with metal finish, vertically banded 3-sided hipped roof bay with metal finish, conical-like cap. Dentil trimmed entablatured porch across front supported by elegant metal fluted columns now set on brick piers. House also displays 3-sided bay with pyramidal-like hipped roof at right side near rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Period barn at rear set back from street and with clipped gable end and gabled central roof. and in area predominantly developed with three-family houses.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable Queen Anne house with stable retaining much of its original appearance and contributing to the high design quality of the vicinity which, for the most part, is characterized by its high-quality decker development dating from 1900's.

(Map)

RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

through the turn-of-the-century. Built for Francis Normile, the proprietor of a thriving liquor business on Tremont Street, near Northampton, just down from the Mission Church, #126 Calumet also was the home of his son Attorney Thomas F. Normile (d. 1927) who maintained a two-office practice in downtown Boston and on Columbus Avenue in Roxbury and specialized in probate and real estate law. #126 Calumet remained in Normile family ownership into the 1930's (See also form for 128-30 Calumet)

William Holmes the architect of #126 Calumet is credited with several triple deckers, brick 3-family dwellings, and apartment houses in the Lower Roxbury area* as well as the 1833/6 brick apartment blocks at 639 and 641 Huntington Avenue which in the '90's became the Holmes family residence (see form for 639-641 Huntington in Boston Landmark Commission Fenway Survey). A native of Ireland, Holmes was associated by the 1830's with family members John, Richard, and Stephen (Holmes Brothers Builders and Contractors). After residing on Cortes Street in Bay Village during the '80's, the Holmes family moved to 641 Huntington and maintained it in the '90's through the 1920's a carpenters' shop and masons' yard in Lower Roxbury on Cabot Street. Although William Holmes died at the relatively early age of 43 on April 16, 1893, a considerable body of Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

work including a number of churches, business blocks and private homes in the Boston area had been completed from his designs.

* dating from the late 1830's through the mid-'90's.

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1833-1931
Architectural Files: Fine Arts Dept./MIL--William Holmes and F. L. at 126 Calumet
Withey and Withey. Holmes.
William Holmes. Obituary. BNT April 16, 1893
Thomas F. Normile. Obituary. BNT March 24, 1927, p. 24 col 6.
Boston Directories: Wm. Holmes and Holmes Bros: 1875-1931
Francis (Frank) Normile; Thomas F. Normile--
1893-1927
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: February 25, 1893
Building Permit: Feb. 24, 1893 --table.



ADDRESS 120-22 3rd Street COR. Map Hillside
NAME present original
MAP No. 201/22 SUB AREA _____
DATE 1980 Building Permit source
ARCHITECT Timothy J. Desmond Bldg. Permit
source
BUILDER Timothy J. Desmond Building Permit
source
OWNER 1980: Frank Normile
1931: Frank Normile Tr.
original present
PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 6/3*, 6/5*-24
(PH 6 7/2*-84; # 824, 1101e)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. DOUBLE 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF HIPPED (SLATED) WITH GABLED cupola — dormers ARTIC. WINDOWS IN ROOF
AND PYRAMIDAL EXTENSIONS GABLES AT FRONT AND SIDE

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
1st floor. The house is a three-story brick row house with a gabled roof and a small cupola. The front facade features a central entrance with a small porch and two large windows on either side. The roofline is enhanced by a series of gables and dormers. The house is situated on a street with other similar row houses.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS In area predominantly developed with
Queen Anne triple deckers.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Signified architecturally notable double
triple decker contributing considerably to
the high design quality of the street and
vicinity which is distinguished by its
examples of fine Queen Anne triple decker

(Map)

IV
TCP
3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>x</u>		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

housing. #128-30 Calumet was built for Frank Normile who lived next door in the single-family at #126 (see form for) and the three-family dwelling remained in Normile family ownership into the 1930's. Normile, a prosperous Parker Hill liquor business proprietor was active in local real estate speculation and also owned the triple-deckers at 6 Oswald and 93 Calumet (see forms for) and 107-109 Calumet.

#128-30 Calumet Street was designed by architect Timothy J. Desmond, who from the mid-1890's until the time of his death on Jan 13, 1903 lived at various Parker Hill locations. Desmond also was the architect and builder of the double triple decker just up the street at 82 Hillside, e. of Calumet (1897) as well as the triple decker on lower Calumet at 64, 66, 68*. To date, Desmond's documented work consists almost entirely of late '90's through the turn-of-the-century triple decker houses in the Parker Hill neighborhood.

* See forms for.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use potential for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities).

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district.



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley, Kenbury Atlases. 1895-1901.
Boston Directories. Francis (Frank) Normile: 1880-1900
Timothy J. Desmond: 1888-1904
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: August 1, 1900.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./111-Timothy J. Desmond.

ADDRESS 142 Calumet St. COR. near Irving St.NAME present originalMAP No. 201/21 SUB AREA DATE 1992 11/11/92
source ARCHITECT Frederick W. Veronesi 11/11/92
source BUILDER Alcock and May 11/11/92
(27 Calumet St. Hill, Conn.) source OWNER 1992: Robert Wilson
1912: Robert Wilson
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 11/11/92TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and 1st floorROOF sedimented gable--
front cupola --- dormers atticMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.
and basementBRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne / Colonial Revival triple-decker
sedimented slightly overhanging front roof gable capping 3-story bay at right and shallow 2-story triangular bay set over entry
sidelights and cluttered by plain columned entablature porch displaying plain paneled railings at 1st and 2nd floors. Plain rectangular chimney
is used at attic and usually under bay window. Detail includes roof cornice and often continuous frieze band.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2945 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 11/11/92

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Pleasant and well maintained Queen Anne triple decker located along upper end of Calumet and serving to enhance the streetscape of notable triple deckers built in its even numbered side. But though built 1900 and 1905, some years later than its

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lower end beyond Hillside, upper Calumet Street was not developed until the late '90's and was until that time part of the large tract near the top of Parker Hill owned by Gordon Center.

1140 Calumet is of further interest as an example of the work of architect Frederick W. Norcross (1871-1922) who was quite active during the late 1890's through the first two decades of the 20th century designing apartment blocks in the Fenway area and residential buildings with retail first floors on the North Slope of Beacon Hill. Norcross also was the architect of several commercial buildings in Boston including the 1916 "Canal Trust Building" at 13-15 Canal Street near North Station and the Boston Hide and Leather Company Building at 20-24 East Street. Born in and a long-time resident of Allston, Mass., Norcross was responsible in the Parker Hill area for the designs of the 1910 three-family red brick Georgian Revival style apartment row at 40-75 South Huntington Avenue (see form for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended as part of National Register
and Arch. Conserv. district.*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Promley. Atlases (Roxbury) 1890-1915
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./ BPL--Frederick W. Norcross
Boston Landmarks Commission : CPD Survey Area--Archit. + Hist
Boston Directories: Cyderick, W. Norcross 1890-1915
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit Rec. 1890-1915



ADDRESS 152 Calumet COR. nr. Iroquois

NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1897 Building Permit source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & son Building Permit source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER 1897; 1915: Wm Kelledy et.al.
1931: B. Brodigan original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-1/4*, 2/4*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and high basement at rear
pedimented roof gable over
ROOF Pedimented gable, cupola --- dormers square bay at right.
front AT ATTIC. LEFT; RIGHT SIDES

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan Queen Anne triple decker with pedimented attic on facade including paired segmentally arched windows and sheltering 2-sided (triangular) 2-story bay set over entry at left and 3-story, 3-sided bay at right. Entry porch displays energetic angle bracing springing from chamfered posts and at 2nd floor is capped by a graceful railing of slender balusters.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
siding

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2799 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Good colors: beige with brick red and forest green trim.
lot slopes off sharply at rear. Located at the top of Calumet Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Well maintained, attractively painted, notable triple decker displaying some "old fashioned" design features as for example its paired arched windows at the attic and Stick Style-like bracing at porch. #152 Calumet is of special interest as an example of the late 1890's work of Roxbury architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin who were prolific

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____
Community/	X	Political	_____
development	_____		

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Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

triple decker designers best known for their handsome three-family housing put up during the '90's-1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1880's, Rantin was active as a carpenter and worked out of his home at 50 Curney Street, off of Tremont, near the Mission Church. During the nineties, Samuel formed a partnership with his son Samuel J. and both are listed in the Boston directories at this time as architects at 4 Fyncheon Street (later called Columbus Avenue). By the turn-of-the-century Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, later lived on Robeson Street in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's finally took-up long-term residence in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the handsome Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172, 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909). * #152 Calumet Street was built for William Kelledy, who formerly lived in the neighborhood of the Mission Church on Oregon Street. Kelledy, a ^{long-time} employee of the Continental Lager Beer Brewery formerly located on Conant Street/ ^{and Longwood Ave} in the Mission Hill vicinity, remained at 152 Calumet into the 1920's.

* See forms for

*Recommended as part of National Register
and architectural conserv. district.*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931
Boston Building Department. Building Permit Feb. 2, 1897.
Boston Directories: William Kelledy: 1894-1930
Boston Directories: Samuel Rantin; Saml J. Rantin--1885-1960.
Architectural Files: BPL/Fine Arts Dept. Saml Rantin; and Son.
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey
Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.



ADDRESS 156 Calumet St. COR. facing Judge; near
Iroquois

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE (after 1895;
by 1899) Atlases
1898 source Directories

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

1899: Hannah Ahern
OWNER 1906, '15, '31: NE Ahern
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-2/5*, 2/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. ^{by 1944} 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic and basement
at rear

ROOF Clipped gable, front large hipped dormer, right-
(with roof slate) cupola -- dormers 2 hipped dormers, left
with slate roofs and sides.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne house with broad and deep over-hanging roof
gable supported at corners by large panelled brace-like
brackets and displaying gable ends widened with panelled flush boarding
forming arched inner profile enriched with projecting acorn knobs.
Off-center entry is sheltered by 2-bay barely elliptically arched
plain columned porch and framed by square stained glass vestibule
window at left and 3-sided, 2-story ornamentally boarded and
panelled bay at right. Over porch on 2nd floor, house displays high
smallish 3-part window edged with colored glass panes and joined into

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Palladian arrangement by cornice.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3097 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground at top of Calumet Street.
From rear are panoramic views of the Fenway, Back Bay, Mission Church.
Minimal set-back; lot slopes steeply away from street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Distinctive handsomely detailed residence
serving as the home for the Ahern family from
the turn-of-the-century at least into the 1930's.
Although no building permit has been located,
alteration records of the 1910's indicate that

(Map)

IV
RP/3'85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

156 Calumet was built as a single-family, and by the 1940's, the house already had been converted to 2-family use. Hannah Ahern who was a widow, resided at 156 Calumet by 1899, and in the early years of this century through 1915, #156 was the home of William Ahern, conductor with the Boston Elevated Railroad, coremaker James H., clerk, Cornelius G., and yard inspector John J. who apparently was employed by the Boston and Albany Railroad. The three-family housing put up on either side of the Ahern residence, viz.--#152*, 154, 158, and 164* Calumet also were built in the late '90's, and all were designed by prolific local triple decker architects Samuel Rantin and Son. *(see form for).

#156 Calumet Street remained as the residence of the Ahern family into the 1950's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1931.

Boston Directories: Ahern family--1890-1915.--1950

Boston Building Dept. Packet for 156 Calumet.

Building Permits for 152, 154, 158, 164 Calumet.

RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Michael J. Bailey, who formerly lived closer to the Mission Church on Smith Street, was the original owner/occupant of #164 Calumet and remained there into the 1910's when he moved to 7 Hillside Street.

Samuel Rantin and his son Samuel J. are best known for their notable Queen Anne triple deckers put up in the 1890's through the 1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 5 Sachem (1894), 17; 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), and 9 and 65 Hillside (1907; 1909) (See forms for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--April 29, 1899
Boston Directories: Michael J. Bailey 1896-1923.
Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml. J. Rantin 1885-1960.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/EPL: Saml Rantin; and Son.
Boston Landmarks Commission. Jamaica Plain Survey.

ADDRESS 22 Calumet St. COR. Calumet

NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/2E; 20N/2- SUB AREA

DATE 1900 source

ARCHITECT John C. Albrecht 1891-1901 source

BUILDER Martin Reinhold 1891-1901 source

1895; 1899 - DANIEL J. JACOB

OWNER 1906 - MARY NORMILE

original present

1915 - FRANCIS NORMILE

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4 4/5-84; PH 3 5/5*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus WINDOWLESS ATTIC

ROOF STEEP HIP cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker set broad side parallel to Calumet Street and displaying wrap-around balcony capped corner bay at right, plain recessed entry with paired doors at left and off-center 3-story 3-sided bay on main facade. Modest ornamentation includes continuous horizontal banding between floors and under windows, vertical banding on 3-sided bay, and restrained decorative shingling between 2nd and 3rd floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor NEEDS PAINT LOT AREA 3960 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Broad shallow corner lot with side street at right (Crawford Street). In area formerly developed with several triple deckers.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Triple decker of unusual form including its broad-side parallel to street siting probably influenced by wide frontage of lot across Calumet Street. Designed by John C. Albrecht who lived during the 1890's and until 1905 on Amory Terrace near the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain line, #93 Calumet adds to the design quality of this vicinity which was predominantly built up with Queen

(Map)

IV
7/23/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Anne triple deckers (see other Calumet St. forms) Albrecht has been credited with the design of the 1899 facade of the Boylston Abt Club ---a German music society of which the architect was president--at 276 Amory Street (see form for in Jamaica Plain survey) as well as triple deckers and 2-family housing in the Roxbury and Jamaica Plain area. Albrecht moved to Roslindale ca. 1907 and lived at 4345 Washington Street until his death on September 20, 1914.

Built for Daniel J. Jacoby, who in 1891-93 was listed in the Boston Directories as a cooper and lived in Lower Roxbury at 11 Elmwood Street, #93 Calumet was acquired by the Normile family (see also forms for 64, 126, and 128-30 Calumet) and owned by them during the first two decades of this century--as was the adjacent triple decker at 6 Oswald. (see form for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury. Atlases. 1888-1915.

Building Dept. Building Permit--May 2, 1893.

Boston Directories: John C. Albrecht--1880-1914; Daniel Jacoby 1891-9.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. John C. Albrecht

Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plan Survey--276 Amory Street.

ADDRESS 169 Calumet St. COR. Harleston St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1904-5
source

ARCHITECT Robt. A. Watson Building Permit
source

BUILDER Danl. J. Holmes Building Permit
source

OWNER 1904: Margt. Holmes
1906, '19: Margt. Brown
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6.1/2*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola -- roof gable over 3-story
dormers bay at right

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne triple decker almost symmetrical in appearance with 3-sided, 3-story bay at right, and at left, 2-story, 3-sided bay set over doorway revealing 1/2-sidelights and sheltered by entablatured porch with plain slender posts. Rectangular shingling with scalloped bands are displayed at pedimented, bracketed, and dentil trimmed attic and on aprons under 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Continuous dentil trimmed frieze cornices enrich front and Harleston Street side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2450 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On small corner lot with minimal set-back. Near top of Parker Hill. Lot slopes upwards from Calumet.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well maintained triple decker of special interest as an intact design by Parker Hill architect and resident Robert A. Watson. #169 Calumet contributes to the architectural quality of this upper end of Calumet Street which includes notable three-family houses at #148,

(Map)

IV
RPS/KS

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

152, and 164 and the handsome single-family at #156.

#169 Calumet Street was built by carpenter Daniel J. Holmes either for family member Margaret A. or for speculation. Holmes lived in the area around the Mission Church at 68 Whitney Street and apparently never resided "on the hill."

Robert A. Watson, the designer of #169 Calumet Street was the architect of many three-family dwellings in the Parker Hill and Highland Park areas of Roxbury. A resident of Hillside Street on Parker Hill from the late 1880's until his death on Sept. 27, 1916, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne style triple-deckers in his neighborhood including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 67, 63, 73, Hillside; 8 Hillside, 43 Parker Hill. (See forms for)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--169 Calumet--Nov. 22, 1904.

Boston Directories: Daniel J. Holmes--1904-1916

Robert A. Watson--1877-1917.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson

Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.



ADDRESS 15 Carmel St. COR. near Delle
 NAME present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill North Slope
 MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Alleghany - Ruggles
 DATE 1914 Boston Bldg. Dept.
 source
 ARCHITECT Samuel J. Rantin Jr.
 source
 BUILDER source
 OWNER Jeremiah S. Healy
 original present
 PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16. 4/2. 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 3-fam 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)
 NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement
 ROOF flat cupola - dormers -
 MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick whitestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick/white stone trimmed 3-family house-main facade
characterized by entrance w/narrow round arch and Gibbsian surround.
Adjacent to entrance is 3-story octagonal bay. Windows contain 2/1 wood sash
and exhibit simple white stone sills and ledge shaped lintels. Cornice displays
restrained corbelling.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
 CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2430 sq. feet
 NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built to house 3-families in 1914, #15 CARMEL St. is a solid and restrained example of the Georgian Revival Style. It was designed by the prolific late 19th-early 20th c. architect Samuel J. Rantin. The original

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

owner was Jeremiah S. Healy-he is listed in the 1915 Boston Directory as "police station 10, Roxbury, house 3 Oswald St." Healy applied for a building permit in 1912, construction was abandoned in 1913 and a new permit was approved for this site on 1/21/1914. (see Boston Bldg. Dept. Doc. 23). The estimated cost of #15 was \$16,000.00.

According to B.P.L. files Samuel J. Pantin was a of Samuel J. Pantin and Son, 4 Pynchon Pl. and 117 Columbus Ave. The files have numerous listings for mostly wood-frame residential buildings designed by this firm in Roxb. and J.P. Also mentioned are a few brick commercial-res. blocks, including #1520-1521 and 1528, 1530 Tremont St. (see forms). S.J. Pantin was active in his field from c. 1895-1917. This firm remained in operation under the leadership of S.J.'s son until 1948.

Carmel St was set out during the late 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1895, 1898, 1906, 1915
Boston Directories 1910's
Boston Buildings Dept-Jan. 21, 1914. Doc. #23
Boston Public Library architect-blders file.

ADDRESS 331-333 Centre St COR. Gayhead St.

NAME present original

MAP 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre - Heath sts

DATE 1900-1901 Boston Bldg. Dept.



ARCHITECT Edward Hayden source

OWNER " source

ER " source

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 12.2/1, 3/6.84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential - one store on ground floor - Commercial / apt. block

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum. COPPER ORIEL

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Masonry com./res. block, occupies corner lot, material include orange brick, white (Limestone?) trim. Key features include mostly intact turn of century metal storefront, curved oriel spans fls. 2-3 at Centre-Gayhead corner. Oriel composed of copper, exhibits pilasters and panels. Entrance to upper fls. on Centre St side, enframed by rusticated stone pilasters, stone entablature w/ high relief swags and rosettes. Above entrance pair of windows bracket 18*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2733 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS highly visible corner location

*terra cotta panel w/rosettes.
Building culminates in well detailed Classical Rev. cornice
w/ dentils, egg and dart molding and modillion blocks.

(Map)

Architecturally, this is a good example of a turn of the century Boston area commercial/residential block. It is an interesting blend of the Queen Anne (oriel, terra cotta panels), Georgian Revival (entrance enframing, symmetrical fenestration) and Classical Revival (CORNICIE)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

styles. On Sept. 12, 1900, Edward and Julia Hayden were granted a building permit and presumably 331-333 Centre St was completed in 1901. Edward Hayden is listed as its architect. Boston Public library files did not yield information on Mr. Hayden. #331-333 was built to house one store and two families. Prior to 1900 a small frame structure occupied this lot. Centre St. is a very old thoroughfare which was set out c. 1662. Gayhead St. dates to 1888-89. (see Henry V. Wilson Plan, Sept. 1, 1888, Suffolk 1844:161-lots 5 and 6).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906.
Boston Bldgs De pt-bldg permit
B.P.L. files-no info.
Suffolk Deed-1844:161

ADDRESS 361 CENTRE ST. COR. _____
The
NAME Blessed Sacrament Church The Blessed Sacra-
present original ment Church
19N-8E Centre St-Feath St.
MAP No. _____ SUB AREA _____

DATE 1910 -1917 The Boston Herald Sunday 8/3/1941
source
Charles R. Greco Boston Bldg. Dept.
ARCHITECT _____ source
John B. Grahah " "
BUILDER _____ source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 14.4/5, 12.4/2
10.4/4 .84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus No basement, low attic

ROOF gable cupola dome dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Terra-Cotta concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Italian Renaissance Revival church, Latin Cross plan w/ nave, aisles, baptistry, transept, chancel, priest's room. Constructed of brick, stone, terra cotta and wood. Imposing main facade dominated by monolithic ionic columns and large br. wrk. piers. Main entr. noteworthy for well designed and carved Italian Renaissance enframements. (surmounted by semi circ. arch w/ sculptural group in tympanum). Aisle doors also handsomely enframed in terra cotta. Abutting west

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic aisle wall is octagonal baptistry (?)

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA Part of 27008 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Focal point of 5-building church complex, open, green space on west side.

*w/ high relief sculptural panel facing Centre St. Bldg. surmounted by pedimented attic w/ dentils, modillion blocks. Situated above crossing is impressive octagonal dome w/ Mediterranean red tile roof and distinctive belvedere.
SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse).
The Blessed Sacrament Church is a superb example of early 20th c. Italian Renaissance Revival ecclesiastical architecture. It ranks among the finest examples of this stylistic type in New England and certainly in Boston. Built in 1910-1917, it is characterized by a Latin Cross plan,

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	<u> X </u>	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u> X </u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

polychromatic building materials (red brick and white terra cotta and stone trim), and a dignified main facade w/monolithic Ionic columns, terra cotta entrance enframements and pedimented attic. This church's octagonal, belved topped dome is a major landmark in the area. It was designed by Boston school/municipal building specialist Charles F. Greco. Splendidly appointed within, The Blessed Sacrament Church possesses stained glass windows by the internationally acclaimed artist/writer Charles J. Connick and Thomas Murphy "Dean of Boston stained glass men". Henry Hammond Ahl provided murals for the apse. The celebrated early 20thc. wood carver Johannes Kirchmayer was responsible for the Stations of the Cross. This building has significant historical associations with the Redemptorist Fathers of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's Mission Church (founders of The Blessed Sacrament Church, 1891) and played a significant role in the 1890's development of the immediate area.

During the mid 18th-early 19thc. this church's site was part of the Phineas Withington estate--Withington's TAVERN/house was a popular "stop over" on the old Boston-Providence Turnpike (following path of Centre St., laid out as early as 1662). The Withington house was used by the church during the early 1890's and was torn down to accommodate the present Sisters Convent (see form on 25-35 Freighton St.) in 1895-96. The Wentworth family owned this house c.1830-1885 and was the property of liquor dealer/American Brewery * Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

James Kenney
owner, (240 A Heath St) from 1885-1891. The Mission Church's Redemptorist Fathers purchased this property in 1891. On 5/22/1892 The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament was dedicated (designed by P. Joseph Untersee, architect of the Mission Church's towers and St Alphonsus Hall). Later known as St. Gerard Hall, the chapel was a "tasteful frame structure" which contained an office and 6-classrooms on the first floor and a chapel on the upper level. It stood to the rear of the rectory (1894) until it was destroyed by fire during the late 1970's. The chapel could seat 1,000 people and the school had an initial enrollment (1893) of 310 students.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local history records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906

Newspapers: Jamaica Plain Citizen 5/12/1977

The Boston Herald Sunday, Aug. 3, 1941

Blessed Sacrament Files /Interview-tour w/

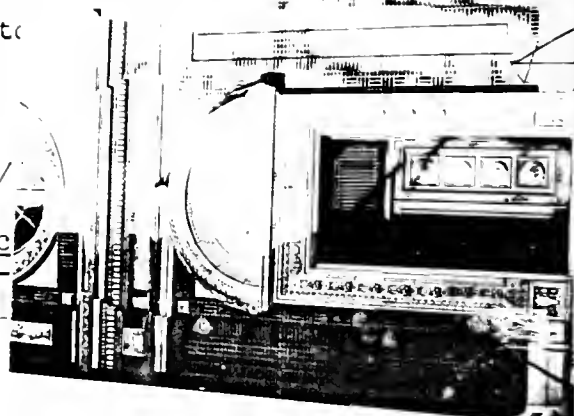
Rev. Richard T. Donohue, B.P.L. arch/craftsman

files; Boston Bldgs. Dept., The Catholic Church

IN New England by J. CSullivan, 1895, pgs. 165-

Built in Boston, City and Suburb, Tucci, pgs.

* Recommended for National Register
and Boston Landmark Listing
(as part of the district)



Blessed Sacrament Church, Significance continued P 2

In 1893 the future site of The Blessed Sacrament Church was occupied by Columbia Hall, a 2-story wood frame hip roofed structure which was built to house church related organizations and meetings--most notably the Young Men's Catholic Association. The Blessed Sacrament Church was an early leader in the promotion of Day Care for working mothers. The church established a day nursery and Childrens Dispensary on Park St during the 1890's.

The Blessed Sacrament Church became a secular parish with Rev. Arthur W. Connally appointed pastor on 6/19/1922 (church's parish carved from 4 adjoining parishes). Rev. Connally was a "well known orator and student of the Renaissance" and played a significant role in the design process of the Blessed Sacrament Church. Connally had a library of rare books numbering several thousand volumes, a collection of "old specimens of Italian sculpture and several paintings by old masters. He was pastor of Blessed Sacrament from 1922-1931 and was a trustee of the Boston Public Library. Rev. Connally hired Charles R. Greco (1922-1963) to design The Blessed Sacrament Church. Greco was born in Cambridge, Ma. in 1874. He graduated from English High School in 1892 (Cambr.) and studied engineering at Harvard. For many years he was associated w/the Boston arch. firm of Hait and Cutter (firm responsible for Boston area armories and Middlesex Co. Court bldgs.) Greco was the chief architect of court houses at Malden and West Roxbury, in addition to Cambr. His practice was national in scope w/projects in Miami, Chicago and Cleveland. He was also the architect of several Boston area synagogues.

Blessed Sacrament Church's cornerstone was laid in 1913 (following 3-years of fund raising, ground preparation, problems with contractors (see Chancel Glory archives) etc. The church was dedicated on 6/11/1917, with more than 2,000 people attending the dedication (including Mayor Curley). The estimated cost of the church was \$15,000. To economize, the church was built without a basement. Apparently no expense was spared for the interior which is richly decorated w/high quality stained glass, murals, mosaics and wood carvings. Particularly memorable is the altar area with a "porch" of severely classical monumental columns (instead of Baldachino columns) w/fluting and gold leaf Corinthian capitals. Altar enclosed by well carved (by Kirchmayer) lattice work screen. Mosaics and marble adorn chancel walls. The important English-land late 19th-early 20thc. painter Henry Hammond Ahl provided 3 mural panels for The Blessed Sacrament Church. Well designed, colorful stained glass windows were created by the internationally acclaimed artist Charles J. Connick and "the dean of Boston stained glass men," Thomas Murphy.

Johannes Kirchmayer (1860-1930), was born in Oberammergau, Bavaria and came to the U.S. in 1880. He initially worked as a wood carver for several important N.Y.C. furniture mfgers., including A. Kimbel and Son and Walter Bros. He came to Boston c. 1897 to work for Irving and Casson and W.F. Boss and Co. He began to work w/architects including carvings for Vaughn, Cram, Richardson, Goodhue and Corbusier (most notably with Ralph Adams Cram) and stained glass artist C. J. Connick at All Saints Ashmont, Dorchester). In his later years he worked as an independent artist in his East Cambridge La. Studio. He worked in a style which he called "American Gothic." Among his well known works are the reredos for St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, and for St. Vincent Ferrar Church, N.Y.C. and mantle sculptures at U.S. Military Academy, West Point. In addition to the statuettes of the cross and sculptural figures carved for The Blessed Sacrament Church, Kirchmayer provided carvings for many Massachusetts churches including doors and other decorations for The Henry Rogers Memorial Church, Haverhill, side chapel reliefs for St. Catherine's Church, Somerville. Over time he lived and worked at Otis St. East Cambridge, 1907-1908, 79 Crescent Hill Ave, Arlington, 1906-7, W. Somerville, 1908-11 and 3700 Cambr. St., East Cambr. 1912-30.

Parker Hill/

Mission Hill

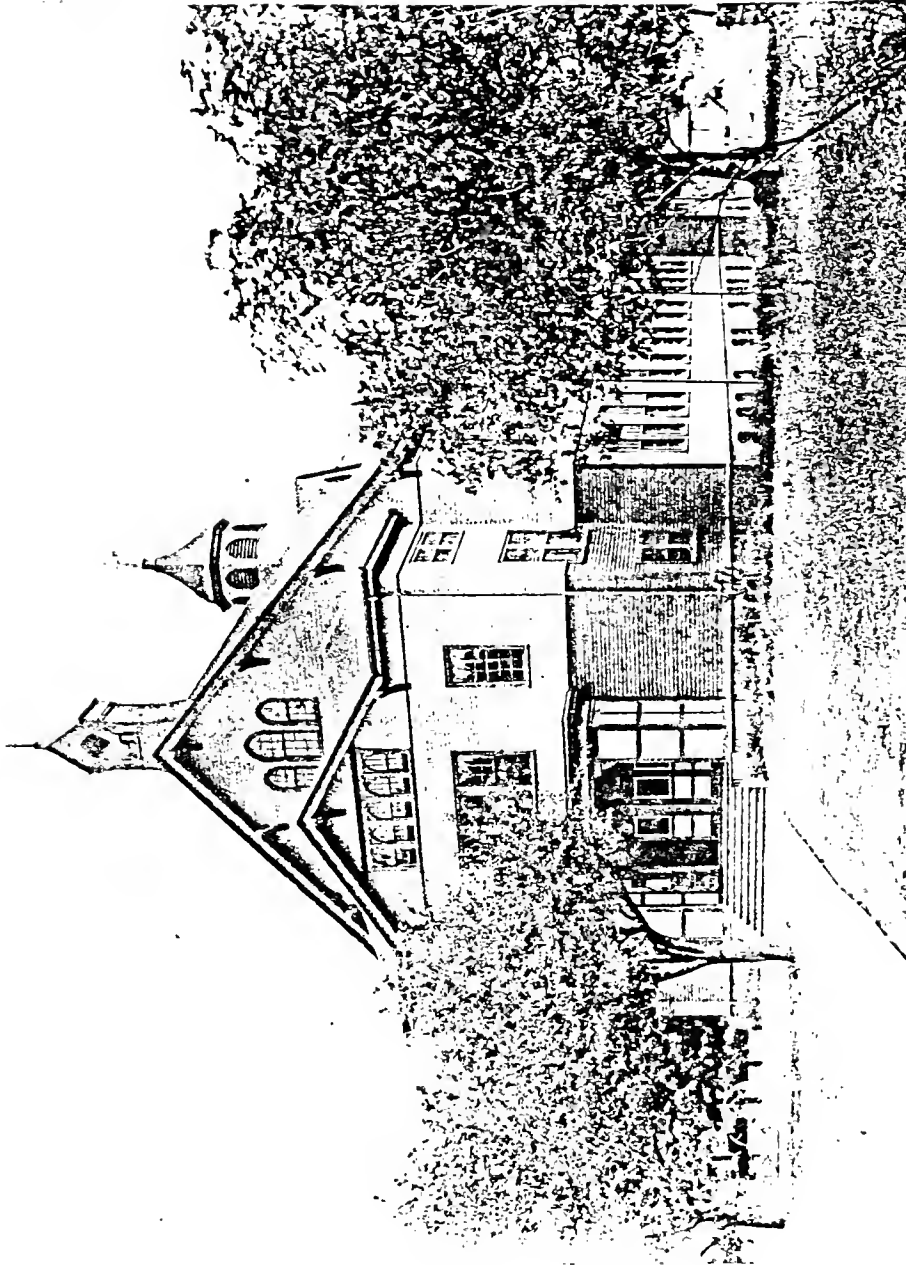
The Blessed Sacrament Church, Significance continued P 3

Henry Hammond Ahl, 1869-1946, provided The Blessed Sacrament Church w/ three mural panels including a large crucifixion in the apse. Born in Hartford, Conn., he studied at the Royal Academy, Munich under Alexander Wagner and Franz Stuck and w/ Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Ahl exhibited at the National Academy of Design, N.Y.C., Boston Museum, Boston Art Club, Forest Art Museum, Hartford Atheneum etc. Ahl was a portrait painter of prominent men and women (e.g. U.S. Senator Hoar) and prior to his work for the Blessed Sacrament Church, Roxb., enjoyed acclaim for important mural commissions. For the Blessed Sacrament Church, Providence, R.I. A newspaper article dated 6/10/1907 notes that "Decorations by Henry Hammond Ahl are an important part of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain. In the recess of the white apse is a large Crucifixion which was shown some time ago at Coll and Richards with sacred scenes supporting it on either side". Over time Ahl had studios at Springfield, Ma., Washington D.C., Boston Ma. and Newburyport, Ma.

Charles J. Connick, 1875-1946 was responsible for The Blessed Sacrament Church's stained glass aisle and rose windows. Connick was an important early 20thc. stained glass artist. He experimented with medieval techniques and displayed examples of his work in his studio on Hancock St., Boston. (before being installed in their permanent settings). He won national recognition as a leader in the early 20thc. renaissance of stained glass in America. In addition he was a prolific author of Children's Magazines, religious periodicals and contributor to Stained Glass Magazine. He received numerous awards including the Gold Medal at the Panama Pacific Expo and the Logan Medal from the Chicago Inst. of Art in 1917 and 21. His most famous work is the Great West Rose at The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N.Y.C. He enjoyed a successful artistic/architectural collaboration with Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram at All Saints Ashmont, Dorchester, Ma. D.C. Tucci considers his best local work to be the Cowley Fathers Monastery, Cambr.. In addition Connick provided windows for All Saints, Brookline, The First Cong'l Church at Hyde Park, Ma., First Baptist Church, Malden, St. Anne's Chapel, Arlington Heights and the former E.W. Robinson Memorial Chapel, Chestnut St., Beacon Hill. Connick also provided stained glass for churches in San Francisco, Pittsburgh Pa. and Paris, France (The American Church). Further research is needed on Thomas Murphy, sometimes called the "dean of Boston stained glass men". He is credited with The Blessed Sacrament's clerestory windows. These windows are referred to as "considerably older" than the church's other windows, perhaps meaning that these windows were crafted years before the construction of this church (c. 1890's?) (see Stained Glass Magazine, summer 1965).

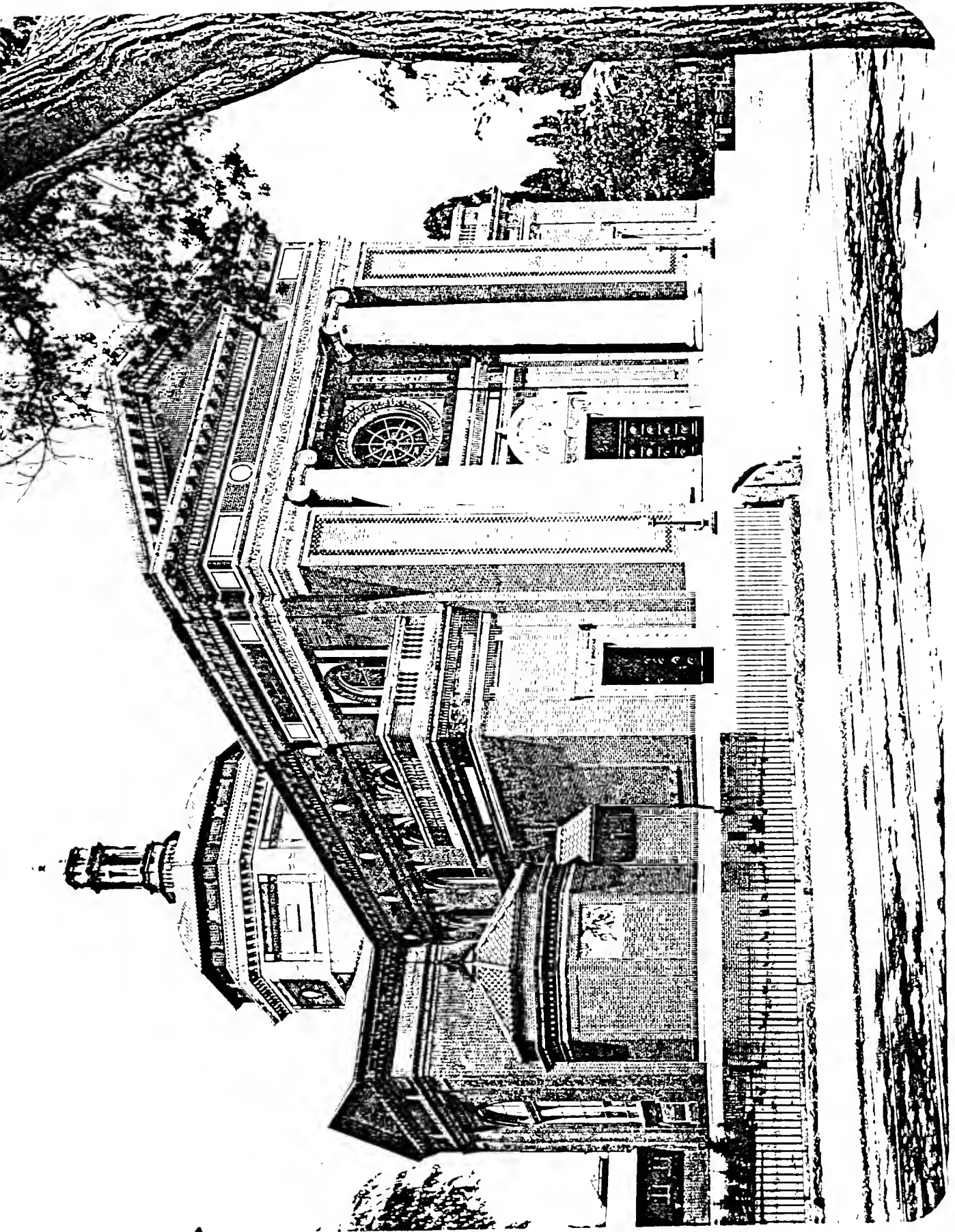
The Blessed Sacrament Church complex presently encompasses a rectory (1884, Colonial Rev.), Sisters Convent (1896, Colonial Rev., now vacant), Primary Sch. (1898, stone High Vict. Gothic, presently occ. by thrift store), and St. Robert's School (1926, also by C.R. Greco, Jacobethan Rev) as well as Blessed Sacrament Church (1910-1917). This church continues to play an important role in the spiritual life of Roxbury/Jamaica Plain. Its beginnings coincided w/ the development of Robert Treat Faines' philanthropic neighborhood (Lumpkin St. etc. see Edge Hill St. form) and the introduction of the electric trolley to the area c. early 1890's.

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



BLESSED SACRAMENT chapel/school - 1891-92 (no longer extant)
Image courtesy of Blessed Sacrament church.

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH (1910-1917) c. 1920
Image courtesy of Blessed Sacrament Church

ADDRESS 365 Centre St. COR. Creighton St.NAME Blessed Sacrament Church Rectory
present originalNo. 19 N-8E SUB AREA Centre - Heath StsDATE 1894 The Catholic Church of New England -
source James S. Sullivan 1895.ARCHITECT _____
sourceOWNER _____
sourceBY Boston R.C. Archdiocese
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill MISSION/HILL 12.3/3.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) RectoryNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus bsemntROOF hip w/balustrade at center cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T-shaped Colonial (leaning toward Federal) Revival rectory. Presently covered w/synthetic siding but retains orig. distinctive boxy form, some elements. Main block posses center hall plan, 5-bay main facade w/handsome elliptical fanlight topped door w/side lights. Balustrade intact in center of hip roof. 4-bay side walls w/octagonal bay on side facing church.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic synthetic siding, Orig. entr. porch re-
moved, elaborate cornice missing.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 95648 sq. feet
(bldg occupies 7160 sq.ft).NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on S.W. corner of Blessed
Sacrament grounds.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1894, the rectory of Blessed Sacrament Church has been altered by the installation of aluminum siding but retains its original, boxy Colonial Revival form, fanlight surmounted entrance and many noteworthy interior details. It apparently owes its form and original appearance to the presence of a Georgian (c. 1760's)

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	<u>X</u>
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u>X</u>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>X</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

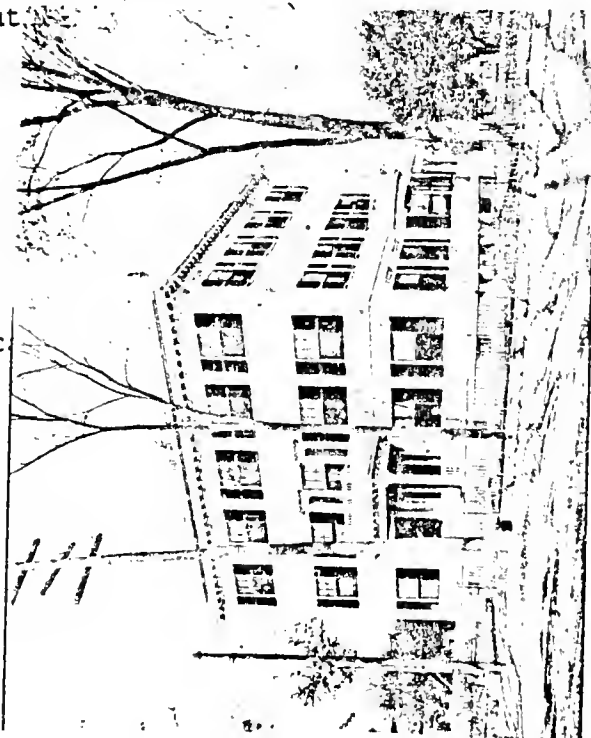
house that was on the property at the time it was purchased by the Boston R.C. Archdiocese in 1891 (or rather *by* the Redemptorist Fathers of the Mission Church, until 1892). In any event the rectory must have been architecturally compatible with the nearby Phineas Withington house/tavern (later Eliz. M. M. Wentworth House until c. 1885) - the Withington - Wentworth house was also 3-stories, boxy, hipped roofed etc. This venerable dwelling was taken down c. mid 1890's - (for a short time it was used by the church as a convent). In any event a thorough interior inspection of the rectory did ^{not} reveal 18thc structural or decorative elements. The rectory was built at the beginning of Arthur T. Connolly's pastorate. Rev. Connolly was renowned as a "pulpit orator" and scholar of Italian Renaissance Art and Architecture. The present Italian Renaissance Blessed Sacrament Church was built 1910-1917. Rev. Connolly was this church's pastor for 39 years - 1892-1931. The rectory's inventory of noteworthy interior features includes golden oak wood work (particularly in center hall 1st floor), fireplace mantles (heavy Victorian w/ pink, brown, white marble, well carved), Fire place art tiles (most notably brown and yellow tiles of dinning room), stain glass interior windows apparently from earlier church bldgs., nice stain glass sky light above 3rd fl. center hall, egg and dart cornice moldings, very interesting attic room in hip roof below balustraded area.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, etc.)

*Recommended for National Register
and Boston Landmark listing
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
The Catholic Church of New England
BY James S. Sullivan - 1895



PAULINA RESIDENCE, CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT, CENTER STREET, ROXBURY.

The Catholic Church of New England

ADDRESS 371 Centre St COR. Creighton St.

NAME present original

P No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre - Heath Sts.

TE 1904 Boston Buildings Dept.

source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson "

source

BUILDER W.A. and H.A. Root "

source

INTER Charlotte L. Mair

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/
Mission Hill 10.1/1, 15.4/1



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) commercial/residential

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brown stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story commercial-residential block, constructed of red brick w/rock faced granite trim. Main facade features central entrance (recessed) w/ noteworthy enframements-Engaged collonettes on stone "plinths" flank entr and support rusticated, rock faced stone arch. Entr. flanked by store fronts, entr. to store at corner. Upper fls., main facade exhibit 4 bays (pairs of tripartite windows flanked by pair of standard size windows). In general windows display EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5345 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

simple rockfaced stone sills and lintels.

1/1 wood sash is in evidence, SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Bldg culminates in flat roof w/ dentillated, modillion block cornice.

(Map)

Architecturally, #371 Centre St. is significant as a solid, well crafted example of a turn of the century, Boston area commercial-residential block. Built in 1904, it exhibits elements of the Romanesque Revival (main entrance) and Classical Revival (cornice) styles.

Bibliography-Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906

Boston Directories-late 19thc., Boston Buildings Dept.

Moved: date if known Norfolk Deeds -281:298,283:42



It was built as an investment property for Charlotte L. Mair. She was the wife of Alexander Mair, a German carpenter active in Roxbury-Jamaica Plain building trades from c.1858-1890. Mair purchased this lot from a John W. Smith for \$921.18 on 11/16/1859. (actually 2 lots-#28 and 16 on Plan of Halsey Homestead Sites 6/30/1859.) Smith in turn acquired this lot from Thomas Lloyd Halsey Creighton of Providence, Rhode Island-the Creighton lands were carved into a 28-lot development (bordering Creighton St.) as early as 1856. In any event Mair built #10 Creighton St. c. 1860-61- this house was originally located on the site of #371 Centre St. and was moved to its present position at the rear of 371 in c.1899-1903. Mair was apparently responsible for #12,14 Creighton St(1870's) and probably #20 and 38 Creighton St.

Boston Building Dept records note that the plans for 371 CENTRE ST. were "drawn by" Robert A. Watson and the builders were W.A. and H.A. Root. (Permit dated 3/2/1904). Robert A. Watson was a late 19th-early 20thc.

Roxbury-Jamaica Plain triple decker specialist. Between the early 1890s -1907 he designed a number of multifamily houses in the Highland-Calumet section of Parker Hill/Mission Hill. He is 1st listed in the 1880 Boston Directory (occ.-draftsman, 15 Pemberton Sq. Boston, house-Terrace St, Roxb-Mission Hill.). By the late 1880's he is listed as an architect working out of his house at 20 Hillside Ave. Good examples of his 2-decker designs in-

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

clude : #75-77 Hillside Ave (1893), 63, 67, 73 Hillside Ave (1894), 102 Calumet (1897), 28-30 Hillside (1898, 2-fam), 89 Hillside (1902) and 169 Calumet (1904-5). Watson was also responsible for the commercial-residential blocks at 91-93 Minden St. Roxb. (frame, 1896) and the Murphy Bldg. opposite the Mission Church on Tremont St (1899). He was also capable of more sophisticated design e.g. 109 Hemmenway St., the Fenway (town house, 1898, see B.L.C. Fenway survey, form #44). By the late 1890's Watson is listed as a justice of the peace as well as an architect. During the early 1900's he resided and worked at 1140 Columbus Ave and was back on Hillside Ave. (#38-40) by 1910.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Robert A. Watson died on Sept. 26, 1916. It should be noted that the 1890's and early 1900's accelerated building activity along Centre St. was triggered in part by the introduction of the electric trolley to Roxb-J.P. during the late 1880's. Centre St is a very old road dating to 1662-it was part of old Boston-Providence highway and was often referred to in 19thc. deeds as "the Road to Dedham." or "the Dedham Old Road".

Themes

Architectural x
Commerce x

* Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation listing.
(as part of district)



ADDRESS 4 Cherokee St. COR. near Hillside St.

NAME present original

MAP No. 20Y/91 SUB AREA

DATE 1894 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Michael J. O'Brien Bldg. Permit
(818 PARKER STREET) source

BUILDER Michael J. O'Brien Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1895; 1899:
Michael J. O'Brien
original present
1906, 1915 - M.A. MAHONY

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7.1/4*, 1/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF Gable--front cupola -- dormers attic

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two-bay, rather plain, modest, Queen Anne house with two-story 3-sided bay at left front and recessed entry porch at right. Restrained use of ornament at roof trim, some vertical banding on facade bay, and horizontal banding with dentil moulding across porch and facade. Original panelled door with wide glass opening has been retained. Single-story ground floor 3-sided bay at right side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
SOME RESIDING AT LEFT SIDE

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2301 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS C. L-shaped street. Adjacent to
identical house now with asbestos shingling. Chalk, paint.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Despite its modest scale and design, 4 Cherokee is of interest as an example of the single-family residential work of a carpenter-builder who lived on Parker Hill from at least 1890 through the early years of this century. Residing at a number of Parker

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hill area addresses in the '90's through the turn-of-the-century, O'Brien lived at 4 Cherokee in 1895-96. As a builder and/or builder/architect, O'Brien worked, for the most part, on the construction of triple decker houses in the Parker Hill, Northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas--sometimes with the prolific triple decker architects Samuel Rantini or Robert Watson, and occasionally for himself. O'Brien also was the architect/builder of 8,10,12 Cherokee Street--a group of two-family "double-deckers" put up in 1895/6 (see form for).

Out through on Franklin Dexter's substantial land holdings on Parker Hill during the late '80's, by 1895, much of the subdivided Cherokee Street frontage was owned by real estate speculator John O'Brien (possibly a relative of Michael J.) who at this time, owned many lots in the St. Alphonsus, Alleghany, Pontiac, and Cherokee Streets vicinity (see form for 92-93 Calumet).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use pos
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities,



Bibliography and/or references (such as local historical records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906.
Boston Directories. Michael J. O'Brien--1885-1903.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./FRL--Michael J. O'Brien.
Boston Bldg. Dept. Building Permit: March 22, 1896.

Street

present	original
1	1
2	2
3	3
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97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

SCN/02 SUB AREA

source

source

source

original	present
----------	---------

PH 7. 1/6*, 1/3*-21



(non-residential)

plus 444

cupola

(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

moderate.

minor moderate drastic

good	fair	poor	LOT AREA	sq. feet
------	------	------	----------	----------

undeveloped lots of 1116 and 1118 Myrtle Street. 1116 and 1118 Myrtle Street are owned by the City of Chicago.

pleasant group of "house"
 good example of "house"
 working on "house"
 work on "house"
 recited on "house"

IV
T.P. 3/25

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston Directories at a number of Parker Hill addresses in the 1890's--through the turn-of-the-century, O'Brien lived around the corner at #4 Cherokee in 1895-6. As a builder and/or builder/architect, O'Brien worked, for the most part, on the construction of triple-decker houses in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas--sometimes with the prolific triple-decker architects Samuel Rantin or Robert Watson, and occasionally for himself. O'Brien also was the architect/builder of the single-family homes at 4 and 6 Cherokee (see form for).

Cut through on Franklin Dexter's substantial land holdings at Parker Hill during the late '80's, by 1895 much of the subdivided Cherokee Street frontage was owned by real estate speculator John (possibly a relative of Michael J.) who at this time, owned many lots in the St. Alphonsus, Alleghany, Pontiac, and Cherokee Street vicinity (see form for 92-98 Calumet).

#12 CHEROKEE

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use potential for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local historical records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906
Boston Directories. Michael J. O'Brien--1895-1900.
Architectural files; Fine Arts Dept./D.L.--Michael J. O'Brien
Boston Bldg. Dept. Building Permit; October 24, 1895.

ADDRESS 10 Creighton St. COR. near Centre St.

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE 1860-61 Norfolk Deeds, Roxbury Directories
source

ARCHITECT source

DESIGNER Alexander Mair Roxb. Directories

source

ARCHITECT Alexander Mair
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 10.2/5, 12.2/4.84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Mansard/Gambrel cupola - dormers 3 on main facade

MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate/Mansard house, 3 bays x 3 bays, sensitively applied aluminum siding, center entrance opens on to columned and pedimented porch (shallow) flanked by octagonal bays w/pannelled aprons. In general, windows are fully enframed w/cornice headed lintels, 2/2 wood sash. Quoins accent corners. Roof configuration is hybrid of Mansard and gambrel. Still intact are slate roof shingles and 3-pedimented dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic synthetic siding

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2392 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, #10 Creighton St. combines Italianate

Moved; date if known 1899-1906

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

massing and elements with a rather curious mansard/gambrel roof. It represents the work of a mid 19thc. Roxbury carpenter-Alexander Mair. He was presumably part of Roxbury-J.P.'s German community and was apparently responsible for several other residences bordering Creighton St. Built in 1860-61, this house ranks among the first residences in the 28-lot Halsey Homestead Sites development bordering Centre, Creighton and Day (Cross) Streets. (see T.B. Moses Plan, Norfolk Deeds, 283:42). As early as 1859, Creighton St. and adjacent lots were set out (at least on paper, 1860 may represent the year Creighton St was laid out). This land had been part of the Phineas Withington estate during the 18th and early 19th c. Thomas Lloyd Halsey Creighton was a member of Providence Rhode Island's wealthy Halsey family-he was apparent the grandson of Thomas Lloyd Halsey, shipping magnate (China, South American trades). Creighton never lived in Roxbury-in 1861 he is listed at 99 Prospect St., Providence (College Hill, near Brown U.). During the early 1860's he owned 15-20 properties in Providence and was taxed on \$11,000 worth of property. He died intestate in 1862 at the age of 45. It is unclear as to who or what Creighton's Roxbury connection was-Centre St. was part of the old Colonial highway to Providence -Creighton could have simply stumbled upon a land auction on his way to or from R.I.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use, and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Norfolk deeds indicate that Creighton acquired this large tract during early 1850's. He sold Lot #28 to J. Wilson Smith of Providence, R.I. on 4/26/1856. Wilson, in turn, sold this lot to Alexander Mair of Boston on 11/16/1856 for \$921.18. (this price represents the cost of two lots-#28 and 16 on 1856 Moses plan). Mair is first listed here in 1862. This house was originally located further to the south, closer to Centre St. It was moved to its present site c. 1899-1906 to accommodate a commercial/residential block at #371 Centre St. Mair's heirs owned this house until at least 1906.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) (Creighton St.)

In terms of community development this represents the 1st Victorian suburban residential development in the area between Centre and Heath St. Until the mid 19thc this area encompassed the farmlands of Heaths, Withingtons and later Wentworths. One might make a case for an earlier residential development on the west side of Day St. (1810's, 20's, half a dozen or so farm houses) but this does not represent a cohesive plan ala Creighton St.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Maps-1832, 1848, 1852/Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906

Boston Directories-1850's, 60's.

Norfolk Deeds 266:258, 281:298, 283:42

Halsey/Creighton information courtesy of Mack Woodward, Rhode Island Historical Commission.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

See Plan No. 68

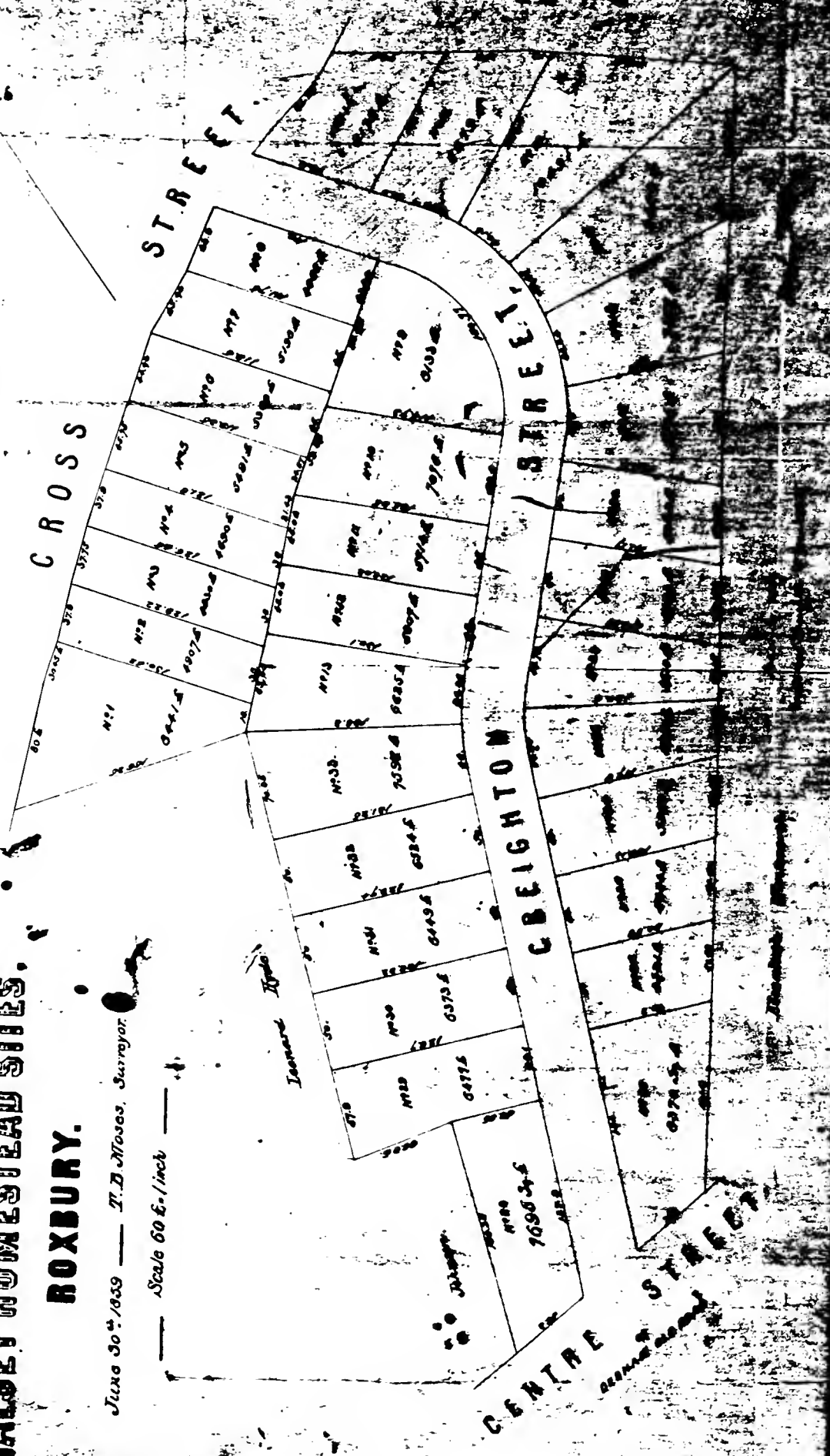
PLAN
OF THE

**HAISEY HOMESTEAD SITES,
ROXBURY.**

JUNE 30th 1839 — T. D. Moses, Surveyor.

Scale 60 E. / inch

ORIGINAL ON FILE.



NORFOLK DEEDS - 283; 42

(Carter Hill /
Mission Hill)

ADDRESS 12 and 14 Creighton St. near Centre St.
COR. _____

NAME _____

present

original

CENTRE - HEATH ST

MAP No. 19N-8E

SUB AREA _____

DATE 1873-1883

Atlases

source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER Alexander Nair attributed
sourceOWNER Alexander Nair

original

present

Parker Hill /PHOTOGRAPHS MISSION HILL 10.2 / 6, 15 4/219.5/6.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, atticROOF gambrel cupola - dormers at sidesMATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Unusual, double Italianate house w/distinctive, broad, street facing gambrel gable. Paired entrances are flanked by 3-story octagonal bays. Cupolas may be still extant at corners under vertical replacement boards. Windows contain 2/2 wood sash-enframements may have been more elaborate. Clapboards remain in tact. Main facade exhibits 4-bays (octagonal) Double windows appear at attic level beneath deep, bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Replacement metal front porch postsCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 12-3226,
14-3168 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, #12 and 14 Creighton St. represents



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

an idiosyncratic approach to late 19thc double house design. Built by Roxbury carpenter Alexander Mair at some point between 1873-1883, this houses salient features include its broad gambrel gabled main facade and Italianate elements-when viewed from the sides the roof has a mansardic appearance-this gambrel/mansard configuration is in evidence next door at #10 Creighton(the house Mair built for himself in 1860-61). #12-14 apparently represents an income property for the Mair family and remained Mair owned until at least 1906. Mair was active in Roxbury and Boston bldg. trades from c.1858-1890. This house is situated on lot #29 on the Halsey Homestead Sites Plan of 1856(Norfolk, 283:42). It represents a relatively late addition to this development(see form on #10 Creighton St.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register, and
Architectural Conservation Listing.
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906
Boston Directories
Norfolk Deeds-283:42



Currently undergoing renovation(1984-85 #16,18 Creighton St. is an attractive example of 1890's Roxbury-Jamaica Plain multi family Queen Anne housing.It is emblematic of the accelerated house construction activity which occurred



(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	X	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in Roxb.-J.P. after the late 1880's introduction of the electric trolley to this area. Creighton St. was set out as early as 1859 with initial house construction on its 28-lots occurring in the 1860's. In any event #16-18 Creighton St. was built as an investment property for John W. Priesing. He is listed on the building permit (12/1895) as the architect, builder and orig. owner of #16-18. He was a Jamaica Plain carpenter/builder (in partnership w/son Gustave Priesing). Priesing was active in Roxb.-J.P. building trades from c.1885-early 1900's. He was responsible for several unusually fancy 3-deckers at 184-86 and 192-94 Amory St. (Q.A., 1893). John and Gustave Priesing moved to Revere after 1895. The Priesings also built and designed the 3-deckers at 3147 and 3149 Washington St and 3143-45 Washington St. (Q.A., 1894). During the 1890's the segment of Bynner St, between Day and Creighton St., was set out as Priesing St. #16-18 was built on a portion of the old Moses Chase house lot (#20 Creighton, c.1859-62).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1874, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906.

Boston Directories-1890's

B.P.L. Fine Arts Dept. files

Boston Buildings Dept.

B.L.C. Jamaica Plain Survey-Forms on
3143-45, 3147-49 Washington St., 184-86 and 194-92 Amory St.



ADDRESS 20 Creighton St COR. Bynner St

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-HEATH Sts

DATE 1859-1862 Norfolk Deeds 308:132,284:215
source

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER Alexander Mair, attrib.
source

OWNER Leonard Hyde, Moses Chase
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION HILL 10.2/4, 14.5/2.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, rectangular Italianate house, retains clapboards, enclosed by flat roof w/paired brackets at deep overhang of eaves. Main facade (5-bay) on south side facing passageway. Creighton facade features side hall entr. on its 3-bay elevation (opens on to later porch add. w/lattice wrk base, turned post and brackets). Particularly noteworthy are Creighton facade window enframements of upper fls - fully enfr w/delicate floral plaster wrk, dentils and cornice headed lin.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic tels at 2nd fl., elab Rococo scrolls, seg-
mental heads at 3rd fl.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2431 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#20 Creighton St. is a survivor from the earliest phase of Creighton Sts. development (Creighton St and 28 adjacent lots drawn up in 1859, house construction begins c.1859, see form on #10 Creighton St. for early history of Falsey Homestead Sites). Architecturally #20 is of interest for its distinctive, boxy form, integrity of materials and elaborate window enframements. Its form is something of an anomaly considering the more standard mid 19thc. formula of side hall plan pedimented attic house w/ the main facade at the narrow end wall rather than on the side wall. It probably represents the work of Boston/Roxb. carpenter Alexander Mair--he built #10 Creighton in 1860-61. Built c.1859-60, its land included lots 30, 31, 32 and 33 of the T.B. Moses Plan of 1856. (Norfolk, 283:42). On 4/26/1858, John Wilson Smith of Providence, Rhode Island paid John Orde Creighton, also of Providence, \$705.21 for two lots (#30, 31). Smith, in turn, sold these parcels to Leonard Hyde on July 30, 1859. Moses Chase, tin-smith, purchased lots 30-33 from Hyde on 8/11/1862 for \$1,750. This transaction included "the buildings thereon", indicating the existence of #20 by 1862. Chase's heirs owned this building until at least 1895. By the late 1890's W.F. Mutz, clerk, owned this property.

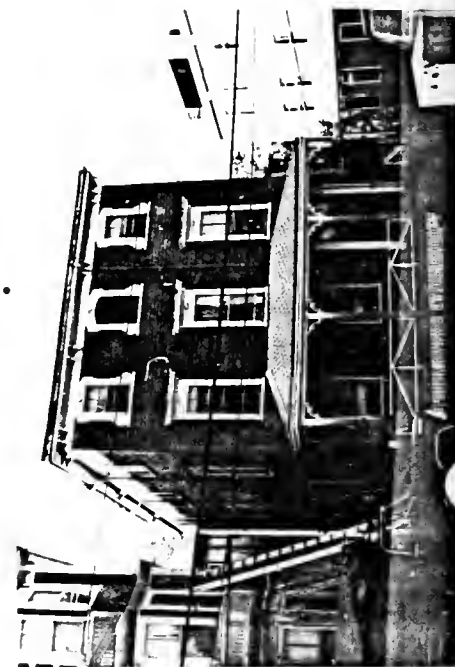
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bynner St was extended from Day St., along the northeast side of the house to Creighton St. c. late 1890's and was originally called Preising Terrace after J.P. architect John Preising.

*Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation Listing
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, records, early maps, etc.)

Norfolk Deeds-308:132, 284:215
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906
Boston/Roxbury Directories-1860's, 70's, 90's.



ADDRESS 38 Creighton St. COR. near Sunnyside

NAME _____

present
19N-8E

original
Centre-Heath St.

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA _____

1868-69

Suffolk Deeds-926:143

source

TECT _____

source

DER Alexander Mair-attributed

source

R Adam Mock

original

present

PHGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION HILL 10-4/5, 14-3/4-84

PE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement,attic

OF gable cupola - dormers 1 dormer on north slope

TERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story side hall plan Italianate frame vernac house, 2-bay x
2 bay. Curiously small quoins accent corners. Main facade exhibits
projecting entrance porch (originally open) and 2-story octagonal bay w/rectangular
on panels. Saw cut brackets appear at porch roof, on bay and at the gables, win-
s are fully enframed and cornice headed-attic window is round headed-2/2 wood
h is in evidence. House composed of 2 1/2 story main block w/2-story rear ell,
arboards are intact, bldg enclosed by gable roof w/return eaves and single dormer
TERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

NDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 6000 sq. feet

TEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built c.1868-1869, this charming Italianate frame vernacular house is part of Creighton St's. interesting collection of mid 19th. residences. It is the best preserved of a trio of side hall plan Italianate dwellings (including #30, #34 Creighton). It probably represents the work of Alexander Mair, Roxbury/Boston carpenter, active c.1858-1890. He was responsible for #'s 16 and 12/14 Creighton and probably #20. This house occupies lot #11 and a small portion of lot #12 of the T.B. Moses Halsey Homestead Sites plan of 6/30/1859. (see form on #10 Creighton St. for history of Halsey/Creighton and 33-lot Creighton St development of 1856). This house's lot was sold to a Henry Dudley by James H. Creighton on 7/14/1859. (Norfolk, 282:294). Dudley owned this lot for 10 years, selling it to Adam Mock on 5/1868 (Suffolk 926:143) for \$810.00. Adam Mock is listed in late 1860's directories as "at rubber factory" and 1st resided at #38 in 1870, hence a c.1868-69 construction date. Mock's heirs owned this house until the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation Listing (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Suffolk Deeds-926: 143
Boston Directories 1860's, 70's
Norfolk Deed 282:42, 283:294



ADDRESS 40 Creighton St. COR. opposite Sunnyside

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-8F SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

1869 Boston Directories
source

PHOTOGRAPH source

OWNER source

Michael Hemler
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill 10.3/4.84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, low attic

ROOF low hip cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards WOOD shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Puddingstone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianat Cottage w/small main block and rear ell. 2-bay main facade. Rests on high rubble stone foundation. Entrance exhibits bracketed door hood. To right of entr. is bay window faced w/flush boards. Windows are fully enframed w/2/2 wood sash. House culminates in low hip roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3700 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS deep set back from street, narrow front lawn

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house is part of Creighton Sts. interesting collection of mid 19thc residences. Its lot was part of an early Victorian Roxbury development (suburban) called Falsely Homestead sites-Creighton St. was set out as early as 1859 (at least on paper and w/33 house lots). House construction in this development began c. 1859. (see form on #10 Creighton St.) #40 Creighton St. was built c. 1869 for Michael Hemler, piano forte maker. Judging by the surnames of early Creighton St. residents, this was something of a German enclave.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation Listing (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890
Boston Directories-1860's, 70's.
see Moses plan of Creighton St.-Norfolk
283:42, lot #10.

ADDRESS 46 Creighton St COR. opposite Sunnyside
 NAME present original
 MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.
 DATE 1902 Boston Bldg. Dept.
 source

ARCHITECT - source
 BUILDER - source

OWNER Patrick J. Hartnett
original present
 PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION HILL 10 - 3/3.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 6-FAM 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards WOOD shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick pudding stone Foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne, multi(6)family wood frame bldg. w/high pudding stone foundation. Retains clapboard sheathing. Scalloped shingles at gable. Main facade characterized by center entrance surmtd. by 2-story octag. ORIELS. Entr. porch exhibits porch w/paired and fluted Tuscan Revival columns. or plinths. Oriels faced w/clapboards/panels w/exception of scalloped shingles at 2nd fl., right oriel. Bldg. dramatically enclosed by pedimented attic w/recessed porch (concave, shingle

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic covered walls on either side of attic window, Col. Rev. balcony w/turned balusters

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2352 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

and plaster, vividly colored plaster detail on triangular board at gable's apex.
 SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
 see reverse page.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>✓</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architecturally, #46 Creighton St represents an unusually exuberant, well designed/preserved 3-decker (actually 6-family) house. Its surface plasticity, textural richness and vivid coloration (not to mention lively plaster gable ornamentation) is reminiscent of San Francisco housing stock of the early 1900's. Blending Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, it dates to 1902. (no Bldgs. Dept. information beyond date on "jacket"). It represents a late addition to Creighton Sts. interesting collection of mid-late 19thc. residences. Creighton St. and 33 adjacent lots were set out as early as 1850 (see form on #10 Creighton St.). This house occupies lot #9 on the Moses "Halsey Homestead Sites" plan of 1859 (Norfolk Deeds, 283:42). Along with at least half a dozen other lots, lot #9 was purchased by Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth c.1860. This lot was Wentworth-owned until c.1885. At that time Patrick J. Hartnett, blacksmith, purchased this lot and moved (?) an Italianate house to the northeastern portion of this large lot (which follows sweeping curve of Creighton St.). Hartnett built #46 as an investment in 1902.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility)
Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local history records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906
Boston Directories-1880's-early 1900's
Norfolk Deed, 283:42



ADDRESS 54 Creighton St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Ruggles St.

1884-1888 (moved here?) Atlases

source

TECT

source

DER

source

Patrick J. Hartnett

original present

PHGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill - 10. 2/1, 14. 4/3. 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan, wood frame Italianate house w/gable end to street, 2-bay main facade. Projecting porch entrance enclosed at later date. Clapboard sheathing intact. Octagonal bay to left of entr, w/panels. Cornice headed windows, 2/2 wood sash, bracketed gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5507 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page

(Map)

E.W.G.
IV 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	<u>x</u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This is a well preserved, modestly scaled side hall plan house. Stylistically it may be categorized as Italianate frame vernacular. Constructed of wood it appears to be earlier than the 1894-1898 construction date suggested by the Atlases. It may have been moved to this lot from another location. It represents a late addition to Creighton Sts. collection of 1960's/early 70's houses. (It may have originally fronted on to nearby Day St.). Creighton St. was set out as early as 1859 (see form on 10 Creighton St.). this house's lot was owned by Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth from c.1860-1885 (see lot 9, Halsey Homestead Sites plan, 1856, Norfolk, 283:42). Patrick J. Hartnett owned this house beginning c.1888 (see 1888 Foxb. Atlas). He was a blacksmith, owned this house until at least c.1915 and built an investment property on the southeastern portion of his house lot in 1902 (see form on #46 Creighton St.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915.
Boston Directories-1880-3
Norfolk Deeds-plan-283:42.



ADDRESS 25-35 Creighton St. Sunnyside St.NAME Sisters' Residence (vacant) Sisters' Residence
(Blessed Sacrament Church)
present originalMAP No. 19N-8ESUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.DATE 1896

Boston Buildings Dept.

source

ARCHITECT Frank Power

"

source

BUILDER William C. Tobin-1926 addition

source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese same

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/
MISSION Hill 15. 4/4, 10-4/6. 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. convent
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, atticROOF hip cupola - dormers 1 (dble) on MF
3 on sidesMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone TRIM) concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story red brick, white stone trimmed convent, Georgian Rev.
style, L-plan (2-story addition to rear, opp, Sunnyside St.) Main facade features
5-bays, center entrance, attractive Ionic columned entrance porch, fr. door sur-
mounted by fanlight. Entrance flanked by wide, boarded over windows (orig. tripartite?)
above entrance is tripartite window w/fanlight (center window boarded over). White
stone string course separates fls 2, 3. In general windows chastely accented by
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic 2-story rear add. (1926).CONDITION good fair poor PART OF 95,648
LOT AREA sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner site, on rise, enclosed on Creighton,
Sunnyside sides by high rubble stone wall-handsome wrought iron fence runs along
top of wall.

white stone sills and prominent

keystones in center of wedge SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

shaped brick work lintels, Above

rd floor is corbelled cornice.

late shingles are intact on low

(Map) hip roof.

The Blessed Sacrament Church's sister's
Residence or Convent, is a handsome, solid
example of 1890's Georgian Revival design.
Characterized by a high degree of symmetry
and pleasing red/white color contrasts,

Bibliography-Boston Eldgs.Dept-Permit,The Catholic Church of New England,Jas.S. Sullivan,1895.,Jamaica Plain Citizen 5/12/1977,p.7:The Boston Herald 8/3/1941: Moved; date if known Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	<u> x </u>	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of t

this buildings well crafted corbeled cornice hints at the Queen Anne style.Built in 1896(Eoston Building Dept.permit dated 5/18/1896),its architect was a Frank Power.He is listed at 37 Cranston St.,Jamaica Plain in 1896. B.P.L. arch./blders files did not yield information on Mr.Power-further research is needed to determine Eoston area examples of his work,length of career,addresses over time etc.

The Blessed Sacrament Church was founded in 1891 -in that year ground was broken for the Blessed Sacrement Chapel(no longer extant).It became a secular parish w/Rev. Arthur T.Connolly appointed pastor on 6/19/1892. It is interesting to note that the church's 3 acre parcel was part of the old Withington-Wentworth estate-during the late 18thc Phineas Withingtons house/tavern was located here.By c.1840,an Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth owned this property.By c.1885,this property passed to a Jas. W. Kenney,liquor store owner(Roxb.)and real estate speculator.The Georgian(c.1760's) Withington-Wentworth house survived On the church grounds until the mid 1890's and briefly served as Blessed Sacrament's Sister's residence(1893-96).Nine Sisters of Charity arrived at Blessed Sacrament on8/23/1893.The Sisters taught in the six classrooms located on the first floor of the chapel.The curriculum included classes in stenography,type writing,algebra,book keeping and "plain and fancy sewing".

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Ground was broken for the present convent building on May 1,1896. The Sisters Residence was part of Blessed Sacrament Church's ambitious 1890's building campaign-the chapel/classroom bldg.was completed in 1891, the rectory in 1894 and the Cheverus School in 1898. During the 1890's the surrounding Roxb.-J.P. neighborhoods developed rapidly w/multi-fam. housing-house construction activity was triggered ,in part,by the introduction of the electric trolley to the area c.1894.The Sisters Residence was enlarged in 1926-(see alterations permit dated 10/25/1926.)at that ti a 2-story addition containing a dining room(1st fl.)and chambers(2nd fl.)
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

was added to the rear of the residence.William Tobin was the additions builder(32 Perkins st.,J.P.,presumably the same Tobin active in late 19thc Roxb-Mission Hill building trades-see form,Mission Hill Survey, #1 So.Whitney St.).The cost of the addition was \$16,666.66. In recent years the Sisters Residence has been vacant. .

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmarks listing.
(as part of district)

ADDRESS 43 Creighton St COR. Sunnyside St

NAME present original

No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

c. 1906-1915 Atlases source

ARCHITECT source

DESIGNER source

OWNER James W. Kenrey original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/
MISSION Hill 10.3/1, 14.3/6.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic, basement

ROOF clipped gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne, clapboard/shingle covered house, roughly T-shaped,
2 1/2 stories, 3-bay Creighton St. facade w/encircling verandah
(featuring turned posts, punched and cut decoration on brackets, spoolwork transoms)
Fls. 1, 2 sheathed w/clapb, attic faced w/scolloped shingles. 1-story octagon bay on Sunnyside wall. Distinctive clipped gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5372 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on rise, shrub covered lawn slopes down
to Creighton St, considerable drop in grade along north side of house.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page-

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Prominently sited at the north east corner of Creighton and Sunnyside Sts., this attractive Queen Anne house represents a late addition to Creighton Sts. collection of well crafted mid-late 19thc residences. It is more closely tied to the development of Sunnyside St., a Pott. Treat Paine philanthropic housing development-Sunnyside St. was developed during the early 1890's-#43 is thus a late addition to even this development. Its lot had been part of the Elizabeth W.M. Wentworth estate prior to 1885. From 1885-c.1920, this lot was owned by James W. Kenney, liquor store owner and real estate speculator. #43 Creighton St. does not appear on the 1906 Atlas, but does appear on the 1915 Atlas.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906, 1915
Boston Directories





ADDRESS 47 Creighton T. near Sunnyside
COR.

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE c. 1895-99 Atlases source

ARCHITECT Samuel Bantin(?)
source

BUILDER John F. Kelly(?)
source

OWNER John Coffey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10.3/5.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 6-FAM 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double 3-decker(6-family), wood frame, Queen Anne style. Main facade features pair of octagonal bays w/paired entrances under left bay. Surface treatments characterized by overlay of vertical and horizontal boards. panels. Pldg. crowned by wide, fully enframed gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4319 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS set back from Creighton St facing drive w y. below grade of Sunnyside St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Exhibiting form and elements of the Queen Anne Style, #47
Creighton St. was built c. 1895-1899. It represents a relatively
late addition to Creighton Sts. collection of primarily mid 19th
century residences. As early as 1859, Creighton St and 33 adjacent lots
were set out as a development called Halsey Homestead Sites (see
Norfolk Deeds, plan 283:42 and form on 100 Creighton St.). This house was
part of a wave of house construction following the introduction of
the electric trolley during the early 1890's. Blessed Sacrament church,
est. 1891 on Centre at Creighton also attracted people to the area.
#47's 1st owner was John Coffey, variously listed as clerk and
machinist. Boston Building Dept. information is unclear as to whether
Samuel Rantin and John E. Kelly, architect and builder, respectively,
were responsible for this house or 47A Creighton St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1890, 1895, 1899, 1906
Boston Directories-1890's, 1900's
Boston Bldgs. Dept.
Norfolk Deeds-plan, 283, 42

ADDRESS 53 Creighton St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.DATE 1895-1899 Atlases
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER Michael Dolan
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Mission Hill 14-4/2-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 6-FAM.
(non-residential) 3-deck ten apt.NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-family 3-decker, wood frame, retains clapboards, wood shingles
Exhibits Queen Anne stylistic elements. Main facade characterized
by pair of 3-story bays (curved and octagonal). Front porch possesses Tuscan
Revival columns. 3-story octagonal bay on south east wall. Bldg crowned by wide
gable w/Palladian-like window.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good-fair poor LOT AREA 7406 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS old granite gate posts on property

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

see reverse page

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#53 Creighton St. is a solid example of late 1890's 6-family/3 deck housing. It represents a relatively late addition to Creighton St.'s collection of 1860's-70's houses. (see form on 10 Creighton for history of Halsey Homestead Sites). Creighton St. and 33 adjoining lots were set out as early as 1859. #53's lot was owned by Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth until c.1885. #53 was built for Michael Dolan, collector c.1895-1899. Dolan lived here until c.1910. This house was part of house construction boom triggered in part by introduction of electric trolley to the area during the early 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-1890's
No Boston Bldgs.Dept.information.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ADDRESS 86 Day Street

COR. _____

NAME _____

present

original

AP No. 19N-8ESUB AREA CENTRE - HEATH STS.DATE 1867

Norfolk Deeds

source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER Daniel W. Drew

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 16 / 5.1, 5.3 '84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansardROOF bell-cast mansard cupola - dormers 3 on main facade, 2 on sidesMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Relatively substantial Italianate/Mansard house w/L plan (2-story rectangular main block w/3-story rear ell). 3-bay main facade exhibiting Italianate elements-projecting entr porch w/chamfered posts-center of main facade-flanked by octag. bays w/narrow arched windows. Walls sheathed in modern shingle siding w/slate roof shingles intact.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor ~~moderate~~ drastic modern shingle siding, replacement dble doors.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9096 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Exceptionally well maintained and landscaped front and side yards.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Together with its ample front and side yards, #86 Day St. provides a glimpse of a relatively substantial Post Civil War Roxbury homestead. Built c.1867, it is a contemporary of the nearby c.1867-1873 cluster of Mansard houses at Day/Evergreen St. #86's 1st owner was Daniel W. Drew. He is variously listed in 1860's-70's Boston Directories as a "teamster", "delivery clerk"

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and "weigher, Grand Junction Wharf, Boston". Drew assembled #86's lot from 3 parcels purchased between 1865-67. These lots appear as lots 2, 3, 4 on Plan of Halsey Homestead Sites, Roxbury 1856-Norfolk Deeds, 283:42. Drew paid G.W. Parker \$339.00 for Lot 3 on 6/12/1865. He paid Otis G. Randall \$310.00 for lot 4 on 1/11/1866 and paid G.W. Parker \$457.60 for lot #2 on 3/29/1867. Presumably the house was built during Spring-Fall, 1867-Drew is first listed here in 1868. Research did not indicate that this house was moved from Brookline as suggested by the current owner. Drew owned this house until c.1880. Lot #4 was sold as a separate house lot (for #84 Day St.) at some point in the late 19th c. By 1884 this house was owned by the heirs of N. Curtis and passed to James S. Cose, oil cloth printer by 1888. From c.1895 until at least 1906 this house was owned by John Gerrity, plumber (work: 370 Centre St).

Day St., along w/nearby Centre St. is a very old road dating to as early as 1662. Centre St was part of the Boston-Providence highway, Day St was locally important as link between Jamaica Plain and Brookline. (including Heath St.). Day St. was called Cross St from 1825-c. late 1860's. It was named Day St. in honor of Moses Day, partner in the Mission Hill-Fenway area's Sewall Day Cordage Co. (at Parker and Ruggles Sts.-now site of Wentworth Inst.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Area between Centre-Heath Sts developed in 3 stages between 1850-1910. Creighton St set out in 1856, developed betw. c.1859-70. Evergreen (Atwood) - Day St begins to be built up c.1867-73, Sunnyside, Westerly, Edgehill etc dates to c.1888-1910. Electric trolley reaches Roxb.-J.P. by late 1880's.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Roxb. Boston Directories-late 19th c.
Norfolk Deeds-333:63, 338:131, 351:271
for lot pl. see 345:321, also Halsey Pl
283:42.

ADDRESS 120, 122, 124 Day St. and 1 Mark St. COR. Mark St.

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS

DATE 1895-1897 Boston Bldg. Dept. source

ARCHITECT Mark Lewis/T.F. Kearny Boston Building Dept. source

BUILDER Mark Lewis/T.F. Kearny source

OWNER " original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 12. 1/3, 10. 1/3. 84

TYPE residential single double row 3-fam 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 "three family tenements", constructed of red brick w/white, rock faced granite trim. Rises 3-stories to heavy molded metal cornice. Each building's main facade features 1-story projecting entrance bay-entr. recessed behind narrow archway (flanked by colonettes). Dominant feature is broad, curved bow on each bldg. The bows' center window treatments are particularly noteworthy-1st fl. window set off by "exclamation point-like" voussoirs. The 2nd fl

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #1 Mark St. - 2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited on large corner lot.

center window is "key hole-like" in shape - vaguely reminiscent of Middle eastern or Art Nouveau forms. In general pleasing color (Map) contrasts red brick vs. white trim

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built as "three family tenements" in 1895-97, this 4-building masonry group is a key component in the "wall" of buildings lining Day and Mark Sts. Its facades enliven the streetscape with undulating surfaces, unusual

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

window shapes/enframements and the contrasting colors of red brick and white granite trim-speculative tenement housing with a truly distinctive (if not distinguished) design. Day St was set out as early as 1662 and connected Centre St. with Heath St. By 1825 this "connector" was called Cross St. It was renamed Day St. in 1868-presumably in honor of Moses Day, partner in Sewall, Day Cordage Co. and owner of extensive land holdings on Mission Hill. In any event, the group at the NE corner of Day and Mark Sts. is a relatively late addition to its area, dating to 1895-97. Building Dept. records note that #120 Day St. was built in 1896-97 at a cost of \$5,800.00. Its owner/builder/architect was Mark Lewis (house at 43 Irving St. in 1897). Lewis was also the architect of #126; 128 Day St on the opposite corner-presumably Mark St was named in his honor. #126; 20 date to the 1890's. T.F. Kearny is credited w/ the construction of #122 Day St. in 1895-96. In 1895 Kearny lived at 312 Washington St. Information on Lewis and Kearny is not included in the B.P.L. arch/blder file. This group's land was part of the Wm.H. Hyde estate during the 1880's and was part of the Jas. Deshon estate during the mid 19th c.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906
Boston Directories 1890's
Boston Bldgs. Dept.

ADDRESS 126 and 128 Day St. COR. Mark St.

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE HILL STSDATE 1895 Boston Bldgs. Dept.
sourceARCHITECT Thomas F. Kearny "
sourceBUILDER Mark Lewis "
sourceOWNER Lewis / Kearny
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill 10-1/2 84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Queen Anne /Georgian Rev. apartment buildings characterized by red brick walls w/brownstone trim, bow fronts-most notably the pronounced bow at the Day-Mark Sts. corner. Day St facade features paired entrances, decorative brickwork (angled and billet work), window exhibit gauged brickwork w/prominent brownstone keystone. Also noteworthy is copper cornice dentils, egg and dart detail and modillion blocks. 1/1 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA #126-1521;
#128-1338 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#126 and 128 Day St were built in 1895. They are key components in the Day-Mark St enclave of 1890's "three family tenements and represent a restrained rendition of the Queen Anne and Georgian Rev. styles. They were built by Mark Lewis

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement--	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Thomas F. Kearny & Co. - they are variously listed as architects and builders during the 1890s. Lewis/Kearny had offices at 312 Washington St (1895). B.P.L. Files did not yield information on either Lewis or Kearny - they were responsible for the flamboyant 1890's apts. across Mark St. #120 22 et Day St. Construction costs for #126,128 were est. at \$8,000.00. By 1906 this property was owned by a George E. MacIntire of North Cambridge.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Directories - 1890's
Boston Bldg. Dent.

ADDRESS 34 Delle Ave
(ALSO 30,36) COR. _____NAME _____
present originalP No. 20N*OE SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill
NORTH SlopeTE 1881 Suffolk Deeds-1521:616
sourceCHITECT _____
sourceILDER _____
#30-L. Brown source
#34-J. B. Munier
VER #36-M. Cunningham
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill . 16. 1/4. 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #30-3, #34-2, #36-2 plus basement, atticROOF 30-flat, 34-gable, 36-mansard
cupola dormersMATERIALS #34
(Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt #30 -
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Iate Italianate frame vernacular house ,side hall plan, high rubble stone basement, 2-bay main facade-particularly noteworthy is entrance porch w/fluted, champfered posts, sawcut gingerbread flower detail, 19th c. double entr. doors. 2-story or tag. bay w/dentals, brackets, molded detail. round headed pair of attic windows , bracketed gable roof.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic #30 orig 2 1/2 story w/gable-now 3-D
#30-3126, 34-3084, #36-3075CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#34 Delle Ave is the centerpiece of a trio of early 1880's houses which exhibit identical and highly unusual entrance porches noteworthy for their saw cut gingerbread decoration. #30 was transformed from a gable roofed, Italianate house into a flat roofed

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

3-decker c.1900. #36 possesses 30,34's distinctive porch treatments and is crowned by a mansard roof. In 1873, #30,34 and 36's lots were part of a long rectangular undeveloped parcel owned by W.H. Wallace. He was a real estate speculator and key figure in the initial early 1870's development of Delle Ave. - This thoroughfare was laid out during the mid 1860's (originally part of P. Brigham estate driveway). Between 1873-1881 these lots were owned by P.J. McCarthy, and the Emigrant Savings Bank. (see Suffolk Deeds 1339:283). On 4/18/1881, the Emigrant Savings Bank sold this lot (no mention of bldgs.) to John B. Munier - the sale was limited to #34's lot - Munier paid the bank \$1,079.40. Munier was a molder. #30's owner in 1884 was an L. BROWN. #36's owner in 1884 was Michael Cunningham, blacksmith. Restrictions on these properties ~~was~~ were limited to agreeing not to build a dwelling that would house "more than 2 families each" for 10 years (beginning 8/10/1880.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,
Boston Directories-1880's.
Suffolk Deeds-1339:283,1521:616

ADDRESS 40 Delle Ave COR. _____NAME _____
present original Parker Hill / Mission HillMAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA North slope of Alleghany - Ruggles StDATE 1880-1881 Suffolk Deed 1531:511
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER John B. Whelton
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16.1/5.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF Mansard cupola -- dormers bay carried thru as dormer
also single dormer on MF.2 dor-
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl mers on side
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum. walls.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late Italianate/Mansard frame vernac. house w/sidehall plan.
Projecting entrance porch enlivened by fluted columns, champfering, saw cut
brackets, dentils, acorn pendants. 2-story octagonal bay w/pannelling-bay carr-
ied into mansard. Console bracketed windows. Corner Quoins, slate shingles
of straight sided mansard intact. Multi panel double doors date to late 19th c.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3034 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#40 Delle Ave. is a well detailed and well preserved late Italianate house which was built in 1881-1882. Delle St. was set out c. mid 1860's as a continuation of the P. Brigham estates drive way. Delle Ave. was initially developed with brick bow front row houses (North side) beginning in 1871.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#40 Delle Ave. was originally owned by Ellen and John B. Whelton. Mr. Whelton was a printer at 4 Williams Court (1880's, 90's). The Wheltons paid the Emigrant Savings Bank \$1,050.00 for this house's lot on July 22, 1881 (Suffolk 1531:511). The bank in turn had acquired this lot from Patrick J. McCarthy on 9/11/1876 (Suffolk, 1339:283). The single deed restriction in the Whelton deed was that "only a dwelling house of not more than two families each" could be built on this lot for 10 years beginning 10 August 1880. The Wheltons owned this house until at least the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Direct. 1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1339:283, 1531:511

ADDRESS 27-41 Delle Ave COR. betw. Sewall and Burney

NAME _____

presentoriginal Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPEMAP No. 20N.-9ESUB AREA (Alleghany - Ruggles St.)DATE 1871 Suffolk Deeds, Boston Direct.
source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER Abel G. Small - Suff. deeds, Direct.
sourceOWNER Abel G. Small / Wm. H. Wallace
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
Mission Hill 11. 2/2. 84TYPE (residential) single double 8-UNIT ROW 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF mansard cupola - dormers 1 tripartite per bldg.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8-unit red brick bow front row - each house rises 2-stories from a low basement to a mansard roof. Noteworthy features include recessed and pannelled entries, bowfronts, windows w/simple white stone sills and lintels, 2/2 wood sash, stone belt course between the basement and 1st fl., deep cornice w/dentils and modillion blocks and a mansard w/tripartite dormer above the bow. Slate roof shingles are mostly intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
27-1538, 29-1528, 31-1516, 33-1514, 35-1497CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 37-1471, sq. feet
39-1461, 41-1451

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Along with #43-53 and 55-59 Delle Ave, #27-41 Delle Ave forms a handsome, essentially continuous wall of red brick bowfront row houses lining the North side of Delle Ave. Delle Ave was laid out c. 1865 - its nucleus was the P. Brigham estates driveway. (off the western side of Parker St.). The Plan of

E. W. G.

IV. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Charles McBurney dated January 1871 (Suffolk, 1034:28) shows both sides of Delle Ave. divided into 49 lots (including lots bordering Burney St.). Apparently McBurney's intention was to develop all the lots with masonry housing—only the north side developed in this manner with #'s 21-41 and 43-53 built in 1871—#'s 21-25 are no longer extant. #'s 55-59 were built c. 1879. The Panic of 1873 apparently sidetracked the development of the south side of Delle Ave.—during the early 1880's single family frame houses were built on Delle Ave's south side. McBurney's original 49 lot plan had been reduced to 35 lots by the early 1880's.

#27-41 Delle Ave (along w/ #43-53) represent the first time that a distinctly urban housing form was constructed on Mission Hill—until the early 1870's (with the exception of a few stone workers cottages). Houses in this area had been constructed of wood. The key figures in the development of #27-41 and #43-53 Delle Ave were Charles Mc Burney, real estate speculator and President of the Boston Elastic Fabric Co. (28 Milk St., h. Amory opp. Codman Ave.), William H. Wallace (occ. undetermined, mortgage holder of these lots during the early 1870's) and Abel C. Small, carpenter and apparently the builder of these masonry rows. Wallace sold lots 1-12 (#21-41) to Small for \$18,000.00 on 28 Feb. 1871 (Suffolk, 1038:76). These lots had been conveyed to Wallace by McBurney a few weeks prior to

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

the Wallace-Small transaction. #27-41 was apparently ready for occupancy by Dec. 1871. Each building originally sold for \$4,000.00 (Suffolk 1089:201). By 1873 the owners of #27-41 included—J. Finn (occ. ?), #29, 31, 39—ABEL C. SMALL #33—J. Wyman (occ. ?) #37, 35—Jas. W. Kenney, wholesale liquors, 1280 Tremont St., and #41—W. Hyland (occ. ?). By 1884 property owners included—Alexander Corbett hair dresser, 409 Washington St. (house, Delle Ave), #31—S. E. Rantin, architect responsible for a number of comm./res. blocks along Tremont St., Mission Hill during the 1890's, #Chas. V. Clement—159-165 Pearl, 54 Emerson, 132 Eliot, house at Arlington, #35, 37—Jas. W. Kenney—liquors, #39—J. V. N. Stults of Stults and
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Mansur plumbing materials—56 Elm, h. 240 Warren ST. Roxb. and W. Hyland (occ. ?).

Atlases—1873, 1884, 1888, 1890

Boston Direct—1870's, 80's

Suffolk Deeds—1034:27, 28; 1038:76.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing (as part of district)

Parker Street

I.W. Adams.

Sewall, Day & Co

Belle Avenue

Trenton St.

Burney Street

Plan of
Charles McBurney,
made January 1871.

Original Plan Recorded
With Salt River Lib. Vol. 28
A True Copy
certified by

Henry M. Nelson C.E.

[illegible]

12	1465.
13	1460.
14	1453.
15	1436.
16	1419.
17	1411.
18	1411.
19	1410.

10	20	30	40
1380	1200	1200	1200
10	20	30	40
N°26	N°27	N°28	N°29
10	20	30	40

16.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.7	-2.8	-2.9	-3.0	-3.1	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4	-3.5	-3.6	-3.7	-3.8	-3.9	-4.0	-4.1	-4.2	-4.3	-4.4	-4.5	-4.6	-4.7	-4.8	-4.9	-5.0	-5.1	-5.2	-5.3	-5.4	-5.5	-5.6	-5.7	-5.8	-5.9	-6.0	-6.1	-6.2	-6.3	-6.4	-6.5	-6.6	-6.7	-6.8	-6.9	-7.0	-7.1	-7.2	-7.3	-7.4	-7.5	-7.6	-7.7	-7.8	-7.9	-8.0	-8.1	-8.2	-8.3	-8.4	-8.5	-8.6	-8.7	-8.8	-8.9	-9.0	-9.1	-9.2	-9.3	-9.4	-9.5	-9.6	-9.7	-9.8	-9.9	-10.0	-10.1	-10.2	-10.3	-10.4	-10.5	-10.6	-10.7	-10.8	-10.9	-11.0	-11.1	-11.2	-11.3	-11.4	-11.5	-11.6	-11.7	-11.8	-11.9	-12.0	-12.1	-12.2	-12.3	-12.4	-12.5	-12.6	-12.7	-12.8	-12.9	-13.0	-13.1	-13.2	-13.3	-13.4	-13.5	-13.6	-13.7	-13.8	-13.9	-14.0	-14.1	-14.2	-14.3	-14.4	-14.5	-14.6	-14.7	-14.8	-14.9	-15.0	-15.1	-15.2	-15.3	-15.4	-15.5	-15.6	-15.7	-15.8	-15.9	-16.0	-16.1	-16.2	-16.3	-16.4	-16.5	-16.6	-16.7	-16.8	-16.9	-17.0	-17.1	-17.2	-17.3	-17.4	-17.5	-17.6	-17.7	-17.8	-17.9	-18.0	-18.1	-18.2	-18.3	-18.4	-18.5	-18.6	-18.7	-18.8	-18.9	-19.0	-19.1	-19.2	-19.3	-19.4	-19.5	-19.6	-19.7	-19.8	-19.9	-20.0	-20.1	-20.2	-20.3	-20.4	-20.5	-20.6	-20.7	-20.8	-20.9	-21.0	-21.1	-21.2	-21.3	-21.4	-21.5	-21.6	-21.7	-21.8	-21.9	-22.0	-22.1	-22.2	-22.3	-22.4	-22.5	-22.6	-22.7	-22.8	-22.9	-23.0	-23.1	-23.2	-23.3	-23.4	-23.5	-23.6	-23.7	-23.8	-23.9	-24.0	-24.1	-24.2	-24.3	-24.4	-24.5	-24.6	-24.7	-24.8	-24.9	-25.0	-25.1	-25.2	-25.3	-25.4	-25.5	-25.6	-25.7	-25.8	-25.9	-26.0	-26.1	-26.2
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Vermont St.

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70

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Henry A. Nelson C.E.

ADDRESS 43-53 Delle Ave COR. betw. Sewall-Burney Sts.NAME presentoriginal Parker Hill/Mission HillNo. 20N-9ESUB AREA NORTH SLOPE1871Suffolk Deeds, DirectoriessourceHITECT sourceOLDER Abel C. Small, Charles UnionsourceER Abel C. Small/Wm. H. WallaceoriginalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 11.2/1.84TYPE residential single double 6-unit row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF mansard cupola - dormers tripartite dormer (1 each)MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-unit red brick bowfront row w/mansard roofs. Each house features recessed entry w/outer door, 6 pane transom (Later add.?), brown stone entr. steps intact on #43, 49, 51, 53. Only #49 appears to have 19th c. door. Each house has bowfront, windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels - 2/2 wood sash. Brown stone belt course separates the basement and 1st floor. Dentil like brickwork at deep cornice - fluted modillion cornice blocks intact*
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic 47 - Mansard removed, bow continued up 1 story.
#43-1470, #45-1470, #47-1470,
#49-1436,
#51-1428, #53-1427CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #49-1436, sq. feet
#51-1428, #53-1427NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

*on #45, 47, 53. In general, slate shingles are intact.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1871, #43-53 Delle Ave is a key component in the handsome redbrick wall of bow front row houses lining the north side of Delle Ave between Sewall and Burney Sts. (including #27-41 and 55-59 Delle Ave). These rows represent the earliest

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	<u>x</u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

form of urban housing on Mission Hill-with the exception of a few stone workers cottages, housing on Mission Hill was overwhelmingly wood-constructed single family dwellings until 1870. Architecturally #43-53 symbolizes conservative Boston area design tendencies and construction tendencies-the bowfront is carried over from the early 19th c. It is interesting to compare this row to more stylish, stone fronted contemporaries lining nearby Wigglesworth and Worthington Sts. The services of an architect were employed in the construction of the Wigglesworth and Worthington groups but apparently not on Delle Ave. -Abel C. Small, ROXBURY carpenter is credited with the construction and conservative design of #43-53 and #27-41 Delle Ave. Small, William H. Wallace (occ?, mortgage holder for Delle Ave properties) AND Chs. McBurney played key roles in the development of Delle Ave during the early 1870's. Delle Ave was set out c. 1865. (See form on #27-41 Delle Ave for developmental history). #43-53's lots appear as lots 13-18 on the Chas. McBurney Plan of Jan. 1871 (Suffolk Deeds 1034:28.). McBurney was a Boston-Roxbury real estate speculator and president of the Boston Elastic Fabric Co-28 Milk, Boston, h. Amory opp. Codman Ave. #43-53's lots passed back and forth between McBurney, Wallace and Small in Jan-Feb. 1871. By Jan. 1872 Abel C. Small owned these 6 lots, paying Wallace \$9,000.00 for these parcels and the buildings thereon. * Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Owners in 1873 included: #43-P. Joseph Griffin, plasterer, h. ? Village, #45-Wm. H. Wallace, occ? real estate agent 46 Washington St, h. Westmins'er(?) #47-G.W. Walker, George W. Walker and Co., ranges and stoves, 48 and 50 Union, house at Malden, Wm H. Wallace -49, 51 and #53-Chas. H. Union, mason, -Union paid Wm. H. Wallace \$5,500.50 for this house in Feb. 1873.

Owners in 1884 included C.A. Russell (the Roxb. arch./blder?) -#43, Union Inst. for Sav. -#45, 47. J.W. Proessiter -#49, C.E. Folsem -#51 and Union Inst. for Sav. -#53.

Note: Chas. Union, mason, may have been involved in this row's construction.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1890
Boston Direct. 1870's, 1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1034:28, 1089:210

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation (as part of district)

ADDRESS 55, 57 and 59 Delle Ave near Burney St.
COR. NAME presentoriginal Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPEMAP No. 20N-9ESUB AREA (Alleghany - 120 gles
sts)1880

Suffolk Deeds

E source HITECT Lorin L. Fuller Sufflk Deedssource LDER John Gigie Suff. Deedssource ER Fuller/Gigie
original presentTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
Mission Hill 11-4/6-84TYPE (residential) single double 3-unit 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) rowNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-unit red brick octag. front row, 3-stories plus basement,
flat roof, recessed entrances w/transoms (note rope molding of #55's transom).
Simple stone sills and lintels, angled brickwork in panels between fls. 1-2,
2-3. Corbelled cornices-bldgs. lean stylistically toward the Queen Anne.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #55-1435, 57-1426
#59-1418 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#55, 57 and 59 Delle Ave are the western most components in the wall of red brick bow front row houses lining the north side of Delle Ave. These row houses were built in 1880-nearly a decade later than the bow fronts at #27-41 and 43-53 Delle Ave. Delle Ave. was laid out c. 1865 (see form on #27-41 for st.'s dev-

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> y </u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u> X </u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

elopmental history). #55, 57 and 59's lots appear on two plans- 10. as lots 19, 20, 21 on Plan of Chas. McBurney, Jan. 1871 (Suffolk Deed 1034:28.) and 2) as lots A, B, C on an H. H. Moses plan of July 1, 1880. (1498:293, Suffolk Deed). Lorin L. Fuller, a Malden carpenter/contractor and John H. Geiger, a Boston carpenter, were apparently responsible for this row's construction. Lorin L. Fuller was active in Malden-Boston building trades from c. 1860-1896. For many years he lived at 187 Main St., near Spring St. in Malden. During the 1880's he had an office at 15 Pemberton Sq., Boston. Fuller paid the West Boston Savings Bank for these lots in August, 1879-no buildings on these lots are mentioned in the deeds. Buildings are first mentioned in the Lorin L. Fuller-John Gigie deed of 16 July 1880 (Suffolk, 1498:187). -reference is made to "a brick partition wall." John H. Gigie was a Boston carpenter about whom little is known. He is first listed as a resident of Delle Ave in 1884 and owned #s 59 and 57. J. Deshon owned #55 in 1884. By 1890 property owners included a J. McIntiner, #55, E. C. Knight #57 and B. C. Kelly #59.

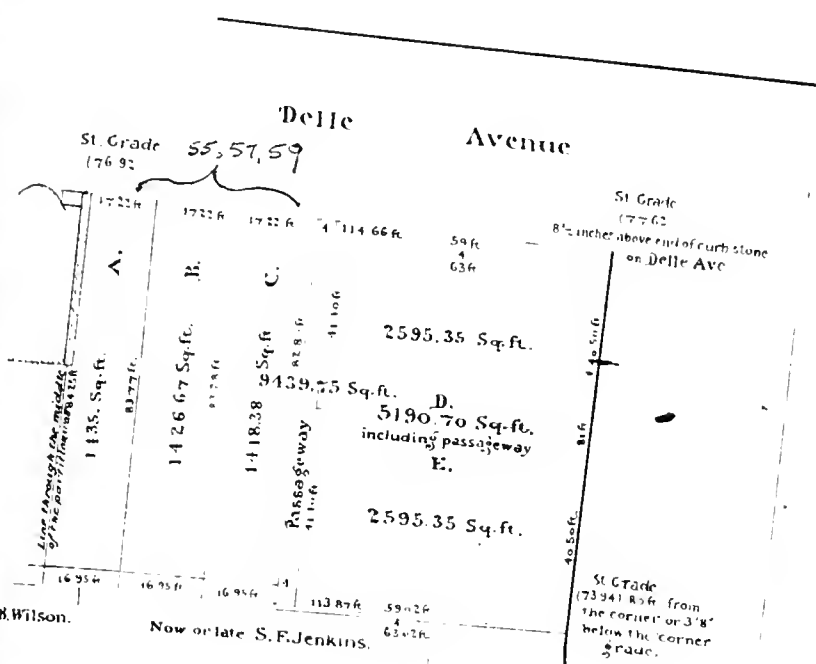
NOTE-Lorin L. Fuller also owned the Rockdale and the Burney apts. around the corner at A-16-B and A-18-B Burney St. (built during the early 1880's). Fuller is listed as the architect of these apts on the building permit.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890
Boston Direct.-1880's
Malden Direct. 1860's-1896
Suffolk Deed-1034:28, 1498:187, 1498:293



Plan of Land in Roxbury Boston
comprising Lots 19 to 25 inclusive,
as shown on a plan filed with Suf-
folk Deeds 1. 1034 Pl 28 except a
narrow strip along the S. Easter-
ly side, which strip is now included
in the premises adjoining as at
present occupied.

Boston, July 1, 1880. *H. H. Moses,*
Surveyor

Scale 20 feet to an inch.

Original No. - 100-100
Date Filed - 1981 Jul 29
Airtel to -

Nancy H. Wilson
C.E.

Provident Institution for Savings*

Burley St.

Vermont

Street

Parker HILL /
Mission HillADDRESS Edge Hill St. COR. # 18,20,22,24NAME

present

original

MAP No. 19N-6ESUB AREA Centre St-Heath St.DATE 1892

Boston Edges Dept.

source

ARCHITECT G.W POPE

"

source

BUILDER G.W. POPE

"

source

#18-

20- Workingmen's Savings Bank

OWNER 22-

24

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 15. 1/2, 2.6/1, 6/2, 3TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION #18-Side hall plan Queen Anne w/clapboards, wood shingles between fls. 1&2 and on gable. Porch exhibits turned posts, balusters, spool work transom. #20-irregular plan, clapboard, wood shingle fabric, clipped gable at front, sides, small front porch. #22-2-bay main facade, side hall plan, clapboards on fls. 1,2 w/wood shingles at attic level, clipped gable w/circular decoration on barge boards. #24-Rectang. plan, side hall, front porch w/sq. posts, octag. bay on G...
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #18-5811, #20-1300 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #22-1475, #24-1605

Houses border curve in Edge Hill St., face narrow front yards, more ample green space to rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

These modestly scaled, wood-frame Queen Anne houses rank among the better preserved examples of "substantial workingmen's" housing in the early 1890's development bordering Edge Hill St., Court Hill St., Sunnyside St., Gay Head St. and Westerly St. Encompassing 116 lots, this development is emblematic of the better type of late 19th city

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

planning for families of modest means. It has significant historical associations w/Robert Treat Paine, Boston based corporate lawyer and philanthropist. G.W. Pope was the architect of #s 18-24 Edge Hill St. and many other buildings in this subdivision. Edge Hill/Round Hill Sts were laid out in 1889. Lot divisions 1st appear on the 1890 Atlas along these streets w/the first houses constructed in 1891-92. Among the attractions of the area was easy access to Centre St. streetcar transportation (electric trolley introduced c. 1894) and the Blessed Sacrament church/parochial School. (1891). Robert Treat Paine was primarily responsible for the planning of this development. Paine, a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a successful corporation lawyer, retired from practice in the 1870's in order to devote himself full time to philanthropic activities. He is credited w/beginning the Associated Charities movement in Boston. Paine was especially interested in "easing the burdens of the workingman". Paine's affordable, sanitary housing projects included enclaves at Ruggles St. (1874-75, no longer extant) and a large scale project off Madison Park on Greenwich St., Warwick St. and Susse Sts. (Roxb.). Paine, his brother and father-in-law supervised the construction and held the mortgages on the Philadelphia style brick row houses in this development. (see Sam B. Warner's Streetcar Suburbs pgs. 102-103). More successful was the development off Centre St. Here Paine was more tuned in to the home ownership aspirations of the workers. In this case, model philan-

- * Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
thropic row houses were forsaken for large scale planning and cheap detached wood frame single family housing. This development was and is still characterized by a suburban "cottagey effect". The streets were designed to follow the contours of the land and are designed to make a traffic cul de sac. Within the grid plan this plan offered more useable space. House lots are small but provide a narrow front yard and a more ample green space to the rear.
A division of Paine's cooperative bank, the Workingmen's Building Association served as the central finance and planning agency. The financing was done by the then still novel amortising mortgage. G.W. Pope was the architect/builder.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ATLASES-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906
Boston Buildings Dept.
Boston Directories, 1890's
Suffolk Co. plans.
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B. Warner, 1962 pgs. 101-106

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

EDGE HILL ST HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED

OF 18, 20, 22, 24 Edgehill St. and apparently of many more houses in this subdivision. Credited w/ the row housing at Madison Park, Roxbury, (1886-90), he was apparently Paine's "house architect". During the 1890's Pope is listed at 440 Columbus Ave. He was active in Roxbury building trades from 1890-1910. Further research is needed on Pope's work. He is credited w/ a 4-story bldg. for the Oliver Ditson Co. at Congress near Bridge St, 1898, a 5-story bldg. for J.F. Lee at 115-119 Pearl St. (1886) and 110 -114 Purchase St., corner Oliver St., 1889. Early occupants of these houses included a Julia Serfi (1895) and Jacob Rupp (1900), musician AT #13, Louis Hoffman, waiter (1895) at #20, and W.L. Brusman, occ?, (1895) at #22. 24's original owner was ? . Architecturally these modestly scaled wood frame single fam. houses blend elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. They represent an interesting approach to cheap housing at a time in the 1890's when reasonable housing was synonymous with the triple decker.

#18



#s 20, 22



24



ADDRESS 24 Evergreen St COR. betw. Day St and So.
HuntingtonNAME present original MAP No. 19N-9E SUB AREA DATE 1890-1895 Atlases
source ARCHITECT
source BUILDER
source OWNER Daniel Haggerty
original present 16. 6/5PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill 15. 2/2.84TYPE residential single? double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic, basementROOF Gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Well preserved Queen Anne house characterized by an irregular plan, clapboard sheathing, main facades late 19thc. multi panel entrance doors are intact. 2-story octagonal bay to left of entr. carried through porch roof-front porch noteworthy for turned posts, curvilinear brackets, pediment above entrance features lattice work. Console brackets appear above corner boards at cornice. Staggered butt shingles are located at attic level. House painted gray w/ yellow trim.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3900 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally this is a solid, well/preserved Queen Anne house representative of the 2nd phase of Evergreen Sts. residential development (c. 1880-1900). Evergreen St. was set out as Atwood St. in 1867. Its lots were carved from the estate of real estate agent and auctioneer Isaac Atwood. (as well

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as the land of Sarah Daikin on the west side of the street). Mansard houses were built along the east side of Evergreen St. from 1867-1873. The building boom of the late 1880's-90's in this area was triggered in part, by the introduction of the electric trolley in 1888. #24 Evergreen St. was built for Daniel Haggerty, coachman c.1890-1895.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing. (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1888,1884,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1890's
Boston Bldgs. ,no information.

ADDRESS 44 Evergreen St. COR.NAME present originalMAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Teat Sts.DATE c.1890-95 Atlases sourceARCHITECT sourceBUILDER sourceOWNER Sarah Dakin
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill Mission Hill 16. 6/1, 6/2. 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) barn/stableNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus atticROOF gable cupola small ventilator dormers 1 wall dormerMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Well preserved late 19thc. Queen Anne barn/stable.
Constructed of wood w/wood shingle sheathing. Converted to garage.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5792 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located behind Queen Anne 2-family house

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c. 1890-95, this well preserved barn/stable is tucked away behind a Queen Anne 2-family house. It was originally owned by Sarah Dakin--during the 1880's and 1890's she owned most of the lots bordering the west side of Evergreen St. (set out in 1847, originally called Atwood St).

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>Y</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>Y</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1898, 1890, 1895

ADDRESS 3,11,15/17 Evergreen St. COR. Day St.

NAME

presentoriginalP No. 19N-8ESUB AREA CENTRE - HILL STS.TE 1869-1871Suffolk Deeds, Boston Direct.
source

CHITECT

source

ILDER

#3-Isaac Atwood source

#11-Leroy Carter

NER #15/17-Henry J. Blaisdell

originalpresent

PHOTOGRAPHS

Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill 15-2/4, 2/5, 2/6
3/2-84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2-#3 3,11
1-#15/17 plus MANSARD
(Mansard app. removed from #11. #3-1, MF)ROOF Mansard cupola - dormers #11-0
#15/17-2 per slopeMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards Modern shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of Mansard cottages. (Mansard apparently removed from #11)-
#3,11 possess sidehall plans, #15/17 has center hall plan. Houses sheathed in
modern shingle siding but retain some orig. elements. #3 features 3-bay main
facade w/cornice headed windows, #11 features polygonal bay window, bracketed
door hood, #15/17 of interest for form, plan, slate shingles are mostly intact.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor - moderate drastic Mansard app. removed from #11CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #3-6005
#11-6988 sq. feet
#15/17-7640NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Evergreen St's collection of late 1860's-
early 1870's cottages-group is greater than sum of its parts in terms of
architectural signif.-form interesting streetscape via varied set backs, angles
buildings, ample front/side yards, mature trees etc.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Evergreen St. and its adjacent lots were carved
from the estate of Isaac Atwood in 1867 (see Suffolk
Deeds-Wm Garbett Plan, 5/3/1867.1039:269). Evergreen St
was originally called Atwood St. and was renamed in
1894. It was cut through to So. Huntington AVE IN 1908.

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/
development

X



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Evergreen St. represents the 2nd-oldest housing development in the area between Centre and Heath sts. From the mid 17thc-mid 19thc. this was an area of a very few farms-Crighton St. was the 1st major 19thc. residential development, dating to 1856-1870 (characterized by modest Italianate Mansard dwellings). In any event Isaac Atwood built #3 Evergreen St. in 1870. He paid Charles F. Venborn of Boston \$325.00 for lot #3. On the 1867 plan (apparently not all of these lots were originally owned by Atwood). -although the deed refers to "said avenue belonging to said Atwood called Atwood Ave". The deed (923:258, Suffolk), mentions certain restrictions: a house on this lot could be not less than 22' in width and 30' in length. Posts 20 1/2 "in height were to be erected the lot. The house had to be set back 28' from the street and "no stables or other objectionable buildings" could be erected on the lot for up to 10 years. Isaac Atwood was a real estate agent, speculator and auctioneer who lived on or near Day st. beginning c.1850. Apparently he lived in one of the 5 houses that were located on Day (Cross St) shown on the 1849 Chas. Whitney map.

#11 Evergreen St. was built c.1869 for Leroy Carter, piano maker. FE is listed at 53 Northfield St. in 1869 and is 1st on Atwood St. in 1870. BY 1884 a T.H. Crosby owned this house.

* #15/17 Evergreen St dates to c.1871. Henry J. Blaisdell purchased this Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

lot from John E.W. Farley of Boston (app. a mortgage holder). Farley, in turn, had acquired the land from Charles Venborn - Venborn had purchased this lot from Isaac F. Atwood in April, 1868 (see Suffolk, 923:258 and 9671:191. Blaisdell paid Farley \$1,000.00 for this lot (no mention of buildings). Blaisdell is first listed here in 1872 and lived at 504 Shawmut Ave, Boston prior to 1872. He is listed in 1870's directories as an iron moulder.

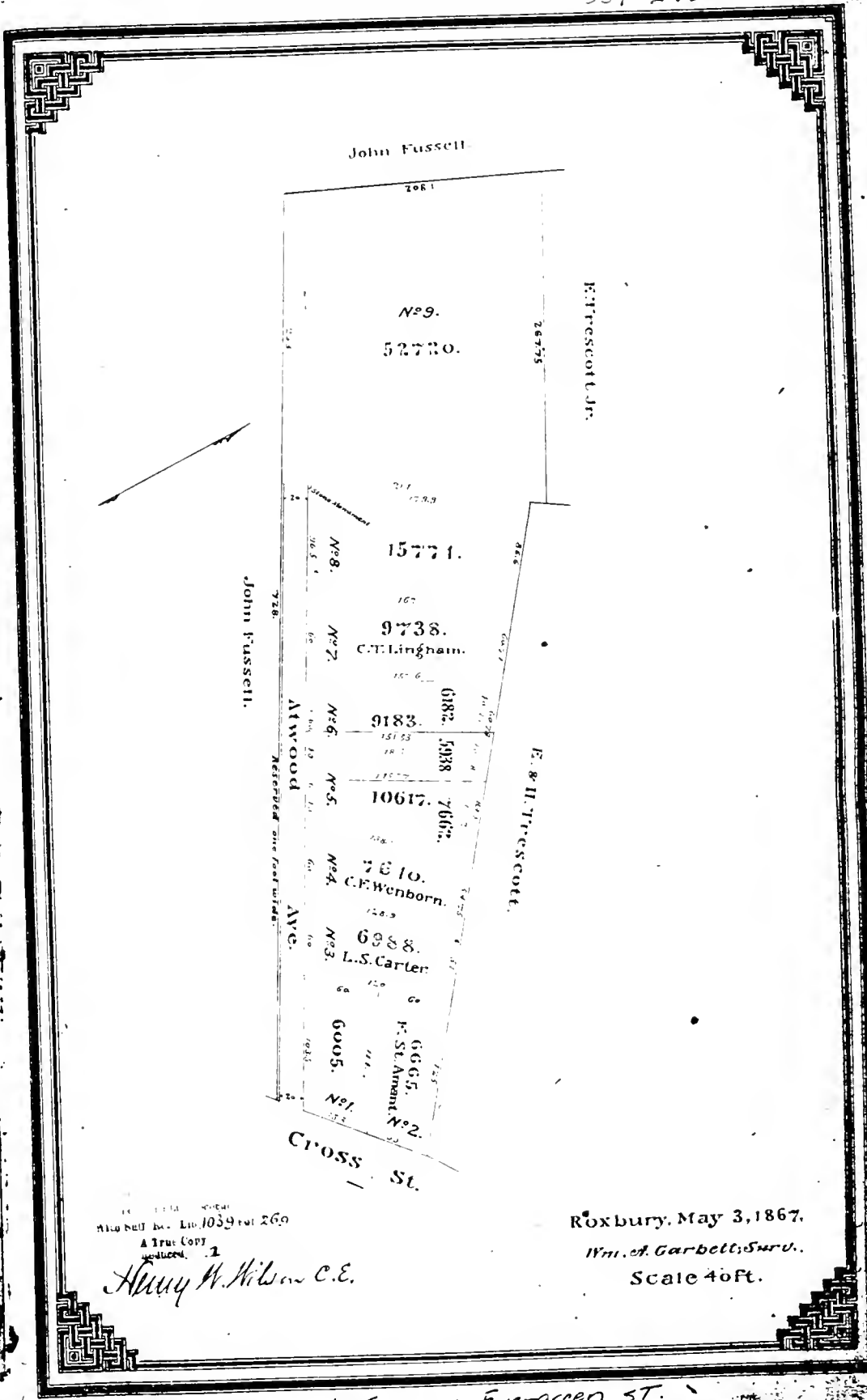
Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890
MAP 1849 Chas. Whitney map of Roxb.
Boston, Roxb. Directories-1850's-70's
Suffolk Deeds, plan-1039:269, 923:258,

* Recommended for National Register and
Arch. Conservation listing.
(as part of district)



1039 2 10



Also see Lib. 1039 fol 269
A True Copy
Witnessed 1

Henry W. Wilson C.E.

Roxbury, May 3, 1867.
Wm. A. Garbett, Surv.
Scale 40 Ft.

ATWOOD AVE, now Evergreen ST.

ADDRESS 19 and 21 Evergreen St COR. NAME presentoriginalMAP No. 19N-8ESUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS.DATE 1885Suffolk Deeds
sourceARCHITECT

source

BUILDER J. Andrew CassidyMichael Ecker(?) sourceOWNER J. Andrew Cassidy-Michael Ecker

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /MISSION Hill 15.2/3.84TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, low atticROOF hip cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt #19 asbestos alum/vinyl → #21
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Twin, modestly scaled late 19th c. frame vernacular dwellings. Square main blocks w/ side hall plans, rear ell, 2-bay x 2-bay. Both houses retain bracketed door hoods, octagonal bays, well crafted molding at cornice and low hip roofs - #19 retains window enframements w/ cornice headed windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #19-5817
#21-4800 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS situated on incline, w/ well maintained, hedge-lined yards-together w/ mansard cottages to SE forms attractive late 19th c. streetscape

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally these twin cottages are of interest for their form, elements and roof configuration. #19 and 21's door hoods, bay windows, window enframements, cornice treatments and hip roof strike a late Italianate note and stand in contrast

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

with nearby Mansard roofed houses of the late 1860's-early 1870's. They represent the last "gasp" of a type of modestly scaled suburban Boston area housing that would soon give way to larger scaled 2-family, 3-decker and multi unit apartment buildings. Built in 1885, #19 and 21 Evergreen St represent the work of local carpenters. They were built by J. Andrew Cassidy, carpenter (house 353 Centre St, Roxbury) and most probably Michael Ecker (CARPENTER, 9 Oriental Court, Roxb. -1884 and Evergreen St. by 1885). Evergreen St. was set out as Atwood St. in 1867 (named for Isaac Atwood, real estate agent, speculator and auctioneer and owner of a large tract in this area (NW of Day St). This street was cut through to So. Huntington by 1908. It was developed w/ mansard cottages c. 1868-72. Construction activity resumed during the early 1880's and accelerated during the early 1890's (see form on #24 Evergreen). In any event: #19's lot was sold to Andrew Cassidy by Charles Haigh for \$850.00 on 10/3/1884 (Suffolk, 1654:421). Cassidy, in turn, sold this "parcel of land w/ the buildings thereon" to Michael Ecker for \$3500.00 on 12/5/1885. (Suffolk 1704:42, see also Wm. A. Garbett plan, 5/3/1867-1 lot #5). #21's lot was sold to J. Andrew Cassidy by Chas Haigh 10/3/1884. Cassidy apparently built #19 and 21 in the Spring of 1885 - on August 15, 1885 he sold #21 to a Rosalie O. F. Zaczewski for \$3,500.00 (Suffolk, 1689:273).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1874, 1884, 1888, 1890
Boston Directories-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-#19-1654:421, 1667:364, 1704:42
#21-1039:269, 1654:421, 1689:273

ADDRESS 29 Evergreen St. COR. between Day and So. Huntington Ave.

NAME _____

present

original

19N-8E

AP No. _____

SUB AREA CENTRE HEATHS

DATE

1867-68

Suffolk

deeds

source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER

Charles T. Lingham

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 10.1/5, 16.6/3.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF bell cast mansard cupola - dormers 2 per slopeMATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan, wood fr. Mansard house. 2-story main block and rear ell. 3-bay main facade, projecting entrance porch w/spool work transom. Simply enframed windows w/2/2 wood sash. Polygonal bay on east wall. Deep, dentillated cornice, bell-cast mansard roof w/cornice headed and dentillated dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor → moderate drastic modern shingle siding.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9738 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Remarkably unspoiled late 19th c. setting-set back from street on rise and facing sweeping lwn. white, picket fence. Side drive way (east) leads to 19th c. stable to rear of property.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Together with its remarkably unspoiled suburban setting, this solid mansard house provides a glimpse of Roxbury during the late 19th c.-before 1880's and 90's accelerated residential construction

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	X	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

activity. Built 1867-68, this house is part of Evergreen-Day Sts. collection of modest, well crafted, interestingly sited (and mostly altered) Mansard house. These Mansards were built c. 1867-1873 on lots carved from Isaac Atwood's estate—Evergreen St was originally called Atwood St and was set out c. 1867. It was renamed Evergreen St in 1894 and was cut through to So. Huntington Av by 1908. In any event, Charles T. Lingham bought this lot from Isaac F. Atwood on June 5, 1867. Lingham is listed as a grocer with a store at 275 Ruggles St during the late 1860's. Atwood was a real estate agent and auctioneer who had lived on or near Day St since at least c. 1850. #29's lot appears as lot #7 on a plan dated May 3, 1867 ("Plan of Isaac Atwood's lands", Norfolk Deeds, 1039:269). Lingham is first listed here in 1869. By c. 1880 the Quincy Savings Bank owned this property—the bank sold it to Rosa Prang on Sept. 8, 1882 for \$5,000.00 (Suffolk Deeds 1571:430). Rosa Prang was the wife of the well known Boston art publisher Louis Prang. (Prang Educational Co., publishers and booksellers, 286 ROXB. St. and 7 Park St.—early 1880's). #29 Evergreen St. was apparently an investment property for the Prangs—during the early 1880's they lived at 45 Cedar St. Roxbury. By 1895 a William Merrill owned this house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases—1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Roxbury, Boston Directories—late 1860's-80's
Norfolk Deeds—355:80
Suffolk Deeds—1039:269, 1235:12, 1549:112 and 1550:34, 36.
Record of Boston Sts-Street Commissioners Report—1910

ADDRESS 220 Fisher Ave. COR. Parker Hill Ave.NAME Edward M. Baptist Hospital

present

original

MAP No. 207/87SUB AREA DATE 1920, 1931, 1940 Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT 1920: Edward Sears Reed1931, 1940: W. H. Hall, Jr., Boston, Mass.

source BUILDING PERMITS

BUILDER 1931: Kohnsents and Sons Inc.1940: W. H. Hall, Jr., Boston, Mass.

source BUILDING PERMITS

OWNER New England Baptist Hospital

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-1/4", 1/5-24; PH 3-1/2, 1/5-24TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Institutional--dormitoryNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1+Attic, 1 1/2; 2, 2+Attic, plus BASEMENT
3+AtticROOF CABLE--FRONT AND SIDE
AND GAMBREL-LIKE cupola — dormers DOUBLE CABLED TO MAINTAIN
(ALL WITH ROOF SLATE) (OFTEN SLATE COVERED)MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick RED stone TEXTURED concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Georgian Revival/Jacobethan institutional complex built around an inner courtyard. Symmetrical main facade facing Fisher Avenue is enclosed by steeply gabled projecting end bays and a 9-bay inner section including central entry with semi-circular pedimented porch (with balcony rail) surmounted by Palladian window. Set in hooded brick wall extension. Low sloping slated gambrel-like roof on inner block displays pair of 4-windowed shed dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 17,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

On terraced site on Parker Hill offering wide open views toward the Blue Hills. Well maintained lawn. Frontage with bushes and shrubs close to building. Mature maple trees along Parker Hill Ave. and Fisher Ave. bordering across Fisher Ave. from N.E. Baptist Hospital.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable complex built over two decades and of historical interest as an important part of the New England Baptist Hospital--a landmark in the development of the summit of Parker Hill. as the location for major medical institutions. The nurses residence is of further significance

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u>X</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as an example of the work of architects Kendall, Taylor and Co., specialists in the design of hospital buildings.

From its inception in the early 1890's, the New England Baptist Hospital envisioned an in-house school for nurses, and by 1893 the hospital corporation proposed the recruitment of young women from local Baptist churches for nursing training. After the establishment of the New England Baptist Hospital on Parker Hill in the Francis A. Bond house (formerly at 109 Parker Hill Avenue), the training school for Nurses already had enrolled 8 students at various levels of accomplishment. Student nurses at this time studied circulation, gynecology, child care, obstetrics, patient care, and surgical nursing, and attended lectures conducted for the most part, by female doctors.

A three-story wood frame building constructed in 1904 adjacent to the main hospital facility served as the nurses' residence until the early 1920's when the hospital was building its new complex. (see form for 101 Parker Hill Avenue) Col. Edward H. Haskell (1845-Jan. 9, 1924) paper mill magnate who was president of the Great Northern Paper Co. as well as head of the Board of Trustees of the New England Baptist Hospital, (continued on p.2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlas. 1884-1931.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

N.E. Bapt. Hospital: Annual Reports (Countway Library)

N.E. Bapt. Hospital: Training School for Nurses. Annl. Reports. (Countway Library)

N.E. Bapt. Hospital: Training School...Prospectus. 1926.

Boston Building Dept. 220 Fisher Ave. Bldg. Permits--July 19, 1922, Apr. 18, 1931, 1940.

101 Parker Hill Ave. Bldg. Permit 1904 Nurses Home

Withey and Withey. Henry H. Kendall

(continued on p. 2)

220 Fisher Avenue
page 2.

Significance continued:

donated a substantial sum for the construction of the first unit of the present nurses home located just down the hill at 220 Fisher Avenue. This 1922 building was added onto in 1931, and ten years later in 1940, a third wing was constructed. All of these buildings were constructed in similar style after designs by Edward Sears Read (original building) and Kendall, Taylor Co. (1931; 1940 wings).

By the 1920's, the New England Baptist Hospital Training School for Nurses--which was a department of the hospital and also affiliated with Children's Hospital, now offered a three-year course of study which encompassed surgical, medical, obstetrical, and pediatric work. In 1963--its 70th year-- the Training School for Nurses had developed a program that employed 26 full-time faculty who worked with 177 students. The school now was affiliated with Children's as well as the Boston Lying-In Hospital.

Edward Sears Read, the architect of the original 1922 Nurses Residence also was the designer of the 1923-4 Georgian Revival New England Baptist Hospital complex across Fisher Avenue at 101 Parker Hill (see form for). Read, a long-time Cambridge resident, was active as an architect in Boston from 1920 to ca. 1970 and founded Edward Sears Read and Associates a firm that left Boston in 1978 and moved to Malden, Mass.

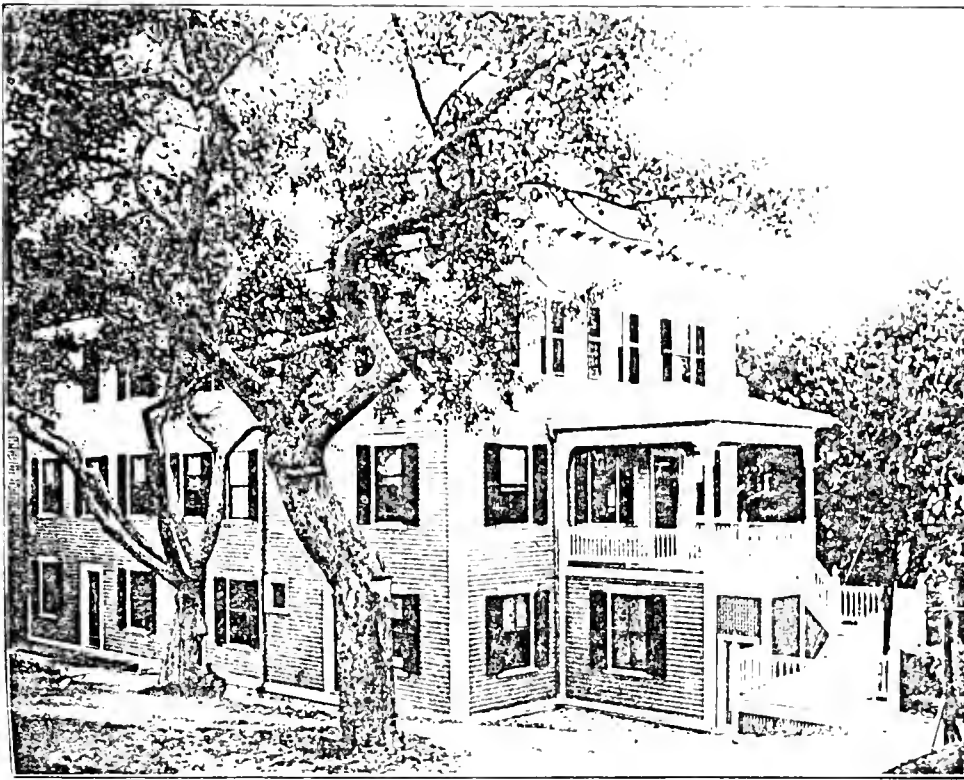
More is known of the work of Kendall, Taylor and Co., the architects of the residence wings. Credited as early as 1917 with the designs for major hospital facilities in New York, the South, California, and in the Boston ^{area} the Psychopathic Hospital in the Fens (now Mass. Mental Health), the Medical Outpatients' Department, Boston City Hospital; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital (John C. Haynes Memorial) in Brighton; Ellison Hall -- Nurses Home at the Newton General; and the Maternity Department of the Founder's Memorial Hospital in Newton. Henry H. Kendall (1855-1943) in practice in Boston for over 50 years, was the senior member of the firm and survived by decades, the other principal--Bertram E. Taylor (1855-1909). In addition to the Nurses Residence, Kendall, Taylor and Co. were retained by the New England Baptist Hospital to design its five-story plus basement addition of 1936.

Bibliography continued:

Boston Herald. December 11, 1893 "Boston Baptist Hospital: Denomination to have an institution of its own"
Architectural Record, V. 41, 1917, p. 230-53. "Some recent Hospitals by Kendall, Taylor & Co."
Col Edward H. Haskell. Obituary. BET. Jan 9, 1924, p 4. col.4.
Boston Directories: Edward Sears Read 1916-1968.
Schrock, Nancy. Architectural Records in Boston. 1933 p.42 (Read).

220 FISHER AVENUE.

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



11TH ANNUAL REPORT 1904 p 29



THE NEW ADDITION TO THE HASKELL MEMORIAL NURSES' HOME

38TH ANNUAL REPORT 1931 p. 2

ADDRESS #3,4 Folsom Ave .COR. off Parker St.

NAME

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLUICEMAP No. 20N. -9ESUB AREA Alleshaney -
Ruggles St.)DATE 1847Norfolk Co. Reg. Deeds 171:52

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER Alonzo W. and Henry A .Folsom

source

OWNER Alonzo W. and
Henry A. Folsom

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 10.5/5, 17.1/5.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola-octagonal, center dormers -MATERIALS Frame Clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Italianate house, T-shaped plan, retains clapboards.
6-bay main facade w/projecting, paired center entrances which
are flanked by simple pilasters. Unusual bracketed porch hood w/scalloped barge
boards spans length of main facade. 1st fl. windows feature label (hood) lintels.
In general windows contain 6/6 wood sash. House rests on Roxbury puddingstone founda-
tion and rises 2-fls. to gable roof w/brackets and center, octag. cupola w/bracketed

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic eaves.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4842 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Picturesquely situated at head of cobble stone
paved cul de sac bordered by late 19thc tenements.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#3,4 Folsom Ave: is one of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's
"hidden" treasures. Picturesquely situated at the head of
a narrow, cobble stone paved alley/cul-de-sac and enframed
by c.1880's wood frame tenements, this house is remarkably
intact, retaining its clapboard sheathing and distinctive
scalloped porch hood and octagonal cupola. It ranks among
the oldest structures still extant on the upper (north

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

eastern slopes of Parker Hill/Mission Hill. It has significant historical associations w/the Alonzo W. Folsom and Henry A. Folsom families and was the boyhood home Augustine H. Folsom, important late 19th-early 20thc. Roxbury/Boston photographer. (see form on #48 Alleghaney St.). This house's lot was carved from the Samuel Billings estate in 1845 by Thomas Thacher Sr. and William Gill Billings, merchants (w/offices at Long Wharf). By the late 1850's Thacher was president of the Chesshire and Rutland R.R. On 3/1/1847 Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom paid Thacher and Billings \$2,500.00 for lot #4 on the Chas. Whitney plan of 5/10/1845 (28 lots bordering Alleghaney and Parker St. detailed plan shows "fruit trees and forest trees"). The Thacher/Billings-Folsom deed (Norfolk Deeds, 171:52) carried the following restriction - "No blacksmith shop, steam planning or saw mill or any equally objectionable building shall ever be erected on the above described lot". This restriction is mentioned in 1840's-60's Alleghaney St. deeds and was apparently included in an effort to stem industrial expansion from nearby Stony Brook Valley tanneries, mills, breweries, cordage companies etc. Alonzo W. and his brother(?) Henry A. Folsom were carpenters in Boston and later Roxbury from c.1840-1880's. They were responsible for a number of houses on Parker Hill/Mission Hill (and probably elsewhere in Roxbury-Jamaica Plain) including houses at 40, 56, 72 and 80 Alleghaney St. Alonzo W. lived here until 1866-at that time he

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

moved to #48 Alleghaney St. At some point in the 1870's he moved to #56 Alleghaney St. Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom owned #3, 4 Folsom Ave. until 1881. On May 22, 1881 Thomas Leverett, Boston musician bought this house for \$7,500.00. (Suffolk Deeds, 1523:33). The 1873 Atlas shows this house located closer to Parker St. This house was moved back at some point in the 1880's to accommodate 4 tenements-At that time Folsom Ave was set out.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing only. (as part of district)
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Chas. Whitney map of Roxb.-1848
McIntire map of Boston, Roxb. etc., 1852
Boston Directories-late 19thc.
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Norfolk Deeds-156:9, 171:52
Suffolk Deeds-1523:33
S.F.N.E.A. file on A.H. Folsom.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	<u> x </u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

appear on a Garbett and Wood plan dated Sept. 1. 1888 (Suffolk :)
#10 is shown on Lot #44. Henry A. Richardson was #10's original owner-he
was a resident of Concord, Ma and had a law office at 53 State St
By the early 1900's a J. P. Cleary owned this property.

This house is part of the 100 lot subdivision developed by Robert Treat
Paine during the late 1880's-early 1890's. Robert Treat Paine, a descen-
dant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a successful
corporation lawyer, retired from practice in the 1870's in order to devote
himself full time to philanthropic activity. He is credited with beginning
the associated charities movement in Boston. He was particularly concerned
with the plight of the "substantial workingman"- the workingman of
modest means. Paine sought to provide decent, affordable housing for
lower middle class Boston area families--in the subdivision between
Centre and Heath Streets he tried by large scale planning to improve
on ordinary cheap construction. (see form on Edge Hill St for more details
on subdivision.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation listing.
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local historical
records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1888, 1888, 1890, 1906
Boston Directories 1890's
Suffolk Deeds- :
Boston Bldg. Dept.-no information
Streetcar Suburbs--Sam B. Warner, pgs 101-105



22/63

Heimler.				Kenney.			
15.	3366.	3467.	3472.	3476.	3480.	3481.	3512.
11.	3600.						

13.	3720.	3511.	3540.	3569.	3597.	3626.	3811.
12.	3600.	3609.	3537.	3562.	3589.	3615.	3811.
11.	3600.						
10.	3600.						

Centre St.

Sunnyside Terrace									
9.	4202.	3777.	3850.	3850.	3850.	3850.	3850.	3850.	3850.
8.	4201.	3573.	2910.	2910.	2910.	2910.	2910.	2910.	2910.
7.	4202.								

Gay Head #10 Street

6.	4371.	3936.	3280.	3280.	3280.	3280.	3280.	3280.
5.	4314.							
4.	6100.							
3.	6042.							
2.	4714.	3302.						
1.								

Brewer Estate.

Walden St.

Henry W. Wilson C.E.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1888.
Garrett & Wood, Survs

1844-1861

ADDRESS 7 Gayhead St. COR. near Centre St.NAME present originalMAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE HEAD STSDATE c. 1889 Atlases sourceARCHITECT sourceBUILDER sourceOWNER C. Barry original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 15.4/6, 10.4/1.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne house w/irregular plan, sheathed w/clapboards and saw cut scallop shingles. Well crafted entrance porch w/turned posts, spoolwork transom.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3820 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Grade drops sharply at sides, rear of house-high basement visible on Roundhill St. side of bldg.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

This house ranks among the least altered examples of modest Queen Anne commuter housing in the late 19 th c. development which encompasses Sunnyside St., Westerly St., Roundhill St. and Gay Head St. #7 Gay Head St possesses integrity

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of form, fabric, siting etc. Built c. 1889, its lot appears as Lot #51 on the Garbett and Wood plan of 9/1/1888. This house first appears on the 1890 Boston-Roxbury Atlas labeled C. Barry (occ?). By the mid 1890's, an L. Doherty owned this house.

This house is part of a 100 lot residential district developed by Boston corporate lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine during the late 1880's/early 1890's. In terms of financial and city planning Paine's development was considerably ahead of its time. He tried by large scale planning to improve on ordinary cheap construction for families of modest means. A division of Paine's cooperative bank, the Workmen's Building Assoc., served as the central finance and planning agency. This "cottage" subdivision had its roots in the writings of A. J. Downing (1840's). For more information see form on Edge Hill St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities)

*Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation listing
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local history records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories
Boston Bldg. Dept-no information.
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B. Warner, pgs. 101-105



ADDRESS 125 Halleck St. COR. Prentiss St.

NAME Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Brewery
present original Parker Hill / Stable
Mission Hill North Shore

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Allagance - Ruggles)
1887 A Guide to the Industrial Archeology
of Eastern Ma. (1985, M. IT. Press - Peter
source Stott

TECT source

ER source
Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Jr.

original present
Parker Hill /
GRAPHS MISSION HILL 13. 6/4. 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Stable

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) BRICK stone GRANITE TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Victorian industrial stable, constructed of brick w/granite trim.
2-stories plus high basement, rectangular plan-entrances on
Halleck St wall. Distinctive rounded corner at Prentiss/Halleck Sts. Rock -
faced granite basement and belt course, fleur de lis anchors decorate Prentiss
St. wall along w/a granite stone which formerly read "G.F. BURKHARDT". In general,
windows have been bricked over or are missing glass/sash. Corbelled cornice at roof

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic line

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corbelled interior court yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This Victorian Industrial masonry structure

(Map)

IV
EWG 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u>Y</u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>Y</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u>X</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u>Y</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>Y</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is the sole remaining building of the Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Brewery. Built in 1887, it was originally used as a stable-replacing a wood-frame stable of similar plan which appears on the 1873 and 1884 atlases. Its architectural importance lies not so much in and of itself but rather as part of a late 19thc. industrial streetscape which includes A.H. Houghton (Vienna) Brewery buildings. Although somewhat altered and in a state of decay, this building does retain several noteworthy features, including a rounded corner, fleur de lis beam anchors (iron) and corbelled cornices.

The Burkhardt brewery was one of the oldest and most successful breweries in Roxbury. It was founded by the German brewer Gottlieb F. Burkhardt (1824-1884). He was a pioneer brewer of lager beer in Boston. Burkhardt was brought to Roxbury from Germany in 1848 by brewer John Roessle and Mathias Kramer. Roessle and Kramer established the first German brewery in Boston in 1846. They imported yeast from Philadelphia, and in the autumn of that year, produced the 1st lager beer made in the Boston area. Although ale, formed by the fermentation of yeast at the top of a brewing vat, has been manufactured in Boston, Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

almost from the first European settlement of the area, lager beer, characterized by bottom fermentation, is an entirely 19thc. phenomenon. It was established with the growth of the German community in Roxbury. Between 1850-1856 Burkhardt operated his own brewery on Northampton St., but in the latter year removed to a site on the corner of Parker and Station Sts., then facing the Stony Brook. By 1870, the brewery produced 25,006 barrels a year of lager beer and employed 36 men. In 1878 the brewery expanded w/buildings designed by architect Charles Stohl. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire Map

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906

Boston Directories (also Forb.)-late 19thc

A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern, Ma.-Peter Stott-1985

One Hundred Years of Brewing

Farlow Insurance maps-15 May 1884

Kings Dictionary of Boston-Josias King, 1883 pp. 54/55

Commercial and Financial New England-1906, edited and published by the Boston Herald.

Recommended for National Register Listing
(as part of district)

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

125 Halleck-Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Brewery stable

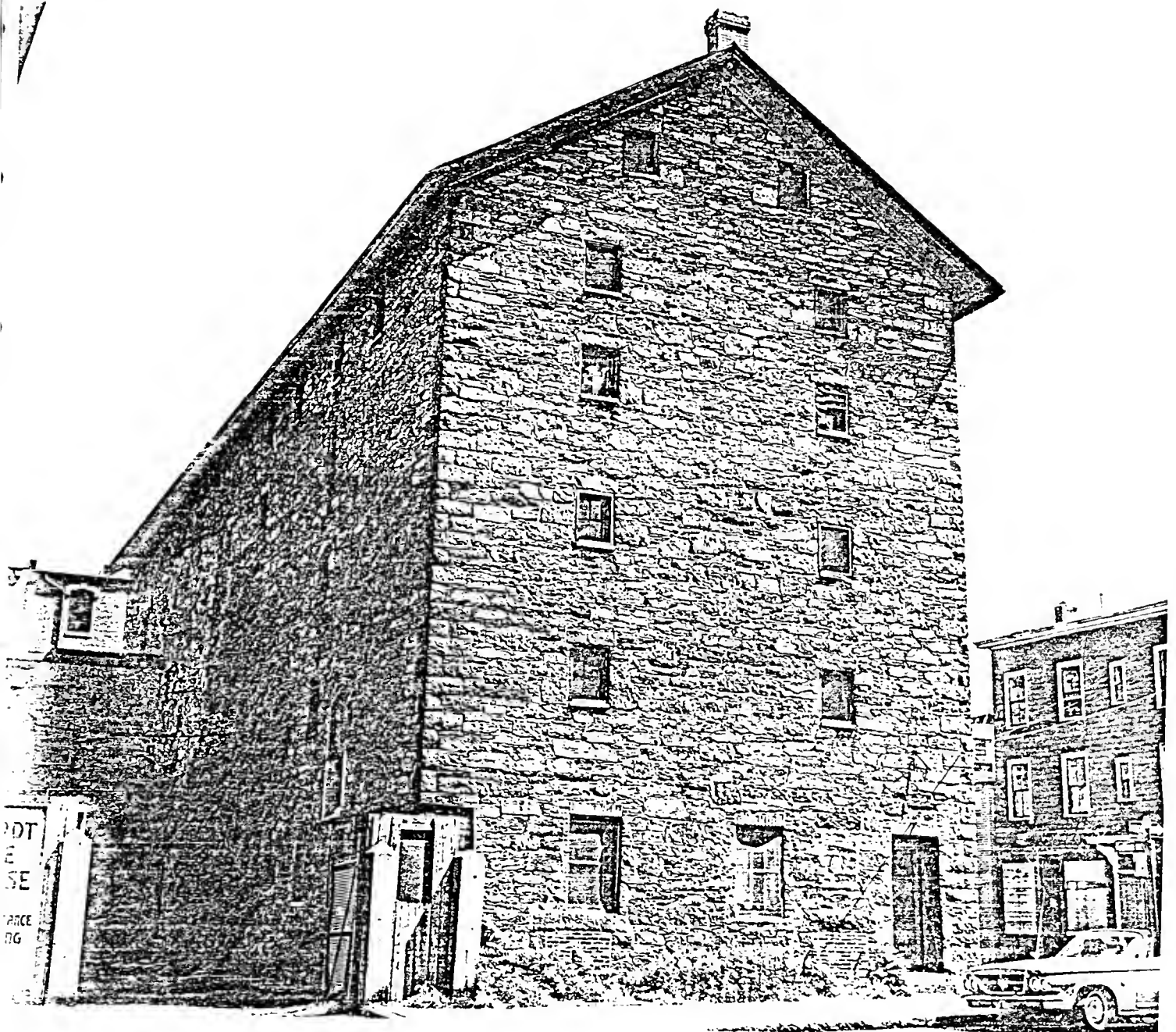
Historical Significance continued.

In 1879, it reported sales of lager beer greater than any other brewery in Boston. By the late 1870's the Burkhardt Brewery complex consisted of about 10 buildings including several Roxbury pudding stone structures which were of interest for their large size and materials (torn down c. late 1960's). In 1881 the brewery started to produce ale. After Burkhardt's death in 1884, the brewery was taken over by his son and namesake, who was equally successful (Burkhardt Sr. is listed in the 1870 and 1880 Boston Directory as living at 62 Station St., near Parker St. - in other words directly across the St. from his brewery - his son lived at 794 Parker St. in 1880). This brewery had offices in Boston as well as on the brewery property - in 1870 the Boston office was located at 3 Central (? wharf?) and in 1880 at 65 Kilby St. In addition to Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Jr., members of the firm after 1884 included Otto Burkhardt and Herman F. Burkhardt. By 1894 43,862 barrels of beer were produced - ~~and~~ it was one of the largest plants of its kind in the U.S. It was noted during the early 1890's that "the main building is an imposing stone pile and w/its outhouses covers a large area. The facilities for the brewing of lager beer, ale, porter and malt extract are unsurpassed." When Prohibition was enacted, the brewery became the Burkhardt Corp a manufacturer of cereals. In recent years the brick Burkhardt stable has been used by light industries.



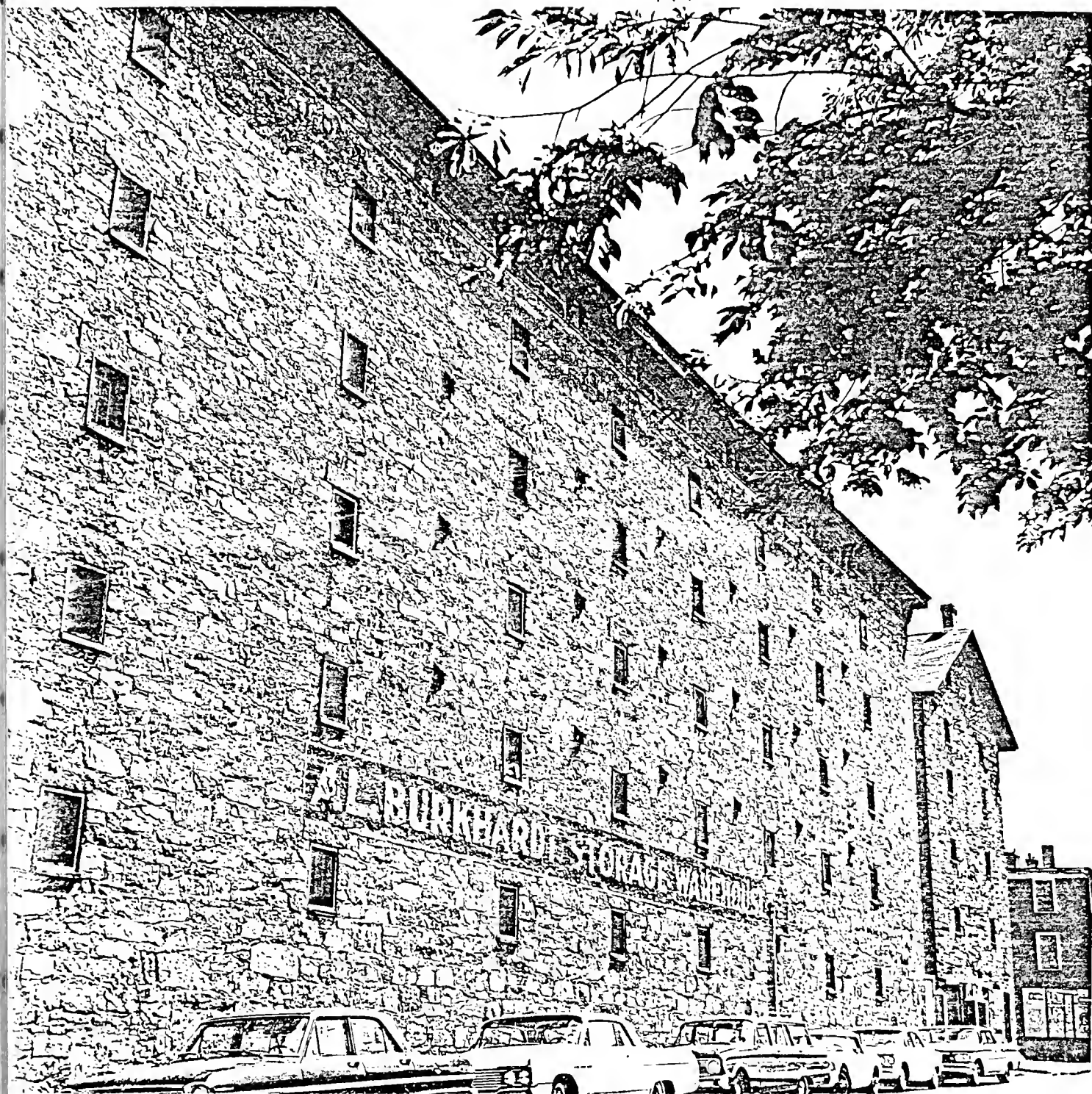
GEORGE F. BURKHARDT, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Parker Hill/Mission Hill



BURKHARDT BREWERY BLDG. (no longer extant,
formerly on Parker St. between Prentiss + Station
photo c. 1960's. courtesy of BOSTON ATHANEUM

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



Burkhardt BREWERY BLDG (no longer extant)
Formerly at Parker between Prentiss and STATION STS.
photo c. 1960's courtesy of the Boston ATHLETIC MUSEUM

ADDRESS 133 Halleck St. COR. 37 Station St

NAME Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corp.
A. J. Houghton (Vienna) Brewery
present original J. A. Kohl

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill North Slope
Alleghaneey - Ruggles Sts

1884 Boston Buildings Dept.

source

TECT A. J. Houghton

source

ER

source

A. J. Houghton

original

present

GRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 13.6/6.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery office Bldg.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF hip cupola - dormers 2 on Station, 1 on Halleck

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story Italianate brick brewery office bldg. 3-bays X 5 bays.
Characterized by planar masonry surfaces. Side hall entr.-recessed, retains nice
enfr. w/ tripartite panel transom. Windows display simple granite sills, segmental
brick work arches and 1/1 wood sash. Bracketed cornice, slate shingle covered hip
roof w/ pedimented dormers w/ slate cheeks. Corbelled chimneys exhibit recessed
brick work crosses.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 12494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Burkhardt Brewery stable and Vienna Brewery bldgs.
form interesting Victorian Indust ial/ Mfg. streetscape - presents "wall" of
masonry brewery structures (west side of Halleck Street).

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, this masonry structure is significant

(Map)

E.W.G
II-III

85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a relatively rare Boston area example of a late 19thc. brewery Office bldg. Built in 1884, it is part of the largely intact A.J. Houghton (Vienna Brewery complex). This complex includes buildings that may date to as early as c. 1855. The Houghton Brewery office building is remarkably intact, retaining its original form, material, elements and siting. Its bracketed cornice, hip roof and boxy form point to categorization within the Italianate style. It was designed by its original owner - A. Houghton, brewer (1830-1892). He was a native of Reedsboro, Vt. - he came to Boston at age 22 after working in a general store in North Adams, Ma. He worked successively in a Charlestown, Ma. bakery, and then in a grocery business on the Roxbury Neck. In 1870 he and John A. Kohl (1827-1901), a brewer from Lambertville, Pa., formed a partnership to erect a brewery. The partners purchased land on the east side of Halleck St. from Gottlieb Burkhardt, brewer (see form on 125 Halleck St.) Houghton and Kohl's brewery was known as the Rockland - further research is needed to determine if the brick Victorian industrial/mfg. bldg. at 132 Halleck St. is, in fact, the original Rockland brewery bldg. During the 1890's, the Rockland Brewery's output amounted to some 10,000 barrels of ale annually.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

In Oct., 1875 Houghton and Kohl purchased the Jutz brewery - since the 1850's, Christian Jutz had operated a brewery on the west side of HALLECK St. opposite Houghton's Rockland Brewery. The 1873 Roxb. Atlas shows the Jutz Brewery encompassing what is apparently the present four story bldgs (at right angles to one another) that front Halleck and Station Sts. The office bldg. site was occupied by a small U-shaped bldg. and a small square structure - these bldgs. are labeled F. Meniger and were apparently tenements. In any event Houghton and Kohl's brewery was known as the Rockland - further research is needed to determine if the brick Victorian industrial/mfg. bldg. at 132 Halleck St. is, in fact, the original Rockland brewery bldg. During the 1890's, the Rockland Brewery's output amounted to some 10,000 barrels of ale annually.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps - 1852 McIntire and Bancroft/Barlow Ins. Map - 1882

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906

Boston Directories - late 19thc.

Boston Bldg. Dept.

100 Years of Brewing (supplement to Western Brewer Magazine, p. 403)

Primary Source: Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern Ma. 1985, M.L.T. Press.

Boston Herald-Obits, Houghton 9/25/1892 and Kohl 8/3/1901.

* *demolished winter 1900's*

* Recommended for National Register Listing
as part of district

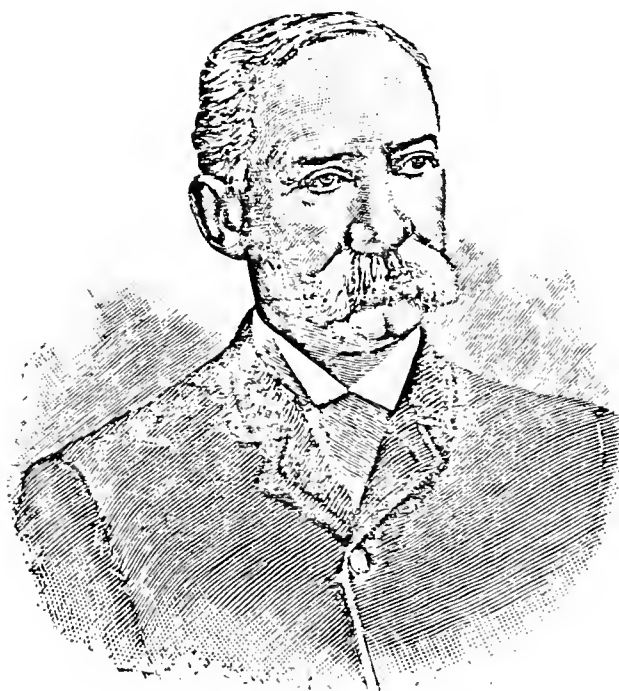
A

133 Halleck St., 37 Station St.

Historical Significance cont'd.

Kohl enlarged the Jutz Brewery to accommodate the manufacture of lager. The renamed (Vienna Brewery) was equipped w/ the latest and most efficient devices known in the manufacture of lager beer. (see Houghton Obit., Boston Herald 25 Sept. 1892). Artificial refrigeration was introduced in 1886 and the product of the A.H. Houghton plant obtained a high reputation in New England. In 1892, the brewery produced 26,000 barrels of lager a year, under the brand names of Vienna and Pavonia. After Kohl's death in 1901, the business was purchased by Reuter and Co., the firm name, however, being retained until the beginning of Prohibition, when it had an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels of lager beer. Since the early 1930's, the complex has been occupied by the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co.

In terms of the development of Parker/Mission Hill, Houghton's enterprise represents a relatively late addition to the area's inventory of industrial-mfg. concerns—as early as the 1820's and 30's tanneries (Morrocco Mfg) dye houses, etc were located in this area—by the 1850's-60's Sewall and Day Cordage Co., Jutz's Brewery, Burkhardt's brewery were located on west side of the Stony Brook/Boston-Providence R.R. corridor between Ruggles and Prentice and Washington (Tremont) Streets. The 1852 McIntyre Map shows only Parker and Prentice Sts. Houghton and Kohl's concern undoubtedly attracted more Germans to the area—organization of German Lutheran Church in early 1870's on Parker/Gore indicative of growth of German Foxb.-Jamaica Plain community.



A. J. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
FROM "100 YEARS OF BREWING"
(Early 1900's)

ADDRESS Halleck St. COR. near Station St

NAME Part of Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co

present original Woughton and Kohl

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Brewery (Vienna Brewery

Alleghany - Ruggles St.)
Parker Hill - Mission Hill North

c. 1890's Peter Stott Guide to Indust Archaeolo
source of Eastern, Ma.

ECT source

OR source

Woughton and Kohl
original present

Parker Hill /
GRAPHS MISSION Hill 13.5/5.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Brewery keg shed

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone granite sills concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, brick brewery keg shed, rectangular plan, planar walls,
5-bay Main (Halleck) facade. windows w/simple br.wrk. arches,
granite sills, wood sash (2/2), narrow corbelled cornice. Links office w/former
brew house-recessed delivery entr. at 1st (east) bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c. 1890's, this is the most recently constructed

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building in the remarkably intact Houghton & Kohl (Vienna Brewery) complex. Linking the 1884 office bldg. and the 1855/75 brew house, it was built to serve as a "keg shed". Architecturally it is a utilitarian, late 19thc. brewery structure devoid of surface decoration. The story of brewing on this Halleck-Station St. corner site begins c. 1855 w/ the Carl Jutz Brewery. By 1870 A.J. Houghton and J.A. Kohl established the Rockdale Brewery on the east side of Halleck St. - by 1875 Houghton and Kohl had purchased the Jutz property - enlarging and apparently rebuilding the Halleck and Station St Buildings and built an Italianate office bldg. at the Halleck/Station corner in 1884. The Keg shed was built in the 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register listing
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Bancroft and Earlow Insurance maps, 1882
Peter Stoß's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern, Va.

ADDRESS Halleck St COR. near Station St.NAME Part of Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co.
present original - Carl Jutz Brewery(?)MAP No. 20N-(9E) A.J. Houghton (Vienna) Brewery
Alleganney - Buggles St.Peter Stott's Indus. Arc
possibly segments c. 1855 of Eastern, Va.
ged (rebuilt?) 1875 sourceTECT _____
sourceDER _____
sourceCarl Jutz/Houghton and Kohl
original presentParker Hill /
PHGRAPHS MISSION Hill 13-6/5.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery bldg-ale brewery/hops storageNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Granite sills concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-story brick Victorian brewery bldg, rectangular plan. Characterized
by planar brick surfaces, granite sills. Narrow, 3-bay Halleck St.
facade.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This masonry Victorian brewery bldg. is a key

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u>X</u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

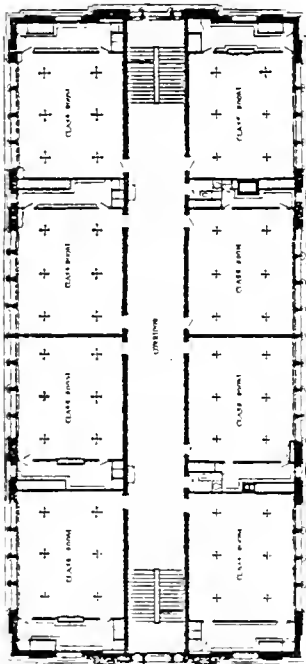
component in the essentially intact Houghton and Kohl(Viennæ) Brewery complex at Halleck and Station Sts, Roxbury. Along w/ the wash house/ hops storage facility fronting on Station St, this bldg may possess segments dating to c.1855. From c.1855-1875, Carl Jutz's Brewery was located on this site-A.J.Houghton and J.A.Kohl purchased the Jutz Brewery bldgs. in 1875-Houghton and Kohl had founded the Rockland Brewery across the street in 1870. H&K enlarged and apparently rebuilt the Jutz bldgs in 1875 to accomodate the manufacture of lager beer. This building(4-5 stories fronting on Halleck St.) is labeled ale brewery on the 1882 Bancroft and Barlow Insurance map. Peter Stott notes that fermentation was carried out on the second fl. of the Halleck St wing. The 4th floor served as a hops storage facility. From 1901 until Prohibition these bldgs. were owned by Reuter and Co.(under Vienna Brewery name). Since 1930's this complex has been owned by the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corp.(see forms on 137 Halleck St., 125 Prentice St, Station St.(wash house/storage).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

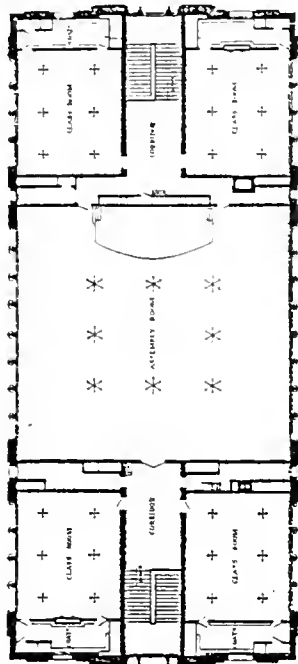
*Recommended for National Register listing
(as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

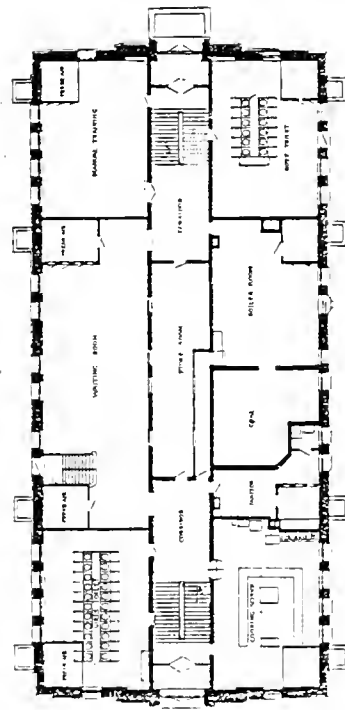
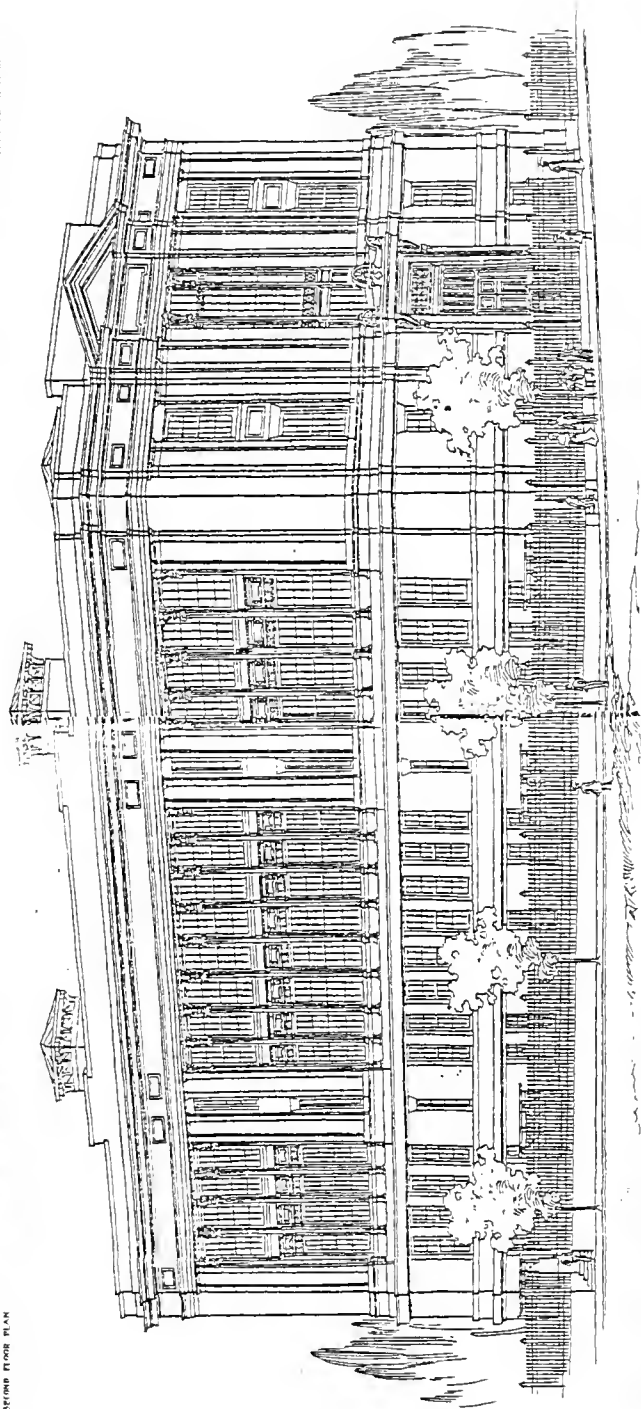
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Bancroft and Barlow Insurance map-1882
1852 McIntyre rap
Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern, Ma.



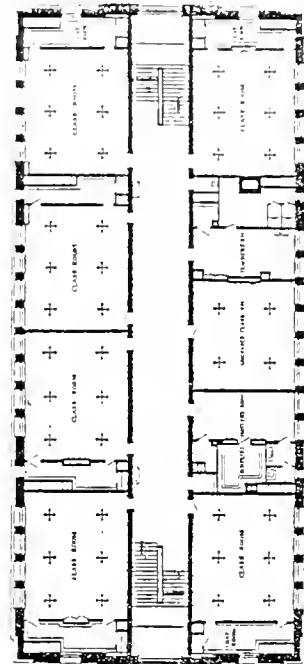
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ADDRESS 240 Washington St. COR. Washington St.NAME Jefferson School
present originalMAP No. 1001/82 SUB AREA DATE 1903-4 Building Permit
sourceARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan, and Johnson
sourceBUILDER Wack and Moore Blg. Firm
sourceOWNER City of Boston
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-4/2, 4/3, 4/4-24TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) SchoolNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement
parapetROOF flat cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red; stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond and trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Two-story, flat-roofed, brick school building with a prominent portico supported by four columns. The building is surrounded by trees and a fence in the foreground. The building is a good example of early 20th-century architectural design.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1001. 22,211 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to right + left + top + bottom
hospital and at left to modern kindergarten school

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable public school designed by Shepley, Rutan, and Johnson, one of Boston's most prominent late 19th/early 20th century architectural firms. Published in the American Architect and Building News and in the Brickbuilder.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Rec
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Reli
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Scie
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	in
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Soc:
Communication	_____	Military	_____	hu
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Tran
development	_____			

Significance (include explanation of themes checked al

during and after its construction, the Jefferson School was built as a grammar school and cost over \$100,000 to complete. Apparently the only public school designed for the city of Boston by Chepley, Ruten, and Coolidge, the Jefferson School retains much of its original architectural integrity and houses the Third Ward drug rehabilitation program.

George Foster Chepley (1860-1903), Charles Hercules Ruten (1851-1914) and Charles H. Coolidge (1858-1936), the succeeding firm to that of H.H. Richardson, were active from 1886-1915 and are predominantly recognized as commercial and institutional architects. In Boston, their work includes the Ames Building at Court and Washington Streets (1887-9), the Chamber of Commerce Building at 177 Milk (1890), South Station (1890), Congregational House, 12-14 Beacon Street (1898), the Harvard Medical School (1903-7), the W.C. at 312-320 Huntington Avenue (1911) and the Robert B. Brigham Hospital at 125 Parker Hill Avenue (1910-14)-- (see form for), and the Winthrop and Kirkland House dormitories, complexes built at Harvard College, Cambridge in 1910.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing only

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Withey and Withey.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. Boston Public Library, School Department Reports. 1925; 1964 (copy at Fairbanks)

AMIA: vol 31, July 4, 1903, p.7, pl. 1436 illus., 12 A.

Vol 92, 1903, p. 2-4, pl. 1071. illus.

Brickbuilder: vol 14, Dec. 1905, p. 270-1, illus, plans.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. February 12, 1903.



ADDRESS 31 Heath Street COR. between Franklin andNAME Roxbury Brewing Co.
present originalMAP No. 191/92

SUB AREA

DATE 1896Building Permits
sourceARCHITECT Frederick W. Footman Plg. Permits
sourceBUILDER not known
sourceOWNER Roxbury Brewing Co.
original present
1900: Rueter and Co.PHOTOGRAPHS TH 1.1/1, 1/2*, 1/3*-20
TH 1 2/6-E4TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) IndustrialNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basementROOF Flat cupola --- dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick RED stone GRANITE TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor --- LOT AREA --- sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Approve from Franklin-Heath highway, 31 Heath Street
adjacent at right to pedestrian walkway, 31 Heath Street

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally distinguished Renaissance Revival industrial building retaining much of its original design integrity. Originally put up for the Roxbury Brewing Company, 31 Heath remains as one of several surviving brewery complexes built in the late 19th century in the Stony Brook Valley of Roxbury and Jamaica

(Map)

11/ III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Plain (see forms for 123-5 Heath Street, — 249A Heath Street, 31; 55 New Heath, 125 Halleck Street, and 37 Station and 133 Halleck; also see Boston Landmarks Commission Jamaica Plain Survey)

Built in 1896-7 on land formerly part of the John A. Lowell estate and on a site adjacent to the Heath Street Station of the Boston and Providence line of the Old Colony Railroad, the Roxbury Brewing Company originally produced "fine export ale and stout" and was headed by William G. Titcomb, president and Duncan Hunter, treasurer --both of Providence, R.I. Roxbury Brewing survived only until 1899, and by the early years of the new century, was acquired by a neighboring concern--Rueter and Co. (see forms for 31; 55 New Heath Street). During the 1930's, #31 Heath Street was the home of the Beckwith Manufacturing Co.

Building permits for the brewery dated May 7, 1896 indicate that Roxbury Brewing Co., at that time, was constructed as a complex including a 4½ brewhouse and storage facility, 1 and 2-story wash-house, a boiler house, and ice machine building. Frederick N. Footman (1848-1898), the architect of the brewery and a Cambridge resident from the mid-1870's through the '80's and later a resident of Boston's South End, is credited with industrial and commercial

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Boston Directories: Roxbury Brewing Co. 1896-1900

Boston Building Department. Packet for #35 Heath; Building Permits May 7, 1896.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Frederick N. Footman

Boston Directories: Frederick N. Footman 1870-99.

ADDRESS 123-25 Heath St. COR. North St.NAME Heath St. Brewery

present

original

MAP No. 10N/2E

SUB AREA

DATE 1886

Building Information

source

ARCHITECT Otto Wolf

Building Information

source

BUILDER David Corney & Co. Bldg. Co.

source

OWNER John R. Alley

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-3/1*, 3/2* (DETAIL) 4/1, 4/2 (#1111+ATH-54)
PH 2-6/4*, 6/5*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery;NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4plus atticROOF hippedcupola ---dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 74,278+ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant brewery complex which, despite the blocking-up of windows, retains much of its original coloristic detailing and distinctive robust design. Built in 1885/6 as the Eblana Brewery, #123-5 Heath Street remains one of several monumental late 19th century breweries constructed in the Stony Brook Valley of Roxbury and

(Map)

II/III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	_____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked)

Jamaica Plain which, most importantly, have survived relatively intact (see forms for 31 Heath; 31, 55 New Heath, 249A Heath, and Jamaica Plain Survey).

Eblana was established in 1885 by John R. Alley (1822-June 21, 1898) who almost 20 years earlier with Henry H. Rueter set up the Highland Spring Brewery located nearby at Heath and Terrace Streets. Born into a Dublin brewing family, John R. Alley came to the U.S. in the late 1850's and worked first in New York and then Providence. By 1867, Alley was in Boston and founded, that year, as a principal partner with Henry H. Rueter, Roxbury's Highland Spring Brewery. After withdrawing from the firm in 1885, Alley established his own ale and porter brewery just down Heath Street on a site formerly the location of the Moses Day estate (see form for 12 Bickford Ave.) Designed by Philadelphia brewery architect Otto Wolf, Alley's brewery included by March 1886, the presently existing storehouse, brewery, and boilerhouse. By 1892, at the rear, a frame building which housed the wash room and cooper shop had been added. The 2-story brick bottling plant adjacent at #117 Heath was erected around the turn-of-the-century and housed a 35-ton refrigeration unit. In 1900, the Alley brewery was one of 10 Boston area breweries bought-out by the Massachusetts Breweries Co. (13-17 Otis Street and 94-98 Arch)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) continued p. 2.

*Recommended as part of National
Register district*



Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley. Atlases. 1884-1931
John R. Alley's Brewery. Barlow Insurance Survey. 1886; 1892 (Harvard Business School Library--Archives)
100 Years of Brewing. Phila. 1903. p. 467, 469, 472.
Boston Directories: John R. Alley--1868-1920. (Alley Brewery)
John R. Alley. Obituary. Boston Daily Globe. June 21, 1898 p. 2, col. 8.
Boston Post. June 22, 1898 p. 5, col. 2.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. BPL--David Connery and Co.
Alley Brewery--Bldg. Inspection Report. Vol. 15 #27. 1886. Permit granted 7/17/1885; completed 6/15/'86
Boston Building Department: Building Packet--123-7 Heath Street.
continued p. 2.

123-5 Heath Street
page 2.

Significance continued:

--a syndicate which included the American (249A Heath Street), Continental, Franklin (see Jamaica Plain survey), Robinson (see Jamaica Plain survey), Pfaff, and Elmwood plants. By this time, the Alley branch of Massachusetts Breweries had an annual productive capacity of 80,000 barrels.

From the early 1880's to his death, Alley lived in Jamaica Plain on Sumner Hill at 3 Revere Street. Alley's sons remained active in the brewery business after their father's death, and Frederick J. became the treasurer of Massachusetts Breweries, Arthur H., a purchasing agent for the company, and George R. was superintendant of its Alley branch.

During Prohibition (1920-1933), the Alley brewery buildings were used for wool warehousing and by the Randall-Faichney Co. --manufacturers of surgical, veterinary, and medical equipment. In the late '30's and '40's, 123-5 Heath Street was owned by Canada Dry Ginger Ale and housed the mixed uses of --- production and bottling of carbonated beverages, manufacture of medical instruments, storage, and offices. In January 1960, Hampden Automotive Mfg. Co., the new owner of the building, was granted permission to block-up most of the windows, and the former brewery became used and continues to function as a manufactory for the repair, construction, and assembling of automobile parts.

Otto Wolf, the architect of the Eblana Brewery has been credited as the designer of other local Roxbury plants including the 1894 Union Brewery on Terrace Street--only remaining buildings are its altered boiler house and stable, and the 1896 Star Brewery on Shirley Street. Wolf, a member of the American Institute of Architects since 1901, died in Philadelphia in 1916.

#117 HEATH



Bibliography continued:

Damrell. p. 61.

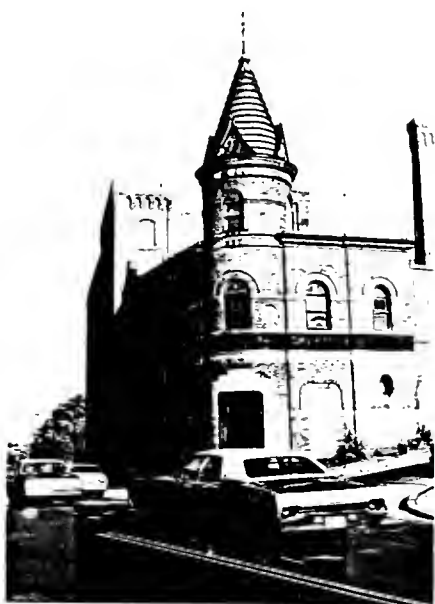
Massachusetts Historical Commission--Eblana Brewery. History and description (draft); and architect file.

A.I.A. Journal. V. 5 p. 18, 1917. Wolf death announcement.



JOHN R. ALLEY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM 100 YEARS OF BREWING
P 469 -

ADDRESS 249A Heath St. COR. Lawn StreetNAME American Brewing Co.
present originalMAP No. 19N/8E
20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE 1891/2 Directories and
Building Permit
sourceARCHITECT Frederick H. Footman Bldg. Permit
sourceBUILDER W.A. and H.A. Root Bldg. Permit
sourceOWNER American Brewing Co.
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-4/1, 5/1*, 5/2*, 5/3, 5/4, 5/5,
5/6; 6/1-84 PH 2-6/6*-84; Ph 3-1/4-34TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial--breweryNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 and 4 plus 3-story corner entry
flat; with leftmost building tower at Lawn Street.ROOF hipped with hipped cupola -- dormers --
industrial monitorMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
trimBRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne brewery complex with three main buildings
including 2-story section near Lawn Street displaying
broad double arched granite-block portal with wrought iron gates
giving access to inner cobbled stone courtyard. Lawn Street building
also exhibits round 3-story corner bay with finialed metal sheathed
conical cap and grade level round cornered granite block entry re-
tain period double door as well as arcaded brickwork trimmed
fenestration at 2nd floor with some windows exhibiting stained glassEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (continued on page 2).CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 41,242 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At rear and left--high wooded slopes of Parker
Hill. Now near MBTA streetcar turn-around and depot--and near VA
Hospital both on South Huntington Avenue.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Retaining much of its rich ornamentation including sculptured detailing, terracotta trim, stained-glass window transoms, the American Brewing Company survives as the most elaborately designed of the extant breweries of Boston. The American Brewing Company is one of several breweries erected in the late 19th century in the Stony Brook

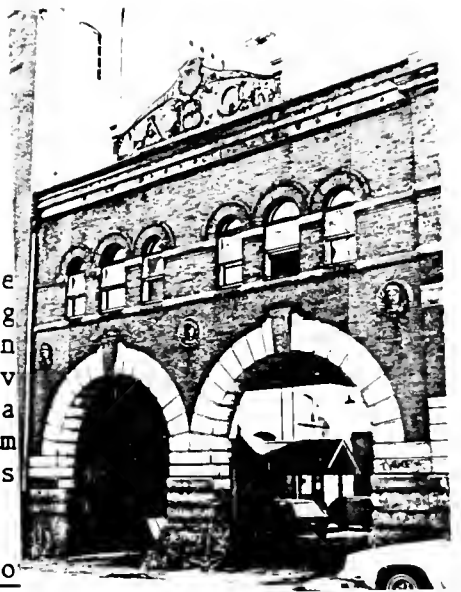
(Map)

11/11/11
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recre
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Relig
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Scien
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	inv
Commerce	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Socia
Communication	_____	Military	_____	hum
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Trans
development	_____			



Significance (include explanation of themes checked abo

Valley and is an important component of the very important group remaining along Heath and New Heath Streets. (see forms for 123-5 Heath, 31 Heath, 31; 55 New Heath).

Built in 1891-2, the American Brewery Company was designed by local architect Frederick N. Footman who was also responsible for the 1896-7 Roxbury Brewery Co. at 31 Heath Street (see form for). Footman (1848-98) was active in the Boston area from the mid-1870's through the '90's and resided during much of this period in Cambridge and later at various addresses in Boston's South End. He is credited with manufacturing buildings of the late '80's and early '90's in Lower Roxbury as well as residential and commercial structures in Boston including the apartment/retail block at 362-4 North Street c. Hanover (1891) and the Lockhart Building at 137-149 Staniford Street c. Causeway (1887). Footman also was the architect of the 6-unit Queen Anne brick row at 9-19 Winthrop Street--built in 1888 for developer D.W. Beckler in Roxbury's Mt. Pleasant district.

William A. and Henry A. Root, the builders who put up the American Brewing Co. were highly respected local contractors whose work included residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings. In the late '90's, they worked in the developing (cont'd p. 2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utili

*Recommended as part of National
Registered district*



Bibliography and/or references (such as local h
records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlas. 1884-1931.
Boston Directory. American Brewery Co. 1891-1920
and American Branch--Massachusetts Breweries
100 Years of Brewing. 1903. Reproduced 1973. p. 467-8; 472.
Boston Building Dept. Packets for 235, 251 Heath Street--building
Permit: December 10, 1890.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Frederick N. Footman
Herndon, Richard ed. Boston of Today. Bos: 1892. p. 373-4 (JA HA Root)
Massachusetts Historical Commission. American Brewing CO. History
and description).

Boston Directories: Frederick N. Footman. 1870-1899.

Boston Landmarks Commission: Moreland Street Survey (Roxbury)

Description continued:

transomes. Ornamentation includes garland patterned white terracotta course between 1st and 2nd floors, terracotta classical heads in spandrels between arched portal bays, decorative clocks on metal tower gables indicating the 7-to-5 o'clock work day, and ABC lettered free-standing central metal roof gable facing Heath Street. Four-story straight-forward brick industrial structures are attached at left and exhibit brickwork corbelling at the cornice, two large granite plaques block lettered American Brewing Co. and on corner hipped roof building, small windows limited, for the most part, to its upper floor.

Significance continued:

Bay State Road area for several prominent architects including Wheelwright and Haven, Little and Brown, and Winslow, Wetherell, and Bigelow. At this time, they were also well-known for their brewery work and are credited with several complexes in Roxbury including those of John Roessle, A.J. Houghton, and A.G. Robinson,

The American Brewing Co. was associated with James W. Kenney a native of Ireland who came to the U.S. in 1863. Kenney was the founder in the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain area of the Amory Brewery on Amory Street (1877), and the Park Brewery (1882) and Union Brewery (1893-4)--both located on Terrace Street, off of Heath. In addition, Kenney also was active in the establishment of the American Brewing Co. and initially was a member of its board.

In 1900, American was one of the 10 Boston breweries to be consolidated into the Massachusetts Breweries Co. which included the Alley, Continental, Franklin, Habich and Pfaff, Robinson, H. and J. Pfaff, and East Boston and Elmwood Plants of William Smith and Sons. As the American Branch of the Mass. Breweries Co., this plant was the largest subsidiary of the new syndicate and had an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels. From its founding until the early years of the 20th century, American was run by Gottlieb Rothfuss who served as treasurer and general manager while other members of his family were employed at the plant as managers and brewers. At this time Rothfuss family members associated with American Brewing lived on Wyman and Zamora Streets in the Hyde Square section of Jamaica Plain. Gottlieb Rothfuss also was a wholesaler and bottler of liquors and maintained this second business at 1145 Tremont Street.

During Prohibition, the brewery was occupied by the American Storage Warehouse Co. and was used on its lower floors for the storage of baled cotton and wool. When the 18th amendment was repealed, the Haffenreffer Brewing Co. purchased the complex and used the plant primarily for storage of stock and bottles. In 1958, the buildings were sold to Fraser and Walker a Brookline-based business needing additional space for their furniture storage and moving operations.

ADDRESS 4 Hillside St. COR. near Parker Street

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 20N/9E

SUB AREA

DATE between 1856 and 1858 (with later additions)

Norfolk Deeds

source additions possibly
dating after house was
moved (see significance)

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER Thomas Thacher Jr.

1888; 1895: ^{original} Wm. A. Folsom; 1899: ^{present} M.L. Ford
PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7-4/1*, 4/2-84

PHOTOGRAPHS

PH 7-4/1*, 4/2-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF gable--front cupola -- dormers single gabled dormer at right;

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone/granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan, side entry, Italianate/Stick Style house exhibiting---gabled narrow entry porch with rafter-like brackets, chamfered posts, plain bracing, and Chippendale railings set into left front corner. 5 windowed single-story central facade bay, and dentil corniced facade fenestration including at 2nd floor---blind window near entry and double central window over bay. At left side, slightly projecting raftered squared bay near rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
 modern picture window at attic on facade

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7502 sq. feet
 ↳ painted rose with putty trim

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Side-facing period gable-roofed barn with 2-story brick addition at rear of lot. Granite stairs at property line and rock-faced obelisque granite post at entry to side yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Italianate house, with later Stick Style features and period barn, retaining much of its 19th century appearance, and of note through its association with Thomas Thacher senior and junior, who were Parker Hill residents in the Alleghany, Parker, and Hillside Streets area during the 1850's and

(Map)

Moved; date if known between 1884 and 1888

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	<u>x</u>
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

'60's. Boston merchant Thomas Thacher Sr./⁽¹⁷⁹⁶⁻¹⁸⁶³⁾during the 1830's owned in conjunction with his Long Wharf business partner William G. Billings, a large tract of land nr. Parker Street which was subdivided in the mid-1840's along Alleghany Street into house lots. In the early 1850's, Thacher moved to Alleghany Street from Milton Place (off of Federal Street in Boston) and by the end of the decade had become President of the Cheshire and Rutland Railroad which travelled from So. Ashburnham, Mass through Keene, N.H. to Bellows Falls, Vt. In 1856, Thacher acquired a triangular tract of land of 187,352 sq. ft. from the estate of John Parker along Parker Street at Shimmin Place--later called Billings Place, and finally Hillside Street. Two years later for \$5 plus other considerations, Thacher sold a portion of this land--viz. 50,524 sq. ft. "with buildings thereon" to his son, ironfounder, Thomas Jr. This sale included a residence located originally at #813 Parker and apparently moved the short distance to 4 Hillside Street between 1884 and '88. Remaining in Thacher family ownership into the 1880's, after the move, 4 Hillside became the residence of William A. Folsom who formerly lived on Alleghany Street (see form for Folsom Avenue for family history) and who was the proprietor in the late '80's and 1890's of a stove business located near Faneuil Hall at 17 Union Street.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) ⁽¹⁸²³⁻¹⁸⁶⁹⁾
The original owner/occupant of the house, Thomas Thacher Jr./who lived in his family's home on Alleghany Street* prior to his move into 813 Parker, established in 1836, the Fulton Iron Foundry near the Fort Point Channel in South Boston--with his brother George C. and with associate William G. Billings. Many Thacher family members were involved in the Fulton Foundry, and by 1870, most of these Thachers lived in northern Dorchester in the Stoughton and Sumner Street vicinity. The widows of Thomas Sr. and Jr. however remained on Parker Hill respectively on Alleghany Street and at 813 Parker.

* now the site of the 1926 Mission Church High School

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Directories: Thomas Thacher--1848-1866

Boston Directories: Thomas Thacher--1840-1895; Thacher family.

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley Atlases: 1884-1915.

Norfolk Deeds: 225/311 Wm. Shimmin to Thacher. Apr. 21, 1854.

245/313 Peter Parker and Wm. Shimmin to Thacher--

May 29, 1856; and Plan of an Estate in Roxbury belonging to T. Thacher... May 1, 1856

271/125 Thacher Sr. to Thacher Jr. Nov. 27, 1858.

Simonds. History of South Boston. Boston: 1857 p. 207.

Toomey and Rankin. History of South Boston. Boston: 1901.

* Recommended as Part of IV.B and Amb. Conserv. District

31 Heath Street
page 2.

Significance continued:

buildings in the Lower Roxbury area dating from the late '30's and early '90's as well as the North End residential retail block at 362-4 North Street c. Hanover (1891) and the Lockhart Building at 137-149 Staniford Street c. Causeway (1887). In addition, Footman is the architect of the elaborate Queen Anne style American Brewing Company buildings located nearby at —249A Heath Street.



BOSTON DIRECTORY. 1897.

2348

BOSTON DIRECTORY.

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EXTRACTS, ETC.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 State and 5 and 7 Commerce Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.**SPECIALTIES:****BUTTER,****CHEESE, ~~AND~~****~~AND~~ BEANS,****PEAS.***Dried and Evaporated Apples.*

(Map)

IV
TCP 3/8.5

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from the John Parker estate (see form for 4 Hillside), #8 Hillside was built by 1856--as is indicated by the May 1, 1856 Plan of an Estate belonging to Thomas Thacher and after the 1854 sale to Thacher of the land by John Parker's son-in-law Boston merchant William Shimmin. In the early 1850's, Thacher and Shimmin both maintained commercial offices at 20 Long Wharf.

John Hall, the first owner/occupant of #8 Hillside was the proprietor of a crockery business in downtown Boston and, in the early 1850's, lived on Hayward Place, off of Washington Street. By mid-decade, Hall lived on Alleghany Street on Parker Hill and shortly afterwards resided on what was then called Shimmin Place (later Billings Place and finally Hillside Street). Hall remained at #8 Hillside until his death on December 24, 1891. Around the turn-of-the-century, the house was sold by Hall's heirs to Francis W. Nichols et. al.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of N.E. + Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Boston Directories: 1850-1906--John Hall

Roxbury Directories: 185-60

Norfolk Deeds: 225/311. Wm. Shimmin to Thacher, April 21, 1854.
245/313. Peter Parker and Jm. Shimmin to Thacher-
May 29, 1856--and Plan of

an Estate in Roxbury belonging to Thomas Thacher Esq. May 1, 1856.

245/314. Mtg--Hall to Thacher. May 29, 1856

SHILSIDE STREET

Plan of Thomas Thachers Land

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

NORFOLK -
245/31.3

Plan of an Estate in Roxbury

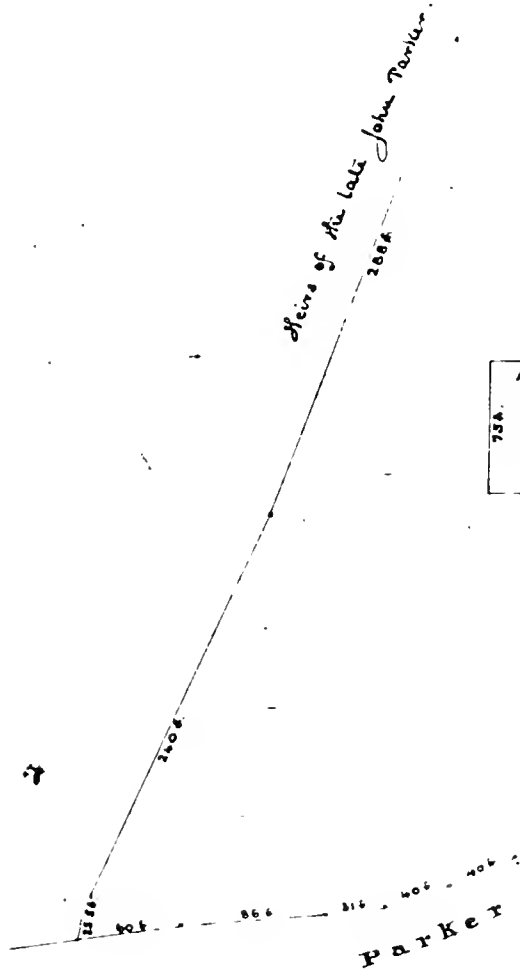
belonging to

Thomas Thacher Esq.

Roxbury May 1st 1856. A. H. & T. W. Moses, Junr.

Scale 80 Feet -

Thomas Thacher



Hall's Lot
11250 sq. ft.
Sold to John Hall.
150 ft

Maple Crocker.

Total Contents - 187352 sq. ft.

Copy deed Thacher to Hall May 20, 1856

ADDRESS 10 and 12 COR. 1st Parker St.
Hillside Street

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 20N/9E

SUB AREA

DATE probably after 1859; Deeds; 1859
by 1873 Map: Atlases
source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

1884: T. Thacher hrs. #10 source

OWNER

Wm.G. Thacher et.al. #12

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7, 3/1*, 3/2 - 24 (#12 HILLSIDE)

#12

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus atticROOF #10: overhanging concave mansard front, sides, rear; #12: straight sided cupola dormers #10: covered by #12
mansard. #12 #10 - CEDAR white trimmed;MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Handsome pair of boxy mansard houses notable for retaining much of their period appearance and for their association with merchant and railroad president Thomas Thacher. Thacher (1796-1863) was one of the early railroad era residents of Parker Hill who, with his

EXTERIOR ALTERATION #12 minor #10 - STORM WINDOWS OBSCURE 1ST FLOOR WINDOWS
moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 10: 2200 12: 1100 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

at lower end of Hillside Street, between 1st and 2nd Parker St. The houses are the earliest of the group, and are much overgrown with vines, or rank with ivy. The rear entry into side yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Handsone pair of boxy mansard houses notable for retaining much of their period appearance and for their association with merchant and railroad president Thomas Thacher. Thacher (1796-1863) was one of the early railroad era residents of Parker Hill who, with his

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

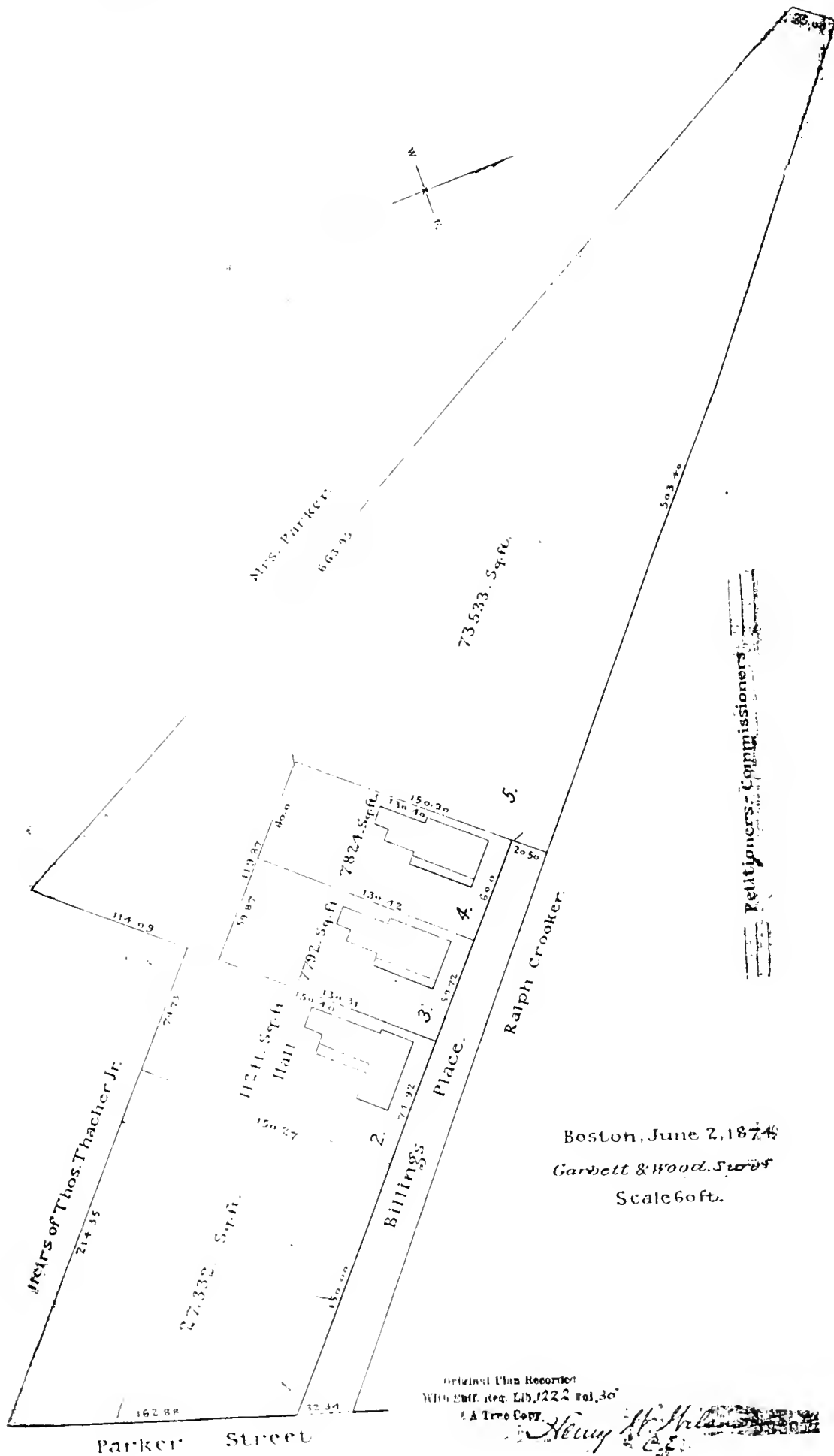
Boston partner merchant William Billings was responsible for the 1845 subdivision of Alleghany Street into house lots. (see Alleghany Street forms). Apparently built in the 1860's, #10 and 12 Hillside occupy a site that in 1856 was included in the triangular 187,352 tract of land along Parker Street and today's even side of Hillside--acquired two years earlier by Thomas Thacher from the John Parker estate. Subdivided from this tract in the mid-1850's was the house lot for #8 Hillside -- (see form for) and the sizeable parcel in the vicinity of 813 Parker on which Thomas Thacher Jr.'s own residence was built ca.1856-8. (see form for #4 Hillside). Thomas Thacher Jr.(1823-69) died only six years after his father, and #10 and 12 Hillside remained in Thacher family ownership into the mid-1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of N.R. and arch. conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.
Norfolk Deeds: 225/311. Shimmin to Thacher. Apr. 21, 1854
245/311. Plan of an Estate in Roxbury belonging to T. Thacher. May 1, 1856.
271/125 Thacher Sr. to Thacher Jr. Nov. 27, 1858.
Suffolk Deeds: 1222 fol 33. (Plan of Parker St/Billings Place)
June 2, 1874. 1786/54 Thacher et. al. to Davis
Nov. 2, 1885.



ADDRESS 22-30 Hillside COR. East
DistrictNAME present originalMAP No. 201/25 SUB AREA DATE 1982 1982
sourceARCHITECT Robert A. Watson 1853-1916
sourceBUILDER Robert A. Watson 1853-1916
1916; Robert A. Watson sourceOWNER original presentPHOTOGRAPHS IR 2-2/2-24; IR 2-2/2-24
IR 3-5/2-24TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus atticROOF gable, front and cupola -- dormers
gable, right side 1st floor 2nd floor, atticMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan late Queen Anne double house with symmetrical facade distinguished by its small twin rather classically entablatured projecting corner porches supported by plain square columns and set at either side of central porch. 1st floor 3-sided bay. House also exhibits double attic windows with curved pediment, bracketed roofline, and 3-sided gable. 2nd floor 3-sided bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2262 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow, deep lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable double house retaining much of its original appearance and of particular interest as an example of the residential work of Parker Hill architect Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853-Sept. 27, 1916), a long-time resident of the now altered double Queen Anne

(Map)

IV
RP3/ES

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house at #38-40 Hillside Street, was active as an architect in Boston from the late 1880's, although he is first listed in the Boston directories in 1880 as a draughtsman at 15 Pemberton Square. During the '90's, Watson maintained an office near Roxbury Crossing at 1140 Columbus Avenue where he also served as a justice of the peace. At this time, Watson was very busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the neighboring Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family housing, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway Street--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway Survey), two-families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897), and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899) --see forms for. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907---#75-77 Hillside, 67 Hillside, 63; 73 Hillside, 89 Hillside, and 169 Calumet, 43 Parker Hill.* Watson built #28-30 Hillside for himself and the two-family was owned by him at least into the 1910's.

* see forms for

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

^{Roxbury}
Bromley. Atlases 1890-1931.

Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--Feb. 4, 1898.

Boston Directories:--Robert A. Watson--1877-1917.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. Robert A. Watson.

Highland Park Survey--on file at Boston Landmarks Commission

PHOTOGRAPHS



BRIEF DESCRIPTION

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Intact and well maintained late Queen Anne triple decker located on the lower and Parker Street end of Hillside which began to develop in the middle of the 19th century as part of the estates of Ralph Crooker (Italianate house remaining at 733 Parker) and Thomas Thatcher (see form for 4 Hillside). #9 Hillside is of particular interest as a

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	X		

Re
Re
Sc

Sc
Tr



Significance (include explanation of themes checked)

design by Roxbury architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin who were prolific triple decker designers best known for their handsome 3-family housing put up during the 1890's - 1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square(Jamaica Plain) areas.

By the mid-1880's, Rantin was active as a carpenter who worked out of his home at 50 Curney Street, off of Tremont near the Mission Church. During the nineties, Samuel formed a partnership with his son Samuel J. and both are listed, at this time, in the Boston directories as architects with their firm's office located at 4 Pyncheon Street (later called Columbus Avenue). By the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office that was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin resided in Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on January 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, ---later lived on Robeson Street in Jamaica Plain, and finally took-up long term residence in the 1940's in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard St. During

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

the late 1930's through the mid-50's, Samuel J. also was active in the Roxbury business community as the President of the Roxbury Highlands Coop Bank. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin or Rantin and Son in the Parker Hill survey are the handsome Queen Anne 3-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172; 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904) and 65 Hillside (1909). #9 Hillside Street was built for the O'Hare family and was the residence of widow Mary O'Hare--formerly a resident of the Mission Hill area at 1534 Tremont Street.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.

Walling. Map of Boston. 1859.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: May 14, 1907.

Boston Directories: Samuel Rantin; Samuel J. Rantin--(1885-1960)

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BFL--Samuel Rantin; and Son.

Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey.

Boston Directories: Mary O'Hare 1905-09.

* Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. district

ADDRESS 122 Hill St. COR. 1st St.

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 221/27

SUB AREA

DATE 1900

source

ARCHITECT Samuel Barton Bulfinch

source

BUILDER Wight & Bulfinch

source

OWNER 1805: J.L. McGowan.1915: James T. McGowan.

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS EW 7-0/5*, 3/1-2'TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus atticROOF Gable, front-pedimented cupola nonedormers roof gables over 2nd floorMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2000 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Along stretch of street developed with several distinctive triple deckers. Similar porch to triple decker at #57 which has been alum/vinyl sided.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable, handsomely detailed triple decker representing an important example of the 3-family housing characteristic of much of the development of the upper streets on Parker Hill. #53 Hillside is of further significance as an intact example of the work of

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

local architects Samuel Rantin and Son who are known primarily for their distinctive Queen Anne triple deckers that were, for the most part, put up in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas between the 1890's and ca. 1910.

Around the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was employed as a carpenter and for the next 10 years lived at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed, at this time, as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Avenue) in the Boston directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Ave. near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne 3-family houses at 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1),

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909) (See forms for). The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1912) (See forms for).

#53 Hillside was built for James L. McGovern a police officer who worked at Station 10 at the corner of Roxbury and Tremont Streets at Roxbury Crossing. Prior to his move to Parker Hill, McGovern lived at the Hotel Stuart--nearby at Huntington and Tremont. He remained at 53 Hillside at least into the 1910's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.

Boston Directories: James L. McGovern--1893-1923.

Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin: 1875-1960

Architectural files: Fine Arts Department/ BPL--Samuel Rantin; Sameul Rantin and son.

Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.

Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Building Dept: Building Permit, Dec. 22, 1892.

* Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	<u> x </u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

downtown Boston and resided in the Castle Square section of the city's South End. In the late 1890's, 59-61 Hillside was still owned by Kranefuss who apparently never lived in the building. At the turn-of-the-century, John C. Smith became its owner/occupant and moved up the hill from Smith Street. Smith remained at 59-61 into the 1910's, and by the twenties when he was employed as a city weigher at Massachusetts Avenue and Southampton Street, Smith relocated to 12 Sachem Street--another triple decker dating from the 1890's. (see form for)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and arch. censerv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.

Boston Directories: Joseph Kranefuss--1895-99; John C. Smith--1898-1922.

IV
RP
3/E5

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>x</u>		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Calumet was built for Cortes H. Dwyer, a clerk who formerly lived in the vicinity at 10 Ruggles Street. By 1910, Dwyer had moved to Talbot Avenue in Dorchester, and 63 Hillside was owned and occupied by Nora Clifford--a widow who moved from the nearby triple decker at 826 Parker Street.

Active as an architect in Boston from the late 1880's, Watson is first listed in the directories in 1880 as a draughtsman at 15 Pemberton Square. During the '90's, Watson maintained an office near Roxbury Crossing--at 1140 Columbus Avenue where he also served as a justice of the peace. At this time, he was quite busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the neighboring Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family housing, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences, two families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside (1898) and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899)--See forms for. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many distinctive Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, Hillside, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue (see forms for). With architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, Watson significantly contributed to the character of the triple decker Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) streetscapes of the Parker Hill vicinity.

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conservation district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1915.
Boston Directories. C.H. Dwyer--1894-1910; N. Clifford--1899-1910.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept.--Robert A. Watson
Boston Directories:--Robert A. Watson--1879-1917.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--July 20, 1894.
Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.

ADDRESS 12 Hillside St. COR. 12 Hillside St.NAME present originalMAP No. 231/07 SUB AREA DATE 1980 1980

source

ARCHITECT J. and C.C. Smith, Bldg. Co.

source

BUILDER Smith, Bldg. Co.

source

OWNER Delia J. Ward

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 Hillside St.TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus atticROOF Gable, front cupola --- dormers front and sideMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad roof, white-painted
brace-like half knobbed brackets and 2-story, 3-sided bay at right
and 2-story bay at left which surmounts a side light doorway,
sheltered by a classical entablatured paired column porch. The
wood at attic and under 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Detail work
includes porch and continuous cornice over 1st floor.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12 Hillside St. sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Along section of street developed with
notable triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable ^{late} Queen Anne triple decker contributing significantly to the important pocket of 3-family housing along this stretch of Hillside Street (see also forms for 53, 63, 67, 73, 75-7 Hillside). Built for Delia J. Ward who lived on Parker Hill at 32 Fisher Avenue,

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#65 Hillside Street is of additional significance as an intact example of the triple-decker work of Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, Roxbury architects who are best known for their distinctive 3-family housing dating from the 1890's through ca. 1910 and put up primarily in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square areas.

Active as a carpenter around the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin, for the next ten years, lived at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed, at this time, as architects at 4 Pyncheon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin are working out of 1117 Columbus Ave. near Roxbury Crossing, an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne 3-family houses at 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 170; 172 St. Alphonsus (1902; 1900-1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) --See forms for. The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1912). (see forms for)

*Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. Dist.
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1906-1915.

Boston Directories: Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin Building Dept: Building Permit--May 26, 1909.

Highland Park Survey--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

Jamaica Plain Survey--Boston Landmarks Commission

ADDRESS 1111 1st St. N. W. COR. 1st & 2nd Sts. N. W.

NAME _____

MAP No. 20.10- SUB AREA

DATE 12-20-64

ARCHITECT _____

BUILDER

OWNER 1205; 1215; 1225; 1235; 1245; 1255; 1265; 1275; 1285; 1295; 1305; 1315; 1325; 1335; 1345; 1355; 1365; 1375; 1385; 1395; 1405; 1415; 1425; 1435; 1445; 1455; 1465; 1475; 1485; 1495; 1505; 1515; 1525; 1535; 1545; 1555; 1565; 1575; 1585; 1595; 1605; 1615; 1625; 1635; 1645; 1655; 1665; 1675; 1685; 1695; 1705; 1715; 1725; 1735; 1745; 1755; 1765; 1775; 1785; 1795; 1805; 1815; 1825; 1835; 1845; 1855; 1865; 1875; 1885; 1895; 1905; 1915; 1925; 1935; 1945; 1955; 1965; 1975; 1985; 1995; 2005; 2015; 2025; 2035; 2045; 2055; 2065; 2075; 2085; 2095; 2105; 2115; 2125; 2135; 2145; 2155; 2165; 2175; 2185; 2195; 2205; 2215; 2225; 2235; 2245; 2255; 2265; 2275; 2285; 2295; 2305; 2315; 2325; 2335; 2345; 2355; 2365; 2375; 2385; 2395; 2405; 2415; 2425; 2435; 2445; 2455; 2465; 2475; 2485; 2495; 2505; 2515; 2525; 2535; 2545; 2555; 2565; 2575; 2585; 2595; 2605; 2615; 2625; 2635; 2645; 2655; 2665; 2675; 2685; 2695; 2705; 2715; 2725; 2735; 2745; 2755; 2765; 2775; 2785; 2795; 2805; 2815; 2825; 2835; 2845; 2855; 2865; 2875; 2885; 2895; 2905; 2915; 2925; 2935; 2945; 2955; 2965; 2975; 2985; 2995; 3005; 3015; 3025; 3035; 3045; 3055; 3065; 3075; 3085; 3095; 3105; 3115; 3125; 3135; 3145; 3155; 3165; 3175; 3185; 3195; 3205; 3215; 3225; 3235; 3245; 3255; 3265; 3275; 3285; 3295; 3305; 3315; 3325; 3335; 3345; 3355; 3365; 3375; 3385; 3395; 3405; 3415; 3425; 3435; 3445; 3455; 3465; 3475; 3485; 3495; 3505; 3515; 3525; 3535; 3545; 3555; 3565; 3575; 3585; 3595; 3605; 3615; 3625; 3635; 3645; 3655; 3665; 3675; 3685; 3695; 3705; 3715; 3725; 3735; 3745; 3755; 3765; 3775; 3785; 3795; 3805; 3815; 3825; 3835; 3845; 3855; 3865; 3875; 3885; 3895; 3905; 3915; 3925; 3935; 3945; 3955; 3965; 3975; 3985; 3995; 4005; 4015; 4025; 4035; 4045; 4055; 4065; 4075; 4085; 4095; 4105; 4115; 4125; 4135; 4145; 4155; 4165; 4175; 4185; 4195; 4205; 4215; 4225; 4235; 4245; 4255; 4265; 4275; 4285; 4295; 4305; 4315; 4325; 4335; 4345; 4355; 4365; 4375; 4385; 4395; 4405; 4415; 4425; 4435; 4445; 4455; 4465; 4475; 4485; 4495; 4505; 4515; 4525; 4535; 4545; 4555; 4565; 4575; 4585; 4595; 4605; 4615; 4625; 4635; 4645; 4655; 4665; 4675; 4685; 4695; 4705; 4715; 4725; 4735; 4745; 4755; 4765; 4775; 4785; 4795; 4805; 4815; 4825; 4835; 4845; 4855; 4865; 4875; 4885; 4895; 4905; 4915; 4925; 4935; 4945; 4955; 4965; 4975; 4985; 4995; 5005; 5015; 5025; 5035; 5045; 5055; 5065; 5075; 5085; 5095; 5105; 5115; 5125; 5135; 5145; 5155; 5165; 5175; 5185; 5195; 5205; 5215; 5225; 5235; 5245; 5255; 5265; 5275; 5285; 5295; 5305; 5315; 5325; 5335; 5345; 5355; 5365; 5375; 5385; 5395; 5405; 5415; 5425; 5435; 5445; 5455; 5465; 5475; 5485; 5495; 5505; 5515; 5525; 5535; 5545; 5555; 5565; 5575; 5585; 5595; 5605; 5615; 5625; 5635; 5645; 5655; 5665; 5675; 5685; 5695; 5705; 5715; 5725; 5735; 5745; 5755; 5765; 5775; 5785; 5795; 5805; 5815; 5825; 5835; 5845; 5855; 5865; 5875; 5885; 5895; 5905; 5915; 5925; 5935; 5945; 5955; 5965; 5975; 5985; 5995; 6005; 6015; 6025; 6035; 6045; 6055; 6065; 6075; 6085; 6095; 6105; 6115; 6125; 6135; 6145; 6155; 6165; 6175; 6185; 6195; 6205; 6215; 6225; 6235; 6245; 6255; 6265; 6275; 6285; 6295; 6305; 6315; 6325; 6335; 6345; 6355; 6365; 6375; 6385; 6395; 6405; 6415; 6425; 6435; 6445; 6455; 6465; 6475; 6485; 6495; 6505; 6515; 6525; 6535; 6545; 6555; 6565; 6575; 6585; 6595; 6605; 6615; 6625; 6635; 6645; 6655; 6665; 6675; 6685; 6695; 6705; 6715; 6725; 6735; 6745; 6755; 6765; 6775; 6785; 6795; 6805; 6815; 6825; 6835; 6845; 6855; 6865; 6875; 6885; 6895; 6905; 6915; 6925; 6935; 6945; 6955; 6965; 6975; 6985; 6995; 7005; 7015; 7025; 7035; 7045; 7055; 7065; 7075; 7085; 7095; 7105; 7115; 7125; 7135; 7145; 7155; 7165; 7175; 7185; 7195; 7205; 7215; 7225; 7235; 7245; 7255; 7265; 7275; 7285; 7295; 7305; 7315; 7325; 7335; 7345; 7355; 7365; 7375; 7385; 7395; 7405; 7415; 7425; 7435; 7445; 7455; 7465; 7475; 7485; 7495; 7505; 7515; 7525; 7535; 7545; 7555; 7565; 7575; 7585; 7595; 7605; 7615; 7625; 7635; 7645; 7655; 7665; 7675; 7685; 7695; 7705; 7715; 7725; 7735; 7745; 7755; 7765; 7775; 7785; 7795; 7805; 7815; 7825; 7835; 7845; 7855; 7865; 7875; 7885; 7895; 7905; 7915; 7925; 7935; 7945; 7955; 7965; 7975; 7985; 7995; 8005; 8015;

PHOTOGRAPHS



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 400

ROOF Timber (with projecting cupola) --- dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards ^{Asph/Flt} shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 2,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable, well maintained, Queen Anne triple
decker--one of several handsome three-family
houses put up along this stretch of Hillside
Street in the mid-1890's to ca. 1910. Built
for James C. O'Neill, proprietor of a liquor
business near Heath Street at 33 Bromley, #67
Hillside is of special interest as a building

(Map)

IV
ICP 3/E5

67, 65, 63 HILLSIDE STREET

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

designed by Parker Hill architect Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853-Sept. 27, 1916) a long-time resident of the now altered Queen Anne double house at 40-42 Hillside Street, was active as an architect in Boston from the late 1880's, and is first listed in the directories in 1880 as a draughtsman at 15 Pemberton Square. During the '90's, Watson maintained an office near Roxbury Crossing-at 1140 Columbus Avenue where he also served as a justice of the peace. At this time, he was very busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the neighboring Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family housing, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway survey), two families--e.g. 102 Calumet and 28-30 Hillside, and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899) (See forms for). On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many distinctive Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, 63, Hillside, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue. With architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, Watson significantly contributed to the character of the triple-decker streetscapes of the Parker Hill vicinity.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Registry and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1931.

Boston Directories: James C. O'Neill--1895; 1910

Robert A. Watson--1879-1917

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson

Highland Park Survey.--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

ADDRESS 73 Hillside St. COR. W. 1st St.

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 22N/2E SUB AREA _____DATE 1894 source _____ARCHITECT R. M. Watson source _____BUILDER J. J. O'Brien source _____

(918 Parker St.)

source

OWNER 1895, 1906 F. L. (Henry) Aberde

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1915: J. J. McCarthy
PH 4-1*12TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus atticROOF Hipped (with projecting cupola) --- dormers front gableMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple-decker with broad 2-story, 3-story, pedimented facade bay at right and recessed paired-door entry on left protected by hipped roof plain columned porch. Facade bay enlivened with vertical boarding, pairs of flush-boarded panels under 2nd floor windows, and central fan ornamented gable over 2nd floor window. Bracketed cornice above front porch.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2120 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS rear to 1st St. Original lot block to 1st St. are not parallel to street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of several notable Queen Anne triple deckers located along this stretch of Hillside Street, #73 was built for furniture dealer Henry Aberde who worked out of 1161 Tremont Street near Roxbury Crossing and who lived in the brick and stone row house neighborhood off of Huntington Avenue at 15 Worthington Street (see form for). #73 Hillside also of is special note as an

(Map)

IV
RP 3/8-5

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

intact design of long-time Parker Hill resident--architect Robert A. Watson (1853- Sept. 27, 1916). On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, 63, 89, Hillside, 169 Calumet, 43 Parker Hill Avenue (see forms for)--and was of considerable importance in shaping the character of the triple decker streetscapes characteristic of much of Parker Hill. Michael J. O'Brien, the builder of 73 Hillside, also was a Parker Hill resident during the 1890's through the turn-of-the-century, and worked, for the most part, on the construction of triple decker houses in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas (see forms for 4; 8-12 Cherokee).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1915.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: March 22, 1894

Boston Directories: Henry Aberdeen--1895; 1903.

Robert A. Watson--1879-1917

Michael J. O'Brien --1885-1903

Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

ADDRESS 25-27 MILLBURY COR.

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 200/02

SUB AREA

DATE 1992

source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson

source

BUILDER Wight and Fraser

source

OWNER James P. Doyle

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1992/02/03TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3

plus

ROOF gabled (with projection cupola)

dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor

LOT AREA

sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Queen Anne triple decker displaying unusual feature of angled corner facade bay, and of particular interest as a well maintained, intact 3-family house designed by architect and long-time Parker Hill resident--Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853- Sept. 27, 1916)

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lived from the late 1880's until the time of his death in the now altered double house at 40-42 Hillside Street, and during this period, was busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family dwellings, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway survey), two families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside (1898) and brick commercial/residential blocks--e.g. the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899)--See forms for. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, 63, Hillside, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue (see forms for)--and was of considerable importance in shaping the character of the triple decker streetscapes characteristic of much of Parker Hill.

#75-77 Hillside Street was built for James R. Doyle, a clerk who worked in downtown Boston and who by 1906 had moved out of the city to Newton Highlands.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1898-1915.

Boston Building Department. Building Permit--Aug. 30, 1893.

Boston Directories: Robert A. Watson--1879-1917.

James R. Doyle: 1894-1907

Architectural files--Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson

Highland Park Survey--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

Handsome late Queen Anne triple decker contributing considerably to the quality of the three-family streetscape of the vicinity, and of note as a fine example of the work of architect and long-time Parker Hill resident Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853- Sept. 27, 1916)

(Map)

IV
LP 3/8.5

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lived from the late 1880's until the time of his death in the now altered double house at 40-42 Hillside Street, and during this period, was busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893-1907--#77-75, 73, 67, 63, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue. Watson also was responsible for the two-family residences at 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside (1898) as well as the brick commercial/residential block at 1536-42 Tremont (1899) (See forms for)

#89 Hillside was put up for James Doherty who apparently never lived in the building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use poss for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, c

Recommended as part of National Register and arch. Conserve. district



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1915

Boston Directories: Robert A. Watson--1879-1917

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Robert A. Watson

Boston Building Dept. March 25, 1902.

Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

ADDRESS 135 Hillside St. COR. Sachem Streets.

NAME

presentoriginal

MAP No.

20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE

1854Norfolk Deeds andBoston Directories

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER

Timothy W. Hoxie1884: T. Hoxie heirs and A. Hoxieoriginalpresent

PHOTOGRAPHS

PH 4.5/4 , 6/5* , 6/6*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus 3-story tower
3-story, rear sectionROOF Low gable, front and sideHipped--rear section cupoladormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) brick

stone

GRANITE BASEMENT
HIGH AT REAR

concrete

iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L plan Italianate Villa with 3-bay separately hipped roof
slightly taller rear section, displays on street front--
central 3-story hipped roof tower including entry door with projecting
hood supported by massive blocky scroll consoles. Tower abuts, respect-
ively on left and right, side and front gabled sections with 1st floor
square bays exhibiting tall narrow arched windows. Arched windows often
paired also are used on 2nd floor, 3rd floor of tower, and 2nd and 3rd
floors of rear section. Tall rectangular windows at left front are
sheltered by bracketed champhered posted porch which abuts entry. RobustEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic scroll brackets and moulded trimCONDITION good fair poor used through-out, 3-bay, segmentally
arched champhered posted side porch at
LOT AREA 3881 sq. feet left side near
rear.NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Modest set-back on small lot. Lot slopes off
at rear. House on high ground at top of street. Adjacent to Gothic
Revival cottage at left and Queen Anne triple decker at right. Across
street from undeveloped triangular lot. Much of vicinity developed with
triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally distinctive residence
retaining much of its original appearance
and detail and surviving as the only
remaining ---Italianate Villa on Parker Hill
and as an important example of the mid-19th
century development of the area. Built for

(Map)

Moved; date if known moved after 1884, by 1888; reoriented after '95 -
by '99.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston merchant Timothy W. Hoxie who formerly lived on Myrtle Street on Beacon Hill, #135 Hillside remained his residence from 1854 until his death on December 18, 1882. In the mid-1850's, Hoxie was associated in business with Silas G. Whitney, Consul of Venezuela and by the 1880's, his company served as commission merchants and agents for building materials which included fire brick and tile --- plasters, and cement.

Originally located on the upland (even numbered) side of Hillside Street (called Davis Street in the 1840's and in the 1850's, '60's-- Highland Place) and deeply set-back on a tract of 42,000 sq. ft. incorporating lots 25 and 45 on a 1845 plan of Highland Place in Roxbury belonging to carpenter Greenleaf C. Sanborn and mason Thomas C. Wait (see form for 145-7 Hillside), the Hoxie house was moved across the street between 1884 and 1888, and in the late '90's apparently was reoriented and moved away from the corner to accomodate triple decker development at 15-21 Sachem. Under the provisions of the conveyance of the lots to Hoxie in 1854 by Thomas C. Wait, no building was to be erected within 30 feet of Davis (Hillside) and High (Parker Hill Ave.) and "no mechanics shops or other building objectionable to genteel buildings" were to be put up for at least 20 years. (cont'd p.2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register
listing only*



Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories. 1835-1891.

Roxbury Directories. 1850-60.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931

Timothy C. Hoxie. Obituary, BET. Dec. 18, 1882 p8. col.3.

Norfolk Deeds: Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury, 1845. Plan Book 1, plan D.

218/222. June 6, 1853. Mason and Hasson to Wait.

227/77. April 1, 1854. Wait to Hoxie.

Parker Hill / Mission Hill
135 Hillside Street

Significance continued:

Although Highland Place was laid out by 1845 (Alexander Wadsworth, surveyor), 9 years later, Hoxie acquired undeveloped lots from Thomas C. Wait and apparently built his home shortly afterwards for Hoxie is listed in the 1854 Boston Directory as a resident of Highland Place at Roxbury.

From the late 1890's through the 1910's, the Hoxie house, now 135 Hillside Street, was the home of carpenter/contractor John Cantwell and his family. At this same time, other Cantwell family members viz. John J. and architect Joseph N., who at the turn-of-the-century were the principles in the Modern Dwelling Trust (Tremont Building, Boston) lived next-door in the Stone/Warren house at 139 Hillside (see form for).

BOSTON DIRECTORY 1880

T. W. HOXIE & CO.,	
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS FOR	
Roman, Portland, and Newark Co.'s Cement,	
HYDRAULIC CEMENT,	ROCKLAND LIME, GROUND PLASTER,
GROUND MARBLE,	CALCINED PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR,
FIRE BRICK AND TILE, FIRE CLAY and KAOLIN, TERRA ALBA and BARYTES,	
FERTILIZERS, Etc.	
ENGLISH AND NEW JERSEY FIRE BRICK AND TILE,	
For Sale by the Cargo or less quantity, at the Works or in the City.	
Office & Depot, 236 State, and 95 Commerce St.,	
T. W. HOXIE. GEO. E. ALDEN. }	BOSTON.

ADDRESS 139 Hillside St. COR. Darling

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE probably after 1845;
by 1848

Norfolk Deeds

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER probably Greenleaf C.
Sanborn and Thomas C. Wait

attributed

1848: G.C. Sanborn source

OWNER 1854-1865: Andrew L. Stone
1865; 1895: Samuel M. Warren

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4 4/2*, 5/1, 5/2, 5/3-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1; 1½

plus attic

Gable, front and side

gabled and bargeboarded gable

ROOF Much slate retained cupola ---

dormers on front, rear; pair
on right side.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl

(Other) brick stone BRICK FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.
HIGH AT REAR

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Basically T plan Gothic Revival cottage with stylistically
characteristic overhanging steep roof gables and dormers
trimmed with cut-out or carved patterned bargeboarding and with
arch attic and dormer windows displaying moulded trim and interlaced
pointed arch mullions. Entablatured bracketed porch extends across
left side of facade. Trefoil and circular ventilator openings used in
main roof gables usually retaining apex finials. Side-facing door, now
apparently altered, set into leg of house placed narrow end facing street.
Second porch at left rear of building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4654 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground at top of street on corner lot.
Modest set-back. Adjacent to Italianate Villa at #135 (see form for).
Faces undeveloped triangular lot. Much of vicinity built up with
triple decker housing. Lot slopes off at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of the earliest extant buildings on
Parker Hill, 139 Hillside is an important
example of Gothic Revival cottage architecture
and retains many of its distinctive design
features and stands as one of only a pair
of Gothic houses remaining in the survey
area. (see form for #59 Iroquois)

(Map)

III
RP 3/85



Moved; date if known --

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	<u> </u>	Conservation	<u> </u>	Recreation	<u> </u>
Agricultural	<u> </u>	Education	<u> </u>	Religion	<u> X </u>
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> </u>	Science/ invention	<u> </u>
The Arts	<u> </u>	Industry	<u> </u>	Social/ humanitarian	<u> </u>
Commerce	<u> </u>	Military	<u> </u>	Transportation	<u> </u>
Communication	<u> </u>	Political	<u> </u>		
Community/ development	<u> X </u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built as part of the Highland Place subdivision of carpenter/housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn and his partner mason Thomas C. Wait (see also form for #145-7 Hillside), #139 probably was put up by these developers--apparently by January 1848 when lot 46 and part of 47 (total of 38,205 square feet) on their 1845 plan was conveyed to Sanborn from Wait with buildings thereon. Around this time,--Sanborn and Wait were engaged in the development of the South Cove/Bay Village area in downtown Boston. Listed in the Roxbury directory of 1848-9 as a Boston carpenter residing at Highland Place, Greenleaf C. Sanborn quite possibly was the original occupant of the Gothic cottage at 139 Hillside. In 1854, the house was acquired by Rev. Andrew L. Stone with deed restrictions specifying 30 foot set-backs and no allowance for mechanics shops or any other buildings objectionable to genteel dwellings. Stone, the sixth pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston and formerly a resident of Myrtle Street on Beacon Hill (as was his neighbor Timothy Hoxie (see form for #135 Hillside), was installed at the Park Street Church in January 1849 and remained there for a period of 17 years which included the Civil War era and his enlistment in 1862 at age 46 with the 45th Mass. Volunteer Regiment. Under Stone's pastorate, the church substantially

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) continued p.2.

Recommended for National Register listing only

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. 1859 Map. Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas, 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases 1884-1931.
Boston Directories: 1846-66: A.L. Stone; 1865-99: Saml. W. Warren
1899-1916: Cantwell family
1868-1882--Thomas C. Wait
1830-1855: G.C. Sanborn
Roxbury Directories: 1848-60: Stone; Sanborn; Wait
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Sanborn; Wait; John J and Lawr. Cantwell.

Samuel M. Warren. Obituary. BET. Feb. 7, 1908 p.5. col. 5.

Englitzian, H Crosby. Brimstone Corner. Park Street Church. 1968 p. 146-62
continued p.2.

139 Hillside Street
page 2.

Significance continued:

strengthened its finances and increased membership. At the time of Stone's departure in 1866 to San Francisco, the Park Street Church had secured 900 members--a total that remained unequalled for a century.

At the close of the Civil War in 1865, #139 Hillside was purchased from Rev. Stone by Samuel Mills Warren (1822-Feb. 6, 1908), a Swedenborgian minister who was pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, High Street, Brookline from 1864-1871. Originally trained as a lawyer, Warren later studied for the Swedenborgian Church. In the early '50's, Warren continued his divinity studies in Manchester, England and spent some time in London as a pastor. Upon returning to this country, he purchased the Stone house where he lived until 1898 when he moved to Brookline. After serving as Pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Warren taught at New Church Theological School in Cambridge. He was the author of "A Compendium of the Theology of Emanuel Swedenborg" and was associated with the Swedenborgian Church on Bowdoin Street in Boston.

During the late '90's through the 1910's, #139 Hillside was owned and occupied by the Cantwell family which included carpenter/builders---John, John J., and Lawrence, and architect Joseph N. In the early years of this century, John J. and Joseph N. Cantwell were the principals of the Modern Dwelling Trust with offices located in the Tremont Building, Boston. At this same time, Cantwell family members also owned and lived in the Hoxie house adjacent at 135 Hillside.

The Stone/Warren house retained its large 32,305 square feet lot until the late 1890's when Darling Street was cut through down its center and much of the original tract subdivided for Queen Anne triple decker housing put up by the Cantwells.

Bibliography continued:

Norfolk Deeds: Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury. 1845.
Plan Book I, Plan "D".
178/152: T.C. Wait to G.C. Sanborn Jan. 26, 1843.
218/223: Hassan to Wait. June 6, 1853.
225/78: Wait to Stone. Apr. 1, 1854.
331/185: Stone to Warren. Apr. 14, 1865.

ADDRESS 145 & 147 Hillside Street OR. Between Darling and Wait

NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1875/6 Building Permit source

ARCHITECT possibly Thomas C. Wait and Son (Bldg. Permit)
source

BUILDER Thomas C. Wait and Son Building Permit
source

OWNER Thomas C. Wait and Son; Bldg. Permit
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-4/1, 5/5*, 5/6*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2; 3--sides and rear plus mansard

ROOF mansard, front cupola -- hipped set in dormer and
dormers hipped 3-sided dormer
over bay.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of Panel Brick/Queen Anne row houses with 2-story
plus mansard 3-sided bays at right and brownstone trimmed
entries at left with scrolled drip-like mouldings and champhered
corners, plain, smooth, continuous brownstone bands above 1st and
2nd floor windows, and with dentil, checkerboard, and angled brick-
work ornament at cornice. Short rise of brownstone entry stairs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor 1784 - ROOF FIRE DAMAGED -
TAX DELINQUENT OWNED BY CITY LOT AREA 2690 #147 3073 #145 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Deep and narrow lots slope off to rear. On
high ground near top of street. Adjacent at left to Georgian Revival
brick 3-unit apartment building (1904). Much of vicinity wood frame
triple decker development.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable pair of row houses of particular importance as buildings put up by Parker Hill resident, mason, and developer Thomas C. Wait on land subdivided from his mid-century house lot. #145-7 Hillside are also of interest as 1870's brick buildings set within a development context predominantly

(Map)

IV
RP-3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of 1890's to 1900's frame triple deckers and 20th century 2-family housing. In addition, these row houses are distinctive as examples of the later development within Highland Place--a subdivision initiated in 1845 by Thomas C. Wait and his then-partner South Cove housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn.

Surveyed by Alexander Wadsworth, Highland Place included an area in the vicinity of today's Wait Street (then Garden St.), Huntington Ave. (then Washington St.) and Parker Hill Ave (then High St.). Development began in Highland Place during the 1840's and continued despite the insolvency of the partners into the '50's (see forms for 135 Hillside and 59 Iroquois St.). Several of these Highland Place residences have been demolished including the Italianate style Bond house formerly at 109 Parker Hill Ave. (see form for New England Baptist Hospital--101 Parker Hill for photo) and Wait's own residence formerly at 38 Wait and built after 1845 and by '48. As late as the 1870's, large lots of 20,000 square feet along Hillside near its Parker Hill Ave. end remained undeveloped and in Wait's ownership.

Acknowledged at the time of his death in 1881 at 71 years to be one of the oldest builders of Boston, Wait lived on Highland Place

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(originally called Garden Street and later Wait) since the 1840's--and after moving there from the north slope of Beacon Hill. By the '70's, Wait was working in the masonry trade with his sons and is credited, as his last job, with the Mason Building at Liberty Square in Boston.

#145-47 Hillside Avenue originally owned by Thomas C. Wait remained in the family into the 1880's. By the 1890's, each of the buildings was owned and occupied by businessmen who worked in downtown Boston.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley: Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Roxbury Directories: Thomas C. Wait--1848-1860.

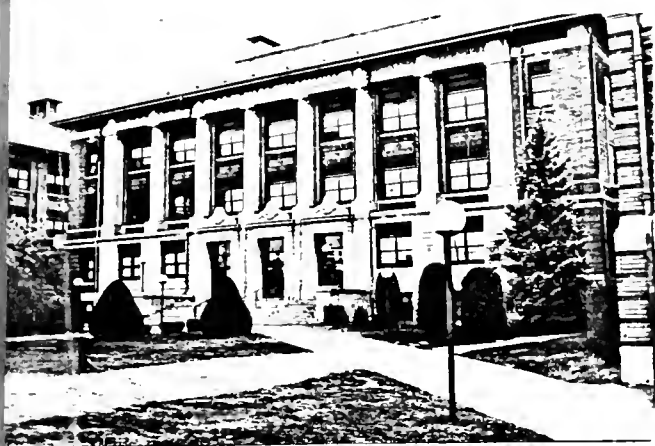
Boston Directories: Thomas C. Wait--1868-1882; Greenleaf C. Sanborn--
1830-1855
Thomas C. Wait. Obituary. Boston Eve. Transcript. Nov. 21, 1881
p.2. col. 7.

Building Permit: 145 Hillside St. Nov. 1, 1875.

Norfolk Deeds: Plan Book 1/Plan "D" Highland Place. 1845.

ADDRESS 550 Huntington Ave Ruggles St
COR.

NAME Wentworth Institute of Technology Wentworth
present original Institute
(Alleghaney to Ruggles
No. 21 N. OF SUB AREA Sts.)
1910-1916 Wentworth histories Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill
source NORTH
SLOPE



ARCHITECT Kilham and Hopkins E.P.I. files
source

DESIGNER
source

TRUSTEES OF Wentworth Inst. of Tech.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL /
MISSION Hill 2-1/3, 1/4-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) 3-bu School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus high basement

ROOF hip roof cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] brick limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION U-shaped group of 3 college buildings, constructed of tan brick
w/white lime stone trim. High basement plus fls. 1 and 2. Inclosed
by hip roof. Stylistically Tapestry brick and Classical Revival. Rusticated ground
fl. 9-bay main facade of center bldg. features 3 entrances w/handsome limestone enfr
Spanning fls. 2-3 are 6 monumental Tuscan columns and flanking Doric pilasters.
Range of columns support entablature w/carved floral motifs and plaque inscribed
EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic "Wentworth Institute".

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces well-landscaped landscaped lawn, quadrangle
to rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
See reverse page)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	_____	Education	X	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Encompassing Williston Hall, Wentworth Hall and Dobbs Hall, the main group of Wentworth Institute of Technology buildings is architecturally/historically significant to the nation as well as the New England region State of Massachusetts and city of Boston. Architecturally this is a large, prominently sited, well designed group of Tapestry Brick/Classical Revival buildings built 1910-1916. This group represents the work of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins. It is historically significant as an early 20th c. technical school chartered for the purpose of "providing education in the mechanical arts." Overtime public school systems nation wide have patterned curricula after the early courses inaugurated by Wentworth. In addition Wentworth's traditionally low tuition costs have made a mechanical arts education accessible to students of modest means. Wentworth Institute has important historical associations with Boston businessman/philanthropist Arioch Wentworth (1813-1903).

Architecturally, this U-shaped group of three buildings skillfully blends academic Classical Revival elements with attractive Tapestry Brick surface treatments. Its plan and center components main facade with 3 entrances

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and Classical elements (e.g. monumental columns) suggest that Kilham and Hopkins were well aware of the architecture of the nearby Museum of Fine Arts (see form, FENWAY SURVEY on M.F.A., completed [main bldg.] 1907-1909) at 465 Huntington Ave. Kilham and Hopkins were specialists in the design of school and public buildings. Walter H. Kilham (8/30/1863 - 9/11/1948) was born and educated at Beverly Ma. and graduated from M.I.T. in 1889. He opened an office in Boston in 1898 and formed a partnership w/James C. Hopkins (1873-11/11/1938, born in Jamaica Plain, studied at Boston Tech, initially worked for Boston architects Winslow and Wetheres).
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906, 191

1852 McIntire Map-Boston/Roxb.

Boston Directories -late 19thc.

Barlow and Bancroft Insurance maps-1970's

Baker Library files (Sewall & Day)

Suffolk Deeds-plan, 1995:416

"75 Years of Technology, A History of Wentworth Institute" (Wentworth Inst files) also "Factbook, Wentworth Inst. of Tech., 1983

S.P.N. .A photo file

Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased-Ferry Withey, 1976

B. Fine Arts Dept files.

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing
(as part of N.R. and Boston Landmarks District)

Wentworth Institute of Technology
Williston Hall/Wentworth Hall/Dobbs Hall
SIGNIFICANCE continued

Kilham and Hopkins major work includes (in addition to Wentworth) Whitman and Bernard Hall at Radcliffe College, Cambridge (1910), Student's House, Boston (1912), High School at Dedham (1914), City Hall at Waltham (1915), Lincoln School, Framingham (1919), Mass. College of Pharmacy, Boston (1920), Tucker School, Milton, (1921). William Roger Greely joined the firm as a third partner in 1926. KKG designed Wentworth's Watson Hall (see form) in 1926. Walter Kilham was also an important Boston architectural historian. (Kilham's Boston After Bulfinch was a pioneer survey of post Bulfinch architects in Boston, published in 1946).

Wentworth Institute's site was part of Sewall and Day Cordage Co's extensive industrial complex from 1851-c. late 1890's. This company's land was bounded by the east side of Parker St., Ward St., Vancouver St. and what is now Huntington Ave. (see Garbett and Wood Plan, Suffolk 1905:416, 1891). The 1852 map shows a long canal bordering the west side of Parker St., 6 buildings and a long rope walk on the west side of the canal. Meandering along the northwest portion of Sewall and Day's site was Stony Brook. This company manufactured Hemp and Manila rope. It was apparently a major Roxbury industry. By 1873 Sewall and Day employed 300 people. In 1876 its complex included three 840' rope walks, 10 store houses, carpet shop, office, stables, mill, tar house, boiler house etc. Buildings were constructed of brick and stone. Presently Roxb. pudding stone workers housing at 682-688 Parker St., 1472-1474 Tremont St. and 2-5 Sewall Place are the only Mission Hill buildings w/ Sewall and Day associations (more in terms of land ownership, industrial fragments on Ward St. may have Sewall and Day connection).

Wentworth Institute was chartered on April 5, 1904 for the "purpose of providing education in the mechanical arts" as instructed by the will of Arioch Wentworth (1813-1903). Wentworth earned his fortune in the marble business and in real estate. Born in Rollingsford, N.H., he started his soap stone business on Province St., Boston in 1836. By 1838 he was worth \$1,000.00 and married Susan Maria Griffiths of Durham, N.H. in 1839. In 1845 he moved to his own building at 19 Hawley St. Wentworth invented new methods of working soap stone and also found new uses for it (e.g. use of soap stone for laundry work). He created new patterns of soapstone stoves. His business became very profitable. By 1874 Wentworth lived at 140 Beacon St., Boston and spent summers in Swampscott. He retired from the marble business in 1886, devoting his time to the care of his real estate property. He had an office at 113 Devonshire Street. Wentworth was also a generous philanthropist--his largest gift during his lifetime was \$100,000.00 to establish the Wentworth Home for Aged Men and Women. At the time of his death on 3/12/1903 he was at his home at 332 Beacon St. The Boston Globe obituary noted that he was one of the largest real estate owners in Boston. Wentworth's biggest holdings included the Wentworth Building at the corner of Atlantic Ave and Summer St., the bldg. at the corner of Washington St. and Hayward Pl., 2 bldgs. on Federal St., 6 buildings on Commercial St., 2 structures on Pearl St. and the Haymarket Building on Haymarket Sq.

On 11/17/1908 the Trustees of Wentworth Institute purchased 2 parcels of land at the corner of Ruggles St. and Huntington Ave.--a triangular lot opposite the Museum of Fine Arts contained approx. 140,000 sq. ft., while a larger lot on the west side of Ruggles St. contained nearly 400,000 sq. ft. (several additional parcels were purchased adjacent to the larger lot in 1940, extending the campus to Ward St.) By 1909 the Institute received income from

Wentworth Institute of Technology
Williston Hall/Wentworth Hall /Dobbs Hall
Historical Significance continued

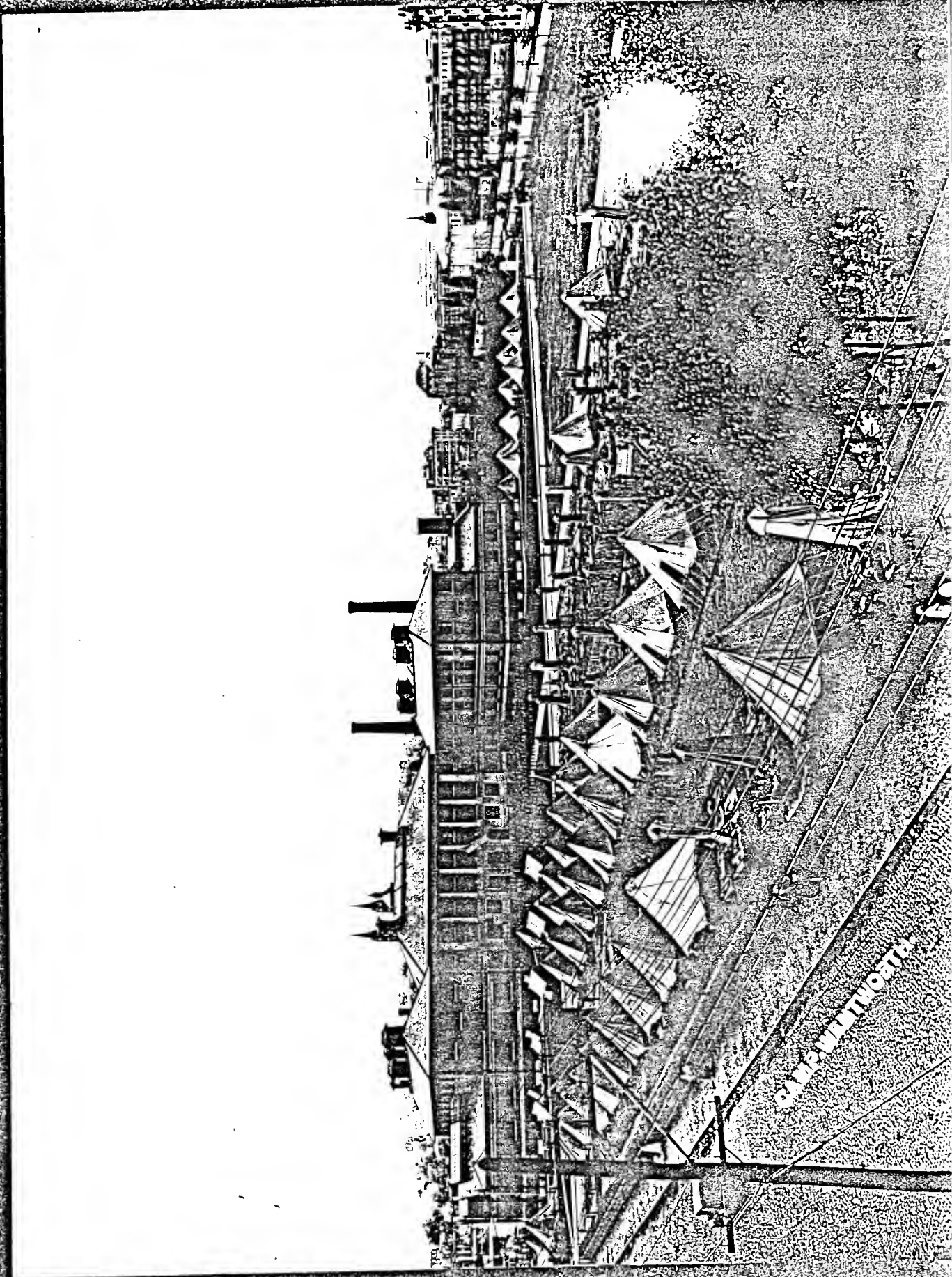
Wentworth's trust amounting to \$630,000.00. In 1910 Williston Hall and the Power House were completed. Williston Hall was named in honor of Arthur I. Williston, a graduate of M.I.T. and Principal of Wentworth Institute 1910-1923. He was employed in 1910 to plan and oversee the first buildings erected on the campus. Williston had served on the faculties of M.I.T. and Ohio State University faculties and was a member of the commission that established the Carnegie technical schools in Pittsburgh.

The first classes were held in both Williston Hall and the Power House on 9/25/1911. Day courses consisted of 1-year apprenticeship courses for young men desiring to become skilled workmen and 2-year courses for those wishing additional practical experience in preparation for positions as superior workmen, master mechanics or foremen. Evening classes were intended for those already employed in industry seeking additional advancement oriented training. Courses of instruction included carpentry and building, electrical wiring, plumbing, machine work, pattern making, foundry practice, machine construction and tool design and electrical construction and operation. By 1914 the center component of the main, 3-building group had been completed--Wentworth Hall. Dobbs Hall the eastern most component was finished in 1916. It was named in honor of Frederick E. Dobbs, Arthur Williston's successor (2/25/1924). He served as Wentworth's Principal until 1951.

Part of Wentworth's original faculty, Dobbs had been an instructor at Pratt Institute. Upon his retirement, he joined the Ford Foundation to assist in the formation of technical schools, patterned after Wentworth, in the Middle and Far East.

Since the 1910's, Wentworth has added a number of buildings to its campus (see Wentworth histories). In 1958 Wentworth established a 142 acre campus at Plainville MA. Wentworth became coeducational in 1972. Wentworth Institute merged w/Wentworth College of Technology in 1978 to form Wentworth Institute of Technology.

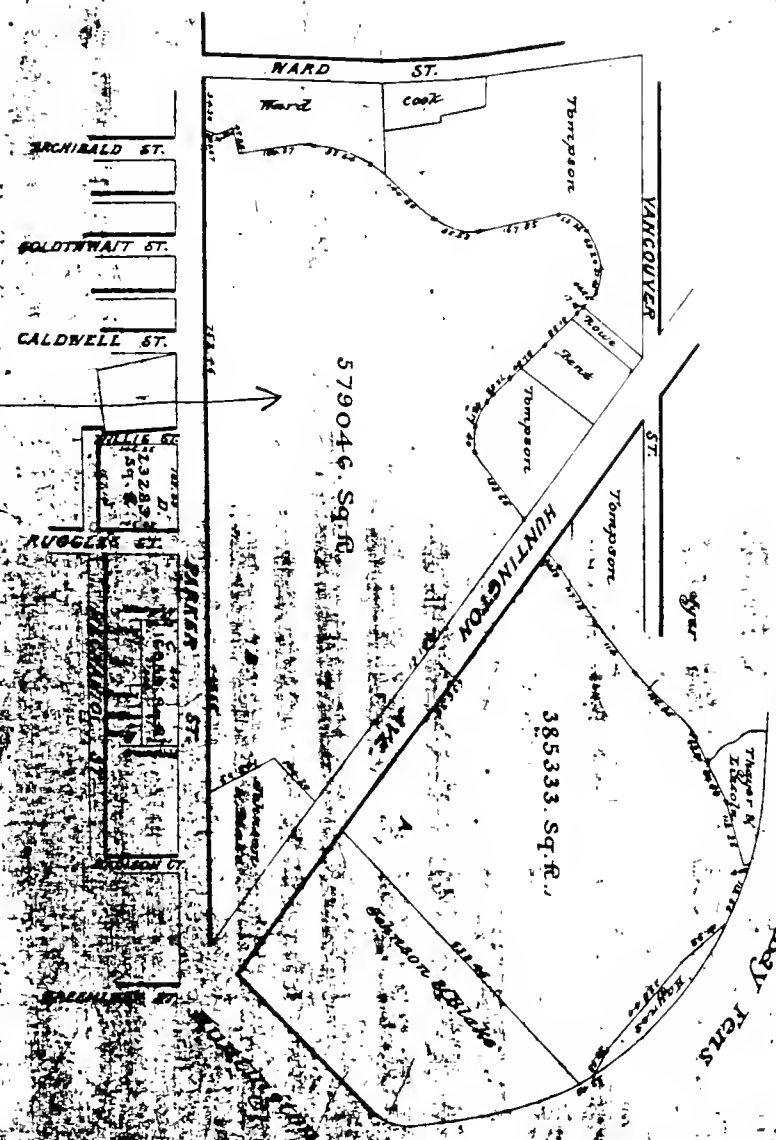




WENTWORTH INST.

WENTWORTH Inst - Ruggles St at Huntington Ave
Boston, MA World War I

SITE OF
WENTWORTH
INST. OF TECH.



The original of this map was for
submitted to the Board of Public
Works and is now in the
possession of the City of Boston.

Wright & Potter, Inc.

Scale 150'
Boston, Mass. 1880
Wright & Potter, Inc.

(547 Parker St.)

ADDRESS 550 Huntington Ave.
(off Parker St.) COR. between Ward and Ruggles St.NAME Watson Hall Watson HallNAME present originalMAP No. 21N-9ESUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope
(Alleghany-Ruggles St.)DATE 1927

source

ARCHITECT Kilham Hopkins and Greely Wentworth his-
stories.

source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER Wentworth Institute Wentworth Institute of
original present TechnologyPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17.3/5, 3/6.84, 13.1/5.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) school auditoriumNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, low atticROOF hip cupola-(2 copper vent.) dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story plus high basement Georgian Revival college auditorium
building, rectangular plan, constructed of tan brick w/ white lime-
stone trim. Enclosed by low hip roof. 3-bay main facade w/ projecting, pedimented
center pavillion-rusticated brick wrk. Gr. fl. w/ well crafted/pedimented center ent-
enframements (limestone) Tall, fully enfr. window (multi pane, spans fls. 1-2) flanked by
stone Tuscan column and Doric pilaster, supports simple entablature, pedimentedEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic w/ circular window. Side walls divided intCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA _____ sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces path crossing grass covered Quadranglebays via brick wrk. pilas- SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
cers.

(see reverse page)

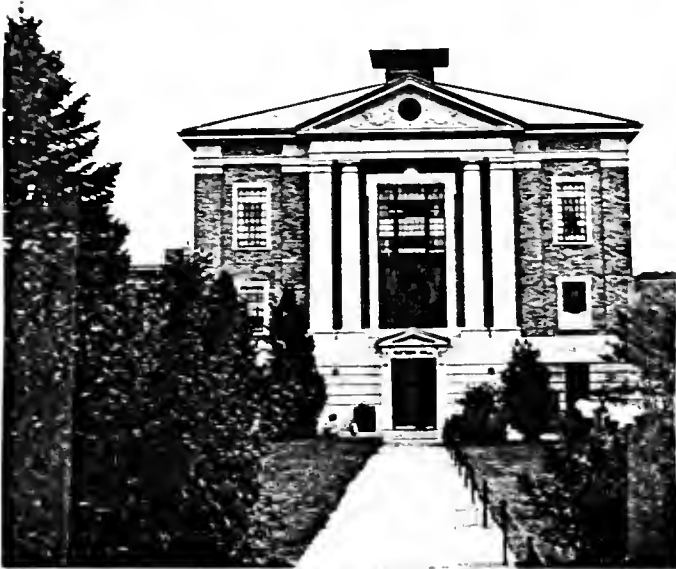
Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u>X</u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u>X</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	<u>X</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architecturally, Wentworth Institute of Technology's Watson Hall is significant as a solid, restrained example of 1920's Georgian Revival Collegiate design. Faced w/tan brick and trimmed with white limestone, it contains Wentworth's auditorium. Built in 1927, it is compatible w/ the earlier (1910-1916), main, 3-building group to the north (linked to Dobbs Hall via connector). Watson Hall should be considered, along w/Williston/Wentworth/Dobbs Halls for landmark status considerations. Watson Hall was designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Kilam Hopkins and Greely (see form on Williston Hall, etc.) It was named in honor of Paul Barron Watson, advisor and friend of Arioch Wentworth, founder of Wentworth Institute. Watson was the school's treasurer from 1904-1948. His financial expertise enabled Arioch Wentworth's endowment to grow in value from about \$2,700.00 in 1904 to \$8,592,169.00 by 1969.



local histories, deeds, assessor's

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915

Suffolk Deeds-plan, 1995:416

"75 Years of Technology, A History of Wentworth Institute of Technology" 1979

"Factbook, Wentworth Institute of Technology"-1983

S.P.N.E.A. photo file

Preservation Consideration

Recommended for National Register and
Boston Landmark Listing.
(as part of district)

A

ADDRESS 550 Huntington Ave. (off Puggles)
COR.

NAME Wentworth Inst. Power House
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill - North Slope

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghany St. - Puggles St.)

1910 Wentworth histories
source

ECT Kilham and Hopkins B.PL. architect/bldg
source file

source

Wentworth Institute Wentworth Institute Inst
original present

GRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17-2/5, 2/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[non-residential] Power house

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan, 1-story Georgian Revival power house, constructed of red brick w/rusticated effect. 5-bay main facade w/center entrance, arched openings w/white limestone sills, prominent key stones. Simple limestone cornice w/low parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS tall brick tower to rear of power house

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architecturally the Wentworth Institute of Technology is an interesting, felicitously designed example of an early 20th c. school power house. Designed in the Georgian Revival Style, it represents the work of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins (see form on Williston Hall etc.). Along with Williston Hall, it is the oldest building on Wentworth's campus. Built in 1910, the first classes were conducted in this building as well as Williston Hall. Wentworth Institute was chartered in 1904 for the purposes of "providing education in the mechanical arts (see form on Williston Hall, etc.). The power house contains the school's electrical generating facility.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1889, 1895, 1906, 1915

Suffolk Deeds-plan, 1995:416

"75 Years of Technology, A History of Wentworth Institute of Technology," 1979

"Factbook, Wentworth Institute of Technology"-1983

Bibliography and/or references (such as loc. records, early maps, etc.)

*Recommended for National Register
and Boston Landmark Listing.
(as part of district)



ADDRESS 560 Huntington Ave. near Ruggles St.NAME Huntington Ave Fire station (District #5, Engine 37,
present original Ladder 26)MAP No. _____ SUB AREA Alleghany-Ruggles St.DATE 1933 plaque on bldg.ARCHITECT Krokyn, Brown and Rosenstein " sourceBUILDER M.S. Kelleher " sourceOWNER City of Boston City of Boston
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 13. 1/4, 1/5 - 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Fire StationNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick and white cast stone fire station-Georgian Rev. Style-
Main facade features 3 garage door bays enframed by white cast stone moldings
w/key stones. 4 Doric pilasters are span fls 2-3 and "support" an entablature
which bears the inscription "City of Boston Fire Department" The 2nd floor's
arched windows open on to wrought iron balconies. This bldg culminates in a
flat roof w/a low parapet.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 24,628 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is a solid, restrained example of early 1930's Georgian Revival Fire Station architecture. Designed by Krokyn, Brown and Rosenstein, it was built by M.S. Kelleher. District #5, Engine 37, Ladder 26 was opened on Oct. 11, 1933. This fire station was later dedicated to two firefighters-Lt. John J. Geswill and LT. Paul Y

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	<u>x</u>
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Lentini. The first fire station in this area was located at 352 Longwood Ave (corner Brookline Ave) and was established c.1873. Information pertaining to this buildings architects is sketchy-B.P.L. files indicate that J. Frederick Krokyn was active as a Boston based architect from c.1910-1955. He is variously listed (offices) at 44 Bromfield St (1915), 220 Devonshire St. (1926) 120 Milk St. (1935, Brown joins firm c.1930) and is last listed at 124 Boylston St in 1955.



Preservation Considerations
for public use as

Recommended for
National Register
and Boston Landmark
listing. (as part
of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1928, 1931

Plaque on Bldg.

B.P.L. Architect file

"Boston Fire Dept, 1859-1960" -manuscript at Bostonian Soc.

ADDRESS 682 Huntington COR. Wigglesworth
and 142-148 Smith St.
NAME THE ESTHER
present original

MAP No. 21 N - 9 E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.
DATE 1912 Application for bldg. permit
source



ARCHITECT J. Lawrence Berry " "
source
BUILDER G. A. Cahill " "
source
OWNER Mrs. Esther Brickett
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9-4/4, 4/5-84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential commercial on 1st floor

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum. molded metal
trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION RECTANGULAR PLAN, QUEEN ANNE/GEORGIAN REVIVAL
COMMERCIAL/APARTMENT BUILDING, PROMINENTLY SITED AT
HUNTINGTON, SMITH, WIGGLESWORTH INTERSECTION. METAL ORIEL
WINDOW SPANS FLOORS 2-4. CENTRAL ENTRANCE HAS HEAVY, CAST
STONE ENFRAMEMENT WITH "ESTHER" INCIZED IN THE ENTABLATURE. DISTINCTIVE,
HEAVY MOLDED METAL CORNICE WITH MODILLION BLOCKS & DENTILS.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic main facade appears to have been
reworked with different brick.

CONDITION good fair--poor LOT AREA 2080 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS PROMINENT CORNER LOCATION; ABUTS SIDEWALK

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

NOTABLE APARTMENT/COMMERCIAL BUILDING WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO THE CHARACTER OF THE WIGGLESWORTH ST. AREA BY VISUALLY ANCHORING THE CORNER AT SMITH AND HUNTINGTON AVE.

(Map)

IV
W.
E.G.; CK. 85

"THE ESTHER" WAS BUILT IN 1912 FOR MRS. ESTHER BRICKETT, AFTER DESIGNS

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

BY J. LAWRENCE BERRY. THE BUILDER WAS G.A. CAHILL.
Berry (died 1931) conducted an architectural practice
with Frank L. Harlow in 1900 and 1913-1917 with Harry E.
Davidson^(at 29 Central St.). City directories give an individual listing for him in
intervening years, until 1930. His obituary of Jan. 21, 1931 reveals
that Berry was an architect since about 1891, and was a
member of the A.I.A. & Boston Society of Architects.
Boston Public Library Fine Arts Dept. archive indicates he was
associated with the firm of Allen + Collins, 75 Newbury St.
at least during the years 1905-1911. Berry "reconstructed"
the 1877 Parish House Chapel of St. James Church (Roxbury)
and designed the 1908 addition to the Parish House.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Buildings Dept. Application for permit to build.
April 20, 1912.

Boston Public Library. Fine Arts Dept.



ADDRESS 698-704 Huntington Ave. COR. Wigglesworth St.

NAME _____ present _____ original _____

MAP No. 21 N - 9 E SUB AREA Wigglesworth

DATE 1888-1889 Permit to build
source _____

ARCHITECT J.H. Besarick Permit
source _____

BUILDER Bosquet + Pepin Permit
source _____

OWNER Albert Geiger
original _____ present _____

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 3/2, 3/4, 3/5, 3/6* - 84; PH 8 4/1, 4/2 - 8.
PH 8 5/3*, 5/4, 5/5 - 84
(4 units)

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone (brownstone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Picturesque group of Queen Anne/Romanesque rowhouses with many unusual noteworthy decorative elements. Distinctive massing (corner tower dormers, etc.). Entrance to central units set within wide Romanesque arch - exceptional wood paneling, turned railing, mosaic floor. Rocked-faced brownstone trim accents the red *

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____
#698-2023; #700-1335; #702-1662; #704-3563

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS * brick wall surfaces.

Well maintained side yard visible from Huntington Ave. Well preserved wrought iron fence

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

698-704 Huntington Ave. is an unusually fine example of late 1880's Queen Anne row housing similar to but richer in detailing than the row housing of Boston's St. Botolph St. area.

(Map)

IV.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This group was built c. 1888 - 1889 for Albert Geiger, Secretary treasurer of the Norway Steel + Iron Co. 6 Oliver St. Geiger also owned the Helvetia (706 Huntington Ave.) and the much altered Neuchatel, Geneva and Lucerne apartments around the corner on Tremont St. By 1906 #698 was owned by Hannah M. Twomey #700 was owned by R.F. Scannel, #702 was owned by Abraham Gunsenheiser and #704 was owned by Hyaceman (Berkhardt, H. cigars).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Proposed Wigglesworth - Huntington Ave. Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffolk County Deed Records: L1694, F. 418

Boston City Directories, 1880s.

Mass. CoPAR Directory of Boston Architects.

Application for Permit To Build. No. 71; March, 1888.
City Building Dept.

ADDRESS 706 Huntington Ave. COR. near Tremont

- 708-712

NAME

Helvetia

present

original

MAP No. 21N-9ESUB AREA WigglesworthDATE after May 1, 1884

Plans

DATE by Sept. 2, 1885

Suffolk Co.

source

Deeds

ARCHITECT attributed: Albert Geiger

source

BUILDER

Estate of Louis

source

Brigham +OWNER Francois de Pourtales,Women's Hospital

original

present

(S. Schlesinger + A. Geiger, Tr.)

PHOTOGRAPHS

PH 8: 2/3-84, 2/4, 3/3*, 4/3,4/4, 4/5*, 4/6-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt.) Now VACANT
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basementROOF Flat cupola — dormers —MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial 4-story brick & brownstone apartment hotel
which features double-bay central entry flanked by 3 bays. Above
entrance is eagle with spread wings (high relief in brownstone). Windows
are paired within arched enframements, and have pressed metal anthemion
(?) motif above each window; quatrefoil in stone within arched enframement.
Engaged cast iron colonettes at ground floor between window pairs.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (continued)CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3563 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS No setback from street; triangular
shaped lot

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant residential
hotel, important for its degree of intactness
and as a distinguished contribution
to Huntington Ave. with its handsome
classical and medieval-derived
ornamentation.Before its development, this land was
part of a larger parcel sold by the

(Map)

III.

R.W.G., Ck. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/ development	_____	Political



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Ebenezer Francis estate in May, 1884, which included 39,091 sq. ft. and encompassed property on which the following buildings now stand: 698-704^(see form) and 706-708 Huntington Ave & from 1627 Tremont to the corner @ Huntington. In April, 1885, Sebastian B. ~~Ses~~ Schlesinger and Albert Geiger (as trustees under the will of Louis Francois Pourtales^(founded firm of Cambridge)) obtained the property, subdivided it, & sold a portion to William Putnam Page (of Lincoln). Page sold the parcel including the "Helvetia" in Sept. 1885 to George P. King of Beverly, MA. King continued as owner in 1890, when he was President of Norway Steel & Iron Co. (70 Kilby) and lived at 21 Fairfield, No. 301.

* Schlesinger was a partner in Naylor & Co. (iron, steel, boiler plates & bells, & Oliver) and consul for Germany in 1884. Geiger, attributed with the Helvetia's design, in 1885 was Secretary & Treasurer of Norway Steel & Iron Co, and lived at the nearby Hotel Neufchatel (Tremont), and in 1889 at 704 Huntington.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within proposed Mission Hill Triangle
Architectural Conservation District

Signif. cont'd: Geiger is mentioned in a letter from Arthur Little to Ogden Codman, Jr., Feb. 21, 1894: "I see by the paper that Geiger, the man who builds apartment (sic) houses is abroad visiting towns on the Med. Let us hope he will see some of the nice buildings, like the Roman ones, and come back and do likewise —" (Codman papers) SPNEA

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffolk County Deeds: 1637.552 ; 1672.33

Codman Papers, S.P.N.E.A.

The Helvetia. A Development Plan for 706-712 Huntington Ave.
B.U. student project: Susan Hollister, Jon MacClaran,
Kevin Murphy, Alan Schwartz.

Description Continued:

Heavy, extensive brownstone pilaster ornament is carried up through the central two bays, culminating in a small pedimented gable with rising sun motif. Above the 3rd level is brownstone entablature with "HELVETIA".

Panels below windows on floors 3 & 4 feature billet work. Further adornment is provided by inset ceramic tiles.

Front corner metal-clad oriels project diagonally from 2nd - 4th stories. Rectangular panels, arches, dentil course, and cornice adorn these.

Projecting from east side wall is a one-story small conservatory, 2 bays x 1 bay, with copper hood. Side walls are 4 bays; center two feature stone Renaissance style enframements.

One-story addition (storefront) on west ^(galvanized metal + roof balustrade) with five stories connects rear section, trapezoidal in plan, of five stories connects with main building.

Significance Continued:

Geiger was Swiss, born in Zurich (1850), where he later studied engineering (and did so in Marseilles). Geiger came to Boston in 1869, where he worked for Naylor & Co., Iron & Steel merchants.

Geiger designed 290, 293, 295 Commonwealth Ave., the Copley Square Hotel. Geiger returned to Europe around 1900 with his wife Emma Pfeiffer. They lived in France (Paris & Nice); - Albert died in 1922. The 5-story rear addition and one-story commercial section date from between 1895 and 1915.

Charles A. Digney was owner by 1915.

In 1961, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital purchased the building, reusing it for office & dormitories.

[Research on Geiger from The Helvetia: A Development Proposal and Kevin Murphy and Jon MacClaren]

ADDRESS 860-72 Huntington Avenue COR. Between Parker Hill Ave, and Colburn

NAME _____

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899

Building Permits

source _____

ARCHITECT J.F. and G.H. Smith

Building Permits

source _____

BUILDER B. Davis and Co.

Building Permits

source _____

OWNER A. Diamond and B.Davisoriginalpresent1906: James M. W. Hall1915: Wm M. Collins

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

PH 5. 2/3, 2/4*, 2/5,* 2/6-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten 3F apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ---ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of Queen Anne/Classical Revival apartments with side hall plans, fluted Ionic pilastered foliate ornamented limestone trimmed paired grade level arched entries, bowed bays, and brickwork ornament at cornice frieze. Row also displays first floor windows with leaded glass transomes and continuous limestone courses at 1st floor window heads and 3rd floor sills.EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1686-2201 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Built out to street line. On busy major thorough with heavy traffic and MBTA streetcar tracks. Vicinity most developed with brick apartments.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractively detailed row of apartments representative of the best of this 3-unit housing type in the survey area. #860-72 Huntington were built at the turn-of-the-century--a time when the avenue and lower South Huntington (then known as Heath St.)

(Map)

IV RP
3/85



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>x</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were being rapidly and densely developed with brick apartments. Abraham Diamond and Bernard Davis the developers of this group of buildings also were responsible for putting up the apartments down the street and around the corner at 28-56 South Huntington (see form for). During the early years of the century, Diamond and Davis resided respectively in the apartment rows at 23-38 South Huntington and at #900 Huntington.

Architects James F. and Gilbert H. Smith, apparently father and son, began their partnership in 1891, maintained an office on School Street in downtown Boston, and were responsible for single, two-family, and triple decker houses in Dorchester and Roxbury during the 1890's. In the Egleston Square area, they were the architects of the 1893 brick apartment and commercial block at 3115 Washington Street, and in the Parker Hill vicinity, designed the late '90's 3-family South Huntington Avenue apartments at 16-26 (see form for) and 28-56--the latter ---- for Diamond and Davis. By the 1920's, Gilbert H. Smith was employed as a housing inspector for the city of Boston.

James M.W. Hall owner of the block in the early years of this century, was president of the Machias Lumber Company (33 Board Street, Boston) Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and lived in Newton Centre.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permits. April 20, 1899.

Boston Directories: J.F. and G.H. Smith: 1891-1923

Abraham Diamond and Bernard Davis: 1898-1907

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL: J.F. and G.H. Smith.

ADDRESS Crossing of Riverway/Jamaicaway and
 NAME Huntington Avenue
 present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE completed 1936 plaque on bridge

source
 George H. Delano--Chief Engineer
 IITECT George E. Harkness--Bridge Engineer;
 source Plaque

DER Coleman Brothers--Engineers; Plaque
 source

R original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3-2/4*, 2/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential) Highway bridge

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ----

ROOF cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone Granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Broad low elliptically arched highway bridge executed in reinforced concrete and rough-faced irregularly cut and uncoursed orange granite with reddish mortar and displaying thick turret-like engaged octagonal bays at either side of Huntington Avenue on Boston and Brookline faces. Arch trimmed with tall narrow keystone blocks and, near parapet, with projecting continuous belt course enhanced with widely spaced stone dentils. Pink granite blocks used at

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic base of bridge. Retaining walls of similar construction with gently curved contours along Boston side.
underside of arch in need of repair

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to-- city/town line separating Boston and Brookline. Wooded slopes along sides of bridge and retaining walls. Near Olmsted Park and Leverett Pond.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally distinctive, landmark highway bridge, 20th century Romanesque Revival in style, and experienced by urban travellers as the entry gate between Brookline and the city of Boston.
 Built by Coleman Brothers, Boston General

(Map)

III
 RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

notable early 20th century design by Roxbury architects Samuel Rantin and Son---prolific triple decker designers best known for their handsome housing put up during the '90'-1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1880's, Rantin was active as a carpenter and worked out of his home at 50 Gurney Street, off of Tremont, near the Mission Church. During the nineties, Samuel formed a partnership with his son Samuel J. and both are listed in the Boston directories at this time as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (later called Columbus Avenue). By the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, and later lived on Robeson St. near Franklin Park, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residency in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the handsome Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 5 Sachem Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity

for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
(1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172, 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909)--See forms for. #7 Iroquois was built for widow Elizabeth Dooley whose family included Annie B., a teacher in the Lowell School, Jamaica Plain, Margaret T., also a school teacher, John J., electrician, and Bernard J., clerk and laborer. The Dooleys apparently did not live at #7 Iroquois, and during the first decade of this century resided in the family home at 804 Parker Street--an 1890 bracketed triple decker.

Recommended for National Register and Arch. Conserv. listing (as part of district)
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Atlases (Roxbury) 1884-1931.

Boston Directories: Dooley family--1904-1910.

Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Samuel Rantin; and Son

Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--March 31, 1903

Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept./BPL--804 Parker St.

Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission

Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

ADDRESS 59 Iroquois COR.near Sachem

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MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE	after 1848; by 1854	Norfolk Deeds; Boston Directories
		source

probably Lorain J. Drew
ARCHITECT attributed (see significance)

probably Lorain J. Drew
BUILDER attributed (see significance)
source

OWNER 1890: Lora J. Drew
1899: Emma C. Drew
Lewis F. Abbott

1931: ^{original} Arthur T. Riley ^{present}

PHOTOGRAPHS PH-4 6/2*, 6/3, 6/4*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus attic

ROOF	Gable, side	cupola	--	gabled wall dormers on dormers front --framing probably later central hipped roof dormer.
------	-------------	--------	----	--

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone cast-stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
foundations

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay rectangular plan symmetrical Gothic Revival house set broad side parallel to street and exhibiting side-lighted central entry, unornamented steep roof gables and plain pair of wall dormers set over either side of entry, twin central chimneys at roof ridge, and later Bungalow style gabled porch with plain posts.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA $\frac{3520 + 3152}{3800}$ lot at left; sq. feet
lot at right.

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Minimal set-back on high ground offering panoramic view from rear. House on central of 3 lots comprising a single parcel--side lots used for yard space. Lots slope off at rear.
Narrow sidewalks with maple street trees. Faces higher ground of undeveloped slope along Iroquois. Much SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
of street built up
with Bungalow style
housing and modern brick
apartments. (Map) One of two remaining Gothic Revival houses on Parker Hill (see form for 139 Hillside), #59 Iroquois is also of special interest as one of a handful of surviving houses dating

One of two remaining Gothic Revival houses on Parker Hill (see form for 139 Hillside), #59 Iroquois is also of special interest as one of a handful of surviving houses dating from the mid-century Highland Place subdivision initiated by housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn and his partner mason Thomas C.

Moved; date if known 1947 from 104 Parker Hill Avenue (Building Dept.)
Packet

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Wait (see form for 145-49 Hillside). Other extant residences put up during this early development phase on the hill include #135 and #139 Hillside Street (see forms for).

Originally located at 104 Parker Hill Avenue, this modest Gothic cottage was the residence during the 1850's into the 1880's of housewright Lorain J. Drew who probably was responsible for its design and construction. A Boston resident until 1853, Drew lived at various South Cove area addresses in the '40's and '50's and purchased the lot of 20,000 sq. ft. from Sanborn and Wait in 1848--being lot #29 on a plan prepared for them by Alexander Wadsworth three years earlier. Twenty-year restrictions on the land specified that no buildings be erected except for dwelling houses and usual out-buildings, no stables were to be built for public or livery use, and all buildings were to be set-back at least 30 feet from High Street (now Parker Hill Avenue). In spite of its rather recent move down the hill, #59 Iroquois still enjoys a panoramic view of Boston and a spacious setting reminiscent of its earlier location and rural ambience.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection)



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Building Department. Packet for 59 Iroquois.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Roxbury Directories: 1850-1860.

Boston Directories: 1845-1888.

Norfolk Deeds: Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury. Plan Book I;
Plan "D". 1845.
180/291: Sanborn and Wait to Drew. June 10, 1848

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No.

SUB AREA

DATE _____

(#37 Leon: 1893-- source Atlases; Bldg. Permit
early years of 20th century)

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS

~~FENWAY 9.415^{*}-84~~

TYPE	(residential) single	double	row	2-fam.	3-deck	ten	apt.
	(non-residential)	Industrial; non-institutional					

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)

plus 2.000.000

ROOF Flat

cupola

dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick ^{RED} ~~FLINT~~ ^{PENNS} ~~STONE~~ ^{TERAZZO} ~~TRINI~~ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION

minor

moderate

drastic

CONDITIONS

goooo

fair poor

LOT AREA

sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Complex of architecturally notable and handsomely detailed industrial buildings now incorporated into the Northeastern University campus and remaining as the oldest of a group of structures that made up the home plant of the United Drug Company--which for decades produced the

III.
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The Arts	_____	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

internationally distributed Rexall Brand products. Built between 1893 and 1911, the buildings remained under the use and ownership of United Drug into the mid-1930's.

The earliest of these United Drug Co. buildings--the 4-story red brick Late Victorian manufactory at the end of the block, was put up by the E.J.W. Morse Company of So. Easton, Mass. and was built and designed by A.B. Morse with David H. Jacobs and Son as a cotton spinning mill. During the '90's and early years of the 20th century, the E.J.W. Morse Company (established in 1834) produced, at its Leon Street mill--spool, bobbin, & sewing thread, twine, and shoe and bonnet thread. By 1902, the thread mill had become vacant and, at that time, was purchased by the newly formed United Drug Co.

United Drug, which is widely known through its retail outlets--the Liggett Drug Stores, was masterminded by entrepreneur Louis K. Liggett who began his career in drugs as a travelling salesman for a company that produced Vinol--a preparation of cod liver oil and wine used as a general tonic. Liggett's plan for the United Drug Company gained acceptance in 1902 when a gathering of 35-40 druggists convened in Boston to consider forming the new business. Basically, Liggett called for the formation of a company (contd p. 2.)
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-u
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utili

*Recommended for National Register
listing only.*



Bibliography and/or references (such as local h
records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Building Packets for 37 Leon and for 43

Leon; #107, 115, 129 Forsyth (formerly Bryant)

Boston Directories: EJW Morse Co. 1893-95; United Drug Co.: 1901-1960;

Louis K. Liggett: 1901-1940.

Withey and Withey: Wheelwright; Haven;

Fifty Years of Boston. 1932. p. 192.

Boston Landmarks Commission. Fenway Survey.

(continued on p.2.)

page 2. Significance continued:

-- #43 Leon Street, 46-64 Greenleaf, and 105-111 Forsyth:

that would manufacture only for its stockholders, would allow for only one stockholder in any town, would manufacture and market from the outset at least 100 remedies--all of which were to be sold under a single trademark, and that would be controlled by the stockholder-druggists.

The United Drug Company began business the following year with 150 retail druggists as local stockholder representatives of the concern. Soon afterwards, 250 lines of drugs and medicines were compounded and produced in the Leon Street plant according to standardized physicians' prescriptions. Apparently this method insured greater product safety and dependability for unknown or poorly prepared drugs were not sold, drugs did not contain unknown contents, no false claims were made, and participating druggists were confident of the Rexall product through the use of a known formula of tested and inspected ingredients.

From January 1903 to 1910, United Drug's volume of business increased from \$62,000 to over 2 million dollars a year, and by 1917, between 5-6,000 druggists in the U.S., 500 in Canada, 300 in Great Britain, and some in the Philippines and Bermuda were operating retail outlets. In addition to direct manufacturing, other enterprises of the concern included separately organized perfume, candy, and stationery companies, the United Druggists Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and the Drug Merchants of America--a cooperative purchasing organization for buying lines other than Rexall to be sold by United Drug retailers. United Drug also held a controlling interest in National Cigar Stands.

During the 1920's the company bought-out Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. of Great Britain--a drug manufacturing and retailing concern with a chain of 600 retail stores. In 1928, the United Drug Co. became Drug, Inc. which manufactured and sold its own Rexall products as well as those of its acquired companies of Phillips Milk of Magnesia, Bayer's Asperin, Ipana toothpaste, Vick's Vaporub, Vitalis, Life Savers, Pine Brothers Glycerin tablets.

By the 1910's the Leon Street plant required substantial expansion. In 1906 a power house was completed, and in 1911 the existing 5-story pharmaceutical factory along the frontage of Forsyth, Greenleaf, and Leon Street was built after designs by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Wheelwright, Haven, and Hoyt. Two years later, another building, 6-stories high--also designed by Wheelwright, Haven, and Hoyt was erected at 115 and was followed in 1916 by an additional 6-story manufactory at 129 Forsyth. These latter two building have been demolished.

By 1930, Drug Inc. controlled the United Drug Co. as well as Liggetts Drug Stores and Boots Drug Stores of England--which together made up the largest drug store chain in the world.

Although not generally known for their industrial architecture, the firm of Edmund Marsh Wheelwright (1854-1912), Parkman B. Haven (1858-1943) and Edward A. Hoyt (1868-1936) was highly respected for its designs or those of its principals, of major public and institutional buildings in Boston which include the Massachusetts Historical Society (1897-99), Horticultural

Hall (1900-01), the New England Conservatory of Music (1901-2), the Boston Opera House (1909) and Longfellow and Anderson Bridges of 1900 and 1912 respectively.



Bibliography continued:

- Cherington, Paul T. Operating Methods of the United Drug Co. 1917
(Typewritten manuscript.) Harvard Business
School Library.
- Merwin, Samuel. Rise and Fight Again. The Story of a Life-Long
Friend. New York: 1935 (Harvard Business School
Library).

Significance, 743 Parker Street, continued

Ferdinand Seiberlich sold this lot to Henry Pfaff, brewer in October, 1865. Pfaff paid Seiberlich \$3,300.00 for this lot and undoubtedly hired Seiberlich to build #743 Parker St. Mansard houses had been built on the eastern slopes of Parker (Mission) Hill as early as 1855 (see form on #1 Alleghany St.) and in Boston (South End) beginning in 1848. Seiberlich is first listed in Roxb. Directories in 1864 and is listed at 716 Parker St. until 1882. The 1883 Boston Direct. notes that Mrs. Seiberlich had "removed to California". Further research is needed to identify more Seiberlich-constructed buildings - #743 Parker St is one of his early Boston area works. German immigration to Boston began in earnest after the Revolution of 1848 - By 1870 the Stony Brook Valley encompassed an extensive German community judging by the number of German businesses listed in the directories and the founding of German Lutheran churches (E.G. German Lutheran Trinity church at 720 Parker St in 1871 (see form). The Pfaffs lived at 743 Parker St until c. 1920. By 1930, a Patrick J. Fitzpatrick owned this house.

Bibliography

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915, 1930
Boston Directories - 1860's - 80's
Barlow and Bancroft Insurance Map, 1873 - No. 3046
Norfolk Deeds - 305:29; 331:320; 335:203
One Hundred Years of Brewing, a supplement to the Western Brewer, 1903, pg. 288

100 YEARS OF BREWING - 1903



JACOB PFAFF, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDRESS 91-93 Minden St COR. SchillerNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.DATE 1896 Boston Bldgs. Dept-9/3/1896
sourceARCHITECT Robert A. Watson
sourceOWNER Thomas McLaughlin
sourceER Thomas McLaughlin
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PARKER Hill/MISSION Hill 1. 1/5. 84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential commercial/res. blockNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Wood-frame commercial/residential block, store front on gr. fl. is intact w/original multi panel doors, dentillated detail. Entr. to 2 upper fl. apts. on Minden St. side-recessed, nice console brackets. Windows on first fl. are fully enframed, dentillated and cornice headed-they contain 2/2 wood sash. 2nd fl. windows are simply enframed. Key feature of this bldg. is corner oriel (Minden and Schiller, fls. 2-3) w/distinctive pyramidal roof cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2409 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited on corner lot

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #'s 91-93 Minden St. is of interest as a well crafted Queen Anne wood-frame commercial-residential block. Built in 1896, it originally contained one store and two "tenements". Its original owner was Thomas

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

W. Laughlin (occ?) - he paid \$3,000 for this lot. The architect of #91-93 was Robert A. Watson, specialist in 3-decker housing during the late 19th-early 20thc - primarily on Parker Hill/Mission Hill. He is 1st listed in the 1880 Boston Directory as a draftsman at 15 Pemberton Sq., Boston. (house on Terrace St., Roxb.). By 1885 he is listed as living on Hillside Ave, Parker Hill (house extant but altered). By the late 1880's he is listed as an architect working out of his Hillside Ave home. (#20 Hillside). From the early 1890's - 1907, he was extremely active in Parker Hill residential building activity - good examples of his work include #75-77 Hillside (1893), 67; 63; 73; Hillside (1894), 102 Calumet (1897), 28-30 Hillside (2-fam, 1898), 89 Hillside (1902), 169 Calumet (1904-5). In addition to Parker-Mission Hill, Watson was also active in Roxb. Highlands, Jamaica Plain and The Fenway (see Fenway, B.L.C. Survey, Form #44, 109 Hemenway St. - arch. ambitious Q.A. - Georgian Rev. masonry town hse. - 1898). By the late 1890's he is listed as an architect and justice of the peace - house/work at 1140 Columbus Ave. In 1910 he is back on Hillside Ave at #38-40. Watson was also responsible for the masonry commercial-residential block at 1536-1542 Tremont St (Murphy Block - 1899). Watson died on Sept. 27, 1916.

#91-93 Minden Sts. lot was part of the extensive land holdings of

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Seman Klous until c. late 1880's - by 1890 it was part of a 15,668 sq. lot owned by an F.B. Taylor. The lot assumed its present size by 1895 - at that time it was owned by a Frank J. Dorr. Until the early 1880's the area between Heath St and Centre St. was mostly devoid of streets (w/ the notable exception of Day St (C. 1662) and Creighton St (1856)). Minden St. was set out in two stages: Heath Pl - Bickford - 1879, Walden - Day - 1885. Schiller St was set out during the mid 1880's (see Suffolk Deed plan, 1766; 454, 8/28/1886).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906

Boston Directories

Boston Bldgs Dept.

Boston Public Library, arch/blders file.

Record of Boston Streets - Boston: Street Comm/1910.

ADDRESS 31 New Heath COR. and 158-68 Terrace St.NAME Oliver Ditson Co. Highland Spring
present original BreweryMAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA 31 New Heath and 168 Terrace: 1912/3DATE 158-164 Terrace: 1892; Building Permits31 New Heath and 168 Terrace: Monks and Johnson
ARCHITECT 158-164 Terrace: J. Williams Bealsource -- Bldg. Permits31 New Heath: not known
BUILDER 158-164 Terrace: Thomas J. Lyons
sourceOWNER Rueter and Co./Highland Spring Brewery
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-2/4*, 2/5*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brewery buildingsNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 31 Heath and 168 Terrace: 5
158-164 Terrace: 4 plus low basement
at 158-164ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red cast stone trim at concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan 4 x 9 bay Georgian Revival industrial build-
ing set narrow end towards Terrace Street and with floors 1-3
linked with 3-story brick pilasters with stone caps surmounted by brick
frieze exhibiting on three faces incised legend in stone plaque--1835
Oliver Ditson 1925. Building also displays stone dentil trimmed
cornice at low brick parapet including broad centrally placed
gables revealing OD Co. initials in rondel. Stone splayed window lintels
are used on upper three floors. Attached at rear is 4-story late
Victorian industrial building with 1st floor enhanced with yellow brickEXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic bands and with 3-story plain brick
pilasters linking floors 2-4 and sep-CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet (cont'd below)NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent at right to depressed/orange-line right-
of way u/c 10/'84--originally right-of-way for Boston and Providence
Railroad and later New York, New Haven, and Hartford. Granite blockDescription cont'd: Retaining wall along right side.windows. Building SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
capped by bracketed metal cornice
with dentil trim.

(Map)

-III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/ development	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Remaining industrial buildings which in combination with 55 New Heath, (see form for) comprise the last of the extensive plant of the Highland Spring Brewery. Founded in 1867 by Henry H. Rueter and John R. Alley, Highland Spring derives its name from its early water source at the foot of the range of hills near the plant's location. In 1872, Highland Spring was the largest brewery in the U.S., and at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the brewery's ale won first prize for "perfection in every requisite of good ale, namely: in color, brightness, taste, and aroma." During the first decade of this century, Highland Spring was the largest exclusively ale and porter brewery in Boston.

Built in 1892 for bottling and storage, 158-164 Terrace was constructed --from plans--- by Boston architect J. Williams Beal (1855-1919) and was connected to the brewery on the opposite side of Terrace by an underground tunnel. Beal, also the designer of the refrigerator building at 55 New Heath and Highland Spring's architect during the 1890's and early 1900's, was trained at MIT and afterwards worked as a draughtsman in New York with Richard M. Hunt and later McKim, Mead, and White. Active as a Boston area architect from the late 1870's, in 1888, Beal formed a partnership with his two sons Horatio and John Woodbridge, (cont'd p. 2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection)

*Recommended as part of
National Register district*



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Building Dept. Packets. #31 New Heath--Building Permit, Oct. 17, 1912.
#158-164 Terrace--Permit, Sept. 6, 1892.
Boston Directories: H.H. Rueter and Rueter and Co. 1870-1920
Massachusetts Historical Commission: History and description
of Highland Spring Brewery (preliminary)
100 Years of Brewing. Phila: 1903 (reproduced 1973) p. 403;550.

(cont'd p.2)

31 New Heath Street and 158-168 Terrace St. # 71

Significance continued:

and the firm designed, in Roxbury,--the 15-unit residential complex Harriswood Crescent at Harold and Townsend Streets (1890), the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), and All Souls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893). Additionally the firm is responsible for the Plymouth County Hospital and Jail and the Jewett Repertory Theatre (now B.U. Theatre) at 364 Huntington Avenue (1924/5). The Beal firm continues today in Brockton as J. Williams Beal Sons and Poskus.

In 1912/3 at 31 Heath Street, a larger building for the "storage of ale and porter in casks and tanks" was put up for the brewery after designs by Monks and Johnson--architects and engineers who specialized in manufacturing buildings including storehouses, garages, power plants as well as the design and supervision of heating and lighting systems.

Henry H. Rueter initially co-owner and eventually president and owner of the Highland Spring Brewery, was born in 1832 in the province of Westphalia, Germany. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1851 and after a short stay in New York came to Boston and worked in the fur and fur importing business. In 1862, he took charge of the office of Roxbury brewer G.F. Burkhardt (see form for #125 Halleck Street). With John D. Alley (see form for 123-5 Heath Street), Rueter established Highland Spring which by 1870, according to the Dun ratings was "doing a large and lucrative business" with average sales per month of 8000 barrels. By 1877, Highland Spring maintained a sizeable physical plant along New Heath Street on both sides of Terrace and employed 40 men. After Alley's withdrawal from Highland Spring in 1885 to form his own brewing company, the firm was reorganized as Rueter and Co. The Highland Spring Brewery remained a family managed and owned business and, after his death in 1899, Rueter's sons Henry A., Frederick T. and Ernest L.M. retained official control of the business respectively as president, treasurer, and general manager. Rueter was very active in the affairs of the brewing industry and was president of the U.S. Brewer's Association from 1875-80, and for several years, also was president of the New England Brewer's Association.

During Prohibition, #31 New Heath Street was purchased by the Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, music publishers and dealers in musical instruments, for printing and storage purposes. The building continued to be used for printing operations into the 1950's. After the repeal of the 18th amendment in 1933, several of the former Highland Spring buildings were taken over by the Croft Brewing Co. which remained functioning until 1952. #158-164 Terrace Street, during the '20's was owned and used by the Highland Chocolate Co. but the building was later returned to its former use for beer bottling and case storage by Croft Brewing.

Bibliography continued: see reverse side

Barlow Insurance Survey. Highland Spring Brewery 1877, 1887, 1892
 (Harvard Business School Library--archives)

Dun Collection. Rueter and Alley. v. 82 f. 146 (Harvard Business
 School Library--archives)

Highland Spring Brewery. Chromolithograph. New York: 1876
 Print Dept/ BPL

Henry H. Rueter. Obituary. Boston Globe (evening edition)
 Nov. 27, 1899, p.5. col 7.

Obituary. Boston Post Nov 28, 1899. p.8 col 6.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--J. Williams Beal

Withey and Withey. J. Williams Beal

Boston Directories: J. Williams Beal and J. Williams Beal Sons
 1875-1970.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Monks and Johnson

Boston Directories: Monks and Johnson 1908-1926 (adv. 1925, p.376)



Henry H. Rueter

FROM 100 YEARS OF BREWING

31 NEW HEATH ST.

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



Rueter & Company
INCORPORATED

ALE & PORTER BREWERS

Boston. August 15th, 1913.

Arthur G. Everett, Building Commissioner,
100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Rueter & Company respectfully request permission to omit fire proofing their columns in new building, corner New Heath and Terrace Streets, Roxbury, Mass., it being understood that said building is to be used for the storage of Ale and Porter in casks and tanks, and I hereby state that said building is fire proof throughout with the exception of the windows. Also that all iron columns are of such size that the cores are from six to nine inches and same are filled with concrete composed of one part cement, one and one-half parts sand and three parts one inch or less broken stone, and each column has two 3/4 inch re-inforcing steel rods with a lap of twelve to eighteen inches where columns head and foot.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. McGary

Inspector for Rueter & Company.

*Fire proofing the exterior of
these columns may be
omitted see letter of Aug. 16, 1913
L.B. 7. Vol. 24, 7*

FROM BOSTON BUILDING DEPT PACKET



ADDRESS 55 New Heath COR. Parker Street
 NAME Highland Spring Brewery-
present original
 MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA _____
 DATE 1895 Building Permit
 source
 ARCHITECT J. Williams Beal Bldg. Permit
 source
 BUILDER Thomas J. Lyons Bldg. Permit
 source
 OWNER Rueter and Co./
Highland Spring Brewery
original present
 PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-2/1*, 2/2, 2/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential) brewery building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic
overhanging low
 ROOF hip with ventilator cupola --- dormers at rear

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick red stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish plan, small scale, 3 x 2 bay Queen Anne
industrial building set broad side parallel to street
and displaying terracotta and brickwork trimmed arcaded 1st floor in-
cluding arched central entry on New Heath flanked by same-width arched wind-
ows with rough-faced granite sills. Upper floor reveals paired segmentally
arched tall narrow windows set over rough-faced granite cornice enhanced
with brick dentil course. Building also displays raftering at overhanging
roofline and at first floor, coloristic use of yellow terracotta wave
patterned cornice and yellow brick banding. Right side exhibits arched

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic door at left (bricked-up) and
arched window at right. Curved Parker St.
 CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA front also with broad arched openings
72,782 sq. feet now partially
blocked.

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On site sloping up from Heath Street. Granite
block retaining wall at rear of large and now mostly vacant lot.
Modern concrete 1 and 2-story addition at rear of building used for
auto body shop.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable and richly detailed building representing the only remaining element of a major complex of brick and frame Highland Spring Brewery buildings dating predominantly from the 1870's through the turn-of-the-century--located on the easterly (odd) side of Terrace St.

(Map)

III
 RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	_____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

near Heath and demolished in the 1980's. Other buildings from the Highland Spring complex remain across the Street at 31 New Heath and at 158-68 Terrace (see form for).

Founded in 1867 by Henry H. Rueter and John R. Alley, by 1872 this brewery had risen to the distinction of being the largest brewery in the United States. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Highland Spring was the largest exclusively ale and porter brewery in Boston. Completed in December 1895, the refrigeration building housed the brewery's ice-making machinery and was constructed on the site of an earlier wood frame spring house.

A necessary phase of the brewing process, cooling is required for fermentation and is essential for the storage of beer and hops. Before artificial means were invented, brewers stored ice in cellars and in above ground ice houses. The first ice-making machine was introduced into U.S. brewing in New Orleans in 1869, and during the 1870's and '80's, several refrigeration machines were patented which were either ice-making or air cooling and often included the use of liquid ammonia. In the 1870's, the Highland Spring complex included a large wood frame ice house
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (cont'd p2.)

Recommended as part of National Register district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories. H.H. Rueter: 1870-1920
and Rueter and Co.

Building Dept. Packet: #55 New Heath
#155-165 Terrace
#37-41 Heath--includes misfiled June 24, 1895
building permit for refrigerator bldg.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931

Barlow. Insurance Survey. Highland Spring Brewery. 1877, 1887, 1892.
(Harvard Business School Library--Archives)

(cont'd p. 2)

#55 New Heath Street

page 2.

Significance continued:

on the even side of Terrace Street set behind the brewery's 2-story malt elevator. Described in the early 20th century as a brewery that has kept pace with every advance in the science of the trade, Highland Spring was held to be one of the first breweries to add refrigerating machinery to its plant.

J. Williams Beal (1855-1919), the designer of the refrigerator building and during the 1890's, the plant's architect, also was responsible for several other Highland Spring buildings including the brewery's 4-story brick bottling and storage facility at 158-64 Terrace (see form for 31 New Heath). Active as an architect in Boston from the late 1870's, Beal studied at MIT and began his career as a draughtsman in New York with Richard M. Hunt and later with McKim, Mead, and White. In 1888, Beal formed a partnership with his sons Horatio and John Woodbridge. In the Roxbury area the firm is credited with the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), All Souls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893), and the 15-unit residential complex--Harris Wood Crescent--at Harold and Townsend Streets (1890).

During the 1930's after the repeal of prohibition, the plant returned to brewing and until 1952, was operated by the Croft Brewing Company. By the 1950's, the refrigeration building was converted into a power house and later was used on its first floor for office space.

Bibliography continued:

Massachusetts Historical Commission. History and Description of Highland Spring Brewery (Draft)
100 Years of Brewing. Phila: 1903 (reproduced 1973) p.403.
Downard. Dictionary of American Brewing.
Print Department, Boston Public Library. Highland Spring Brewery. Chromolithograph, New York: 1876.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL. J. Williams Beal. Withey and Withey. J. Williams Beal
J. Williams Beal. Obituary. Boston Herald. July 8, 1919.
Boston Directories: J. Williams Beal and J. Williams Beal Sons -- 1875-1970.

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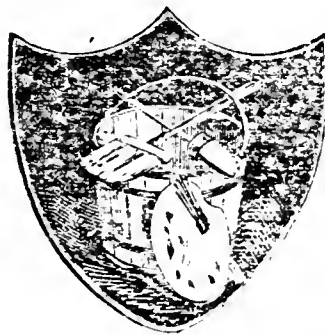
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35 Federal St., BOSTON.

FROM THE ARCHITECTS' CONTRACTORS'
DIRECTORY BOSTON 1886 (BPL)

ADDRESS 12 Nira Ave. COR. near Day St.

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 19N-8ESUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.DATE c. 1828Norfolk Deeds
source

TECT _____

source

ER _____

source

Daniel Craig

original

present

GRAPHS

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill1 - 6/2, 17 - 1/4 - 84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers 2MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick founda. stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late Federal/Greek Revival wood frame farm house. 2-bay street-facing gable, 5-bay, center entrance main facade faces SE, walls covered w/modern shingle siding. Main entr. exhibits transom, side lights. Windows on 1st floor are fully enframed w/broad pediments, sash mostly 2/2 w/6/1 on street facing gable-gables are fully enframed in Greek Revival manner. Brick basement (w/evidence that this bldg. has been moved), 2-story add. to rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor - moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5406 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Ample lot characterized by rocky ledges, outcroppings-rustic atmosphere prevails, near head of cul de sac.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally this house is significant as a relatively rare example of a Boston area Late Federal-Greek Revival farm house. Built c. 1828, this house retains its distinctive

Moved; date if known c. 1880's

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u>X</u>	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

form(narrow end wall gables).and elements(transomed,sidelit entrances, pedimented window surrounds etc.).Late 19thc. atlases indicate that the house has been moved at least once.Its original clapboards were covered w/modern shingle siding at some point in the early-mid 20thc. #12 Nira's lot was originally part of the extensive land holdings of Phineas Withington-the Withington house/tavern was located on what is now Blessed Sacrament Church property on Centre St.-Centre and Day Sts are very old roads laid out as early as c.1662.Centre St was part of the Boston-Providence highway.Day St. was known as "the road from Jamaica -Plain to Brookline" and was called Cross st from 1825-c.late 1860's.It was renamed in honor of Moses Day,partner in the Sewall,Day Cordage Co.(Parker-Ruggles St).Nira St.was orig. a narrow,uneven lane leading from DaySt.-lane/was the dividing line between the Withington and Pelag Heath estates during the early 19th c.)On 3/24/1807,a 4 acre parcel containing #12 Nira's lot was set off to John McClean of Boston.McCclean owned this property until he sold it to Curtis Travis,victuller(and owner of 33 Bynner St.) on 11/4/1825 for \$300.00.(no mention of bldgs. on property. see Norfolk Deeds,27:256,82:238).Travis in turn,sold this parcel

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

to Daniel Craig,victualler on 11/17/1827 for \$400.00.(no mention of bldgs.)A deed dated August 15,1830 (N.D.92:43) mentions that Craig was the defendant in a court case w/a Greenfield ,Ma. man as plaintiff-Craig lost the case.(nature of case unspecified) and had to relinquish the rights to his Roxbury property-Craig's 4 acres along with a "modern built dwelling house(apparently #12 Nira),slaughter house ,2 barns with other buildings"was sold at auction -the auction was advertised in the "Norfolk Co.Republican" as well as in Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston and Brookline newspapers and notices.The Craig property was sold to Ralph Huntington,Boston merchant for \$820.00.By June,1843 this property was sold by Huntington to Otis Stevens,Roxb.yeoman for \$4,300.00.The Huntington -Otis deed(N.D.142:51)mentions southeasterly border of "ledge of rocks"-a geological feature still in evidence.Otis Stevens sold this 4 acre tract to Lorenzo Stevens for \$5,675.00 On 6/27/1844.Four years later Daniel Saunderson, "assignee of Lorenzo Stevens,an insolvent debter"sold this prop. to Thomas O.H.P. Burnam of Boston,book seller.Burnham enjoyed a long and apparently successfull career in the book trade -he is listed in Boston Directories from the late 1820's- early 1890's as a seller of "Antique and modern books"-During the 1870's his shop was located at 68 School St(house at #70 School.By the 1880's his shop was located in the basement of Old South Church(Predecessor?, father ? of Goodspeeds:

* Recommended for National Register listing

12 Nira St

Significance continued

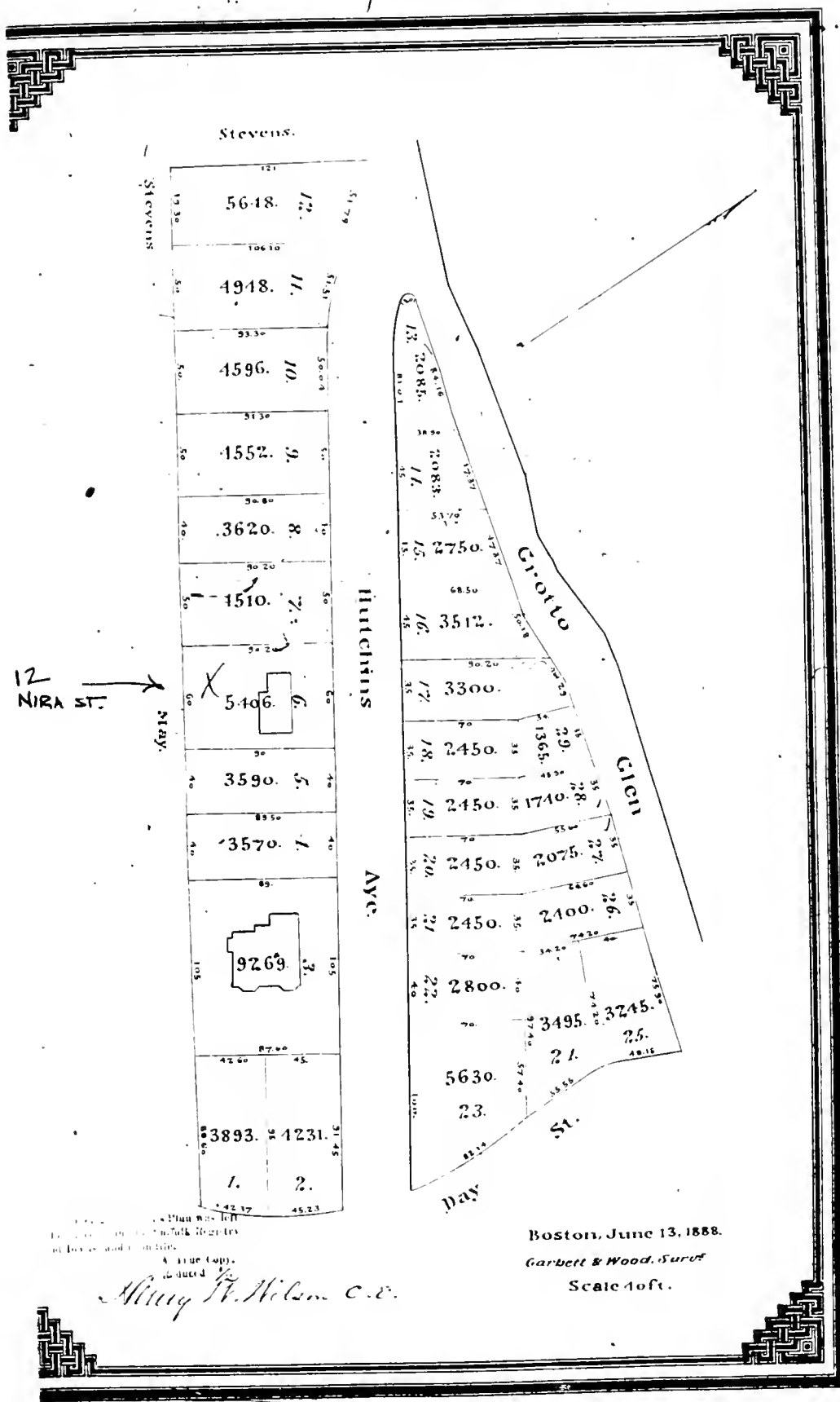
In any event, the Saunderson/Stevens-Burnham deed mentions a plan of the property dated 8/17/1848, surveyed by Chas. Whitney-this plan would be helpful in terms of locating the original location of #12 Nira but was not included in Norfolk indexes, deeds or plans. Burnham may have used #12 Nira as a summer house. He sold this property to Moses Colby on 9/7/1871 (1073:74). Colby sells it to Frederick S. Nichols on 3/22/1875-N.D. 1261:137. During the early 1880's it belonged to the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co. By 1890 the house had been moved from the center of the 4 acre property to its present house lot-Nira St. was formalized as a city street during the 1880's-it was initially called Hawkins St. By 1890 an Ephraim Lissner owned this house. Dennis Lyons was this house's owner in 1895-later owners included a Sabrina T. Moore and Wm. Magee (1906, 1915, respectively). It should be noted that the construction of this house and #33 and 47 Eynner St. represents the 1st phase in the residential development of the Heath St-Centre St. area-until the early 19thc this area had been the farmland of Withingtons and Heaths.

1848 Roxb. map

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915

Roxb-Boston Direct.

Norfolk Deeds-82:238, 92:43, 142:51, 148:240,
182:63, 64. Suffolk-1073:74, 1327: 277.



12
NIRA ST.

Hutchins

Ave.

Grotto

Cotton

Day

Boston, June 13, 1888.

Garrett & Wood, Surveyors

Scale 10 ft.

Henry H. Wilson C.E.

1642-397

ADDRESS 6 Oswald St COR. near Calumet

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE 1904Building Permit
sourceARCHITECT S. Rantin and Son Bldg. Permit
sourceBUILDER Walter Curley Bldg. Permit
sourceOWNER Francis, Mary Normile
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-3/1*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and basementROOF Gable, front cupola -- attic gable over 3-story,
dormers 3-sided bay at left
near rear.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone BASEMENT concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with 3-story 3-sided bay at left
and at right 2-story bow set over entry sheltered by entablatured
dentil trimmed porch supported by clustered tuscan columns. Projecting
shingled broad pedimented roof gable displays dentil cornice and paired
window set under dentilled cornice and broad blind elliptical fan.EXTERIOR ALTERATION 3-sided bay, vertical and horizontal banding, and scalloped shingled
aprons between 2nd and 3rd floors.
minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor NEEDS PAINT LOT AREA 3240 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Calumet.
In area densely developed with Queen Anne triple decker construction.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Distinguished example of late Queen Anne triple decker architecture and an important example of early 20th century work of Roxbury architects Samuel Rantin and Son who were responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's, many triple decker dwellings of unusually high quality--

(Map)

IV
RP3/ES

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed, at this time, as architects at 4 Pyncheon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899) 172, 170 Saint Alphonsus (1900/1, 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907), and 65 Hillside (1909) See forms for The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1914) See forms for. Put up by local builder Walter Curley who was active in the Parker Hill, Heath Street, Hyde Square areas during the 1890's through the 1900's and who worked with several area architects including the Rantins, Robert A. Watson, Timothy J. Desmond and George Zunner (see forms for 39-41 So. Huntington; 1 Parker Hill Terrace), #6 Oswald was built for Frank Normile--a prosperous Parker Hill liquor business proprietor who lived in the single-family home at 126 Calumet and was involved in local real estate (see also forms for 128-30 Calumet and 93 Calumet).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley Atlases. 1895-1915

Roxbury Directories: Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960

Francis Normile; Normile family--1885-1910

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. BPL/ Samuel Rantin; and Son and Walter Curley.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--Feb. 27, 1904.

Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission

Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

* Recommended as part of N. R. & Arch. Conserv. District

ADDRESS 10 Oswald COR. Hillside

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE 1895

Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT Michael McPherson

Bldg. Permit

source

BUILDER

Michael McPherson

Bldg. Permit

source

OWNER 1895; 1906: DH, MA Daly1915, 1931: MJ, KS GormanoriginalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 4- 3/2*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus Attic

Hipped with gabled

ROOF bays front and right cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad 3-sided bay at right
set under projecting roof gable displaying semi-circular
window and half-timbering on flush boarding at attic and ornamented
between floors with flush boarding enhanced with geometric raised
mouldings of increasing design complexity reading from floors 1 to 3.
Entry at left retains period door, 1/2 sidelights, and displays modest
entablatured dentil trimmed porch with plain turned posts and plain
railings. Side bay at right with ornament
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic similar to that on facade bay.

RESIDING

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3211 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Calumet.
In area densely developed with Queen Anne triple decker construction.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable Queen Anne triple decker with unusual geometric detail. #10 Oswald contributes to the distinguished architectural quality of the Calumet Street vicinity which is developed predominantly with 1890's turn-of-

(Map)

IV
10/3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the-century Queen Anne triple decker housing. In addition, #10 Oswald is one of the very few buildings in the area that has used aluminum/vinyl siding without destroying its original character and ornamentation.

The triple decker at #10 Oswald was built for the Daly family and served as their residence into the 1910's. Daniel H. Daly, during this time, was employed as a starter and then inspector by the Boston Elevated Railroad.

The architect and builder of #10 Oswald, Michael McPherson lived in the Lower Roxbury, Parker Hill, and Hyde Square areas from the 1880's into the first decade of the 20th century. By the 1910's, McPherson had moved to Peter Parley Road near Franklin Park in Jamaica Plain and, with household and family member carpenter William A. McPherson, was involved in the 1920's triple decker development of that neighborhood. On Parker Hill, McPherson was the architect and builder of 9 Sachem Street--an 1899 triple decker (see form for) and the builder of the 3-decker at Hillside (1909) Samuel Rantin and Son, architect (see form for).

65
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.

Boston Directories: Danl. H. Daly--1896-1910; Michael McPherson: 1884-1913.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Michael McPherson

ADDRESS 456 Parker Street COR. FieldNAME Northeastern U.
Albert S. Frager--present original
Hillel HouseMAP No. 21N/9E 10E SUB AREA

after 1890,

DATE by 1895 Atlases
sourceARCHITECT Charles A. Brown AABN May 4, 1895
source No. 1010.BUILDER William Gilligan --attributed--
sourceWilliam Gilligan--1895; '06.OWNER Jos. T. Gilligan Trs. 1915, 1931
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 3-2/2*-84, PH 8-5/6-84,
FENWAY 9-4/1*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt.)
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1/2 basementROOF flat cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick red) stone marble concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond trimBRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 x 3 bay Georgian Revival apartment building with Renaiss-
ance Revival overtones set broad side towards Parker Street and display-
ing central entry at grade level with half moon fan and sidelight door-
way with fluted Ionic pilastered bracketed corniced enframement executed
in wood. Brick and stone Palladian style window set over entry at 2nd
floor and projecting bracketed dentil trimmed metal facade cornice is
exhibited at roofline. Building also displays trio of arched windows
at 1st floor left side, surmounted by 2-story, 3-sided
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic metal sheathed garland ornamented
oriel. Marble used for window sills
and stringcourses.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1838 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At edge of Northeastern Campus; abuts large
university parking lot at right.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Intact and well maintained architecturally
notable apartment building put up on an
early street which was laid out between Centre
Street (Jamaica Plain) and the vicinity of
today's Huntington Avenue in the 1660's, and
which apparently experienced intensified
development in the 1890's after the demolition
of the Sewall and Day ropewalk manufactory
formerly located on Parker Street

(Map)

TV
1/9 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservati
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploratio
The Arts	_____	settlemen
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/ development	<u>x</u>	Political



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

along its odd numbered side. #456 Parker originally was owned (and built?) by mason contractor William Gilligan whose shop was located behind this multiple dwelling at #26-28 Tavern Road (see form for). Gilligan, a resident of the Tavern Road, Field Street area since 1880, also owned and apparently lived in, during the early 1890's, #460 Parker Street--one of a pair of brick Georgian Revival row houses once adjacent to #456 and now demolished (see accompanying architect's drawing). Late in the '90's through the early years of this century, Gilligan was a resident of #456 Parker, and by 1910, resided with contracting business associate and family member James T. in the handsome 1898 row house at 109 Hemenway. (see form for in Fenway Survey).

The apartment house at 456 Parker Street remained in Gilligan family ownership at least into the 1930's. Acquired by the Boston Redevelopment Authority in the 1970's, the property was purchased by Northeastern University's Hillel Advisory Committee in 1978.

Charles A. Brown, the architect of #456 Parker Street as well as designer of William Gilligan's stables and shop at 26-28 Tavern Road, *during the mid-1880's worked as a draughtsman in Boston's Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Exchange Building for architect Frederick N. Footman (see forms for 249A; 31 Heath Street). In the early '90's Brown was employed by the Boston city architect who, at that time, was Edmund Marsh Wheelwright. By the mid-nineties, Brown took up residence at 67 Nelson Street, near Morton in Dorchester and remained at home there until 1942. Listed as an architect by the early years of this century, Brown worked for various firms including, in the 1910's for Peabody and Stearns. Although little is specifically known about Brown's work, 456 Parker Street was published in the American Architect and Building News of May 4, 1895, and he is credited as the designer of 100 Warrenton St. (Nick's Restaurant), 1907.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Boston Building Dept. 456 Parker Street.

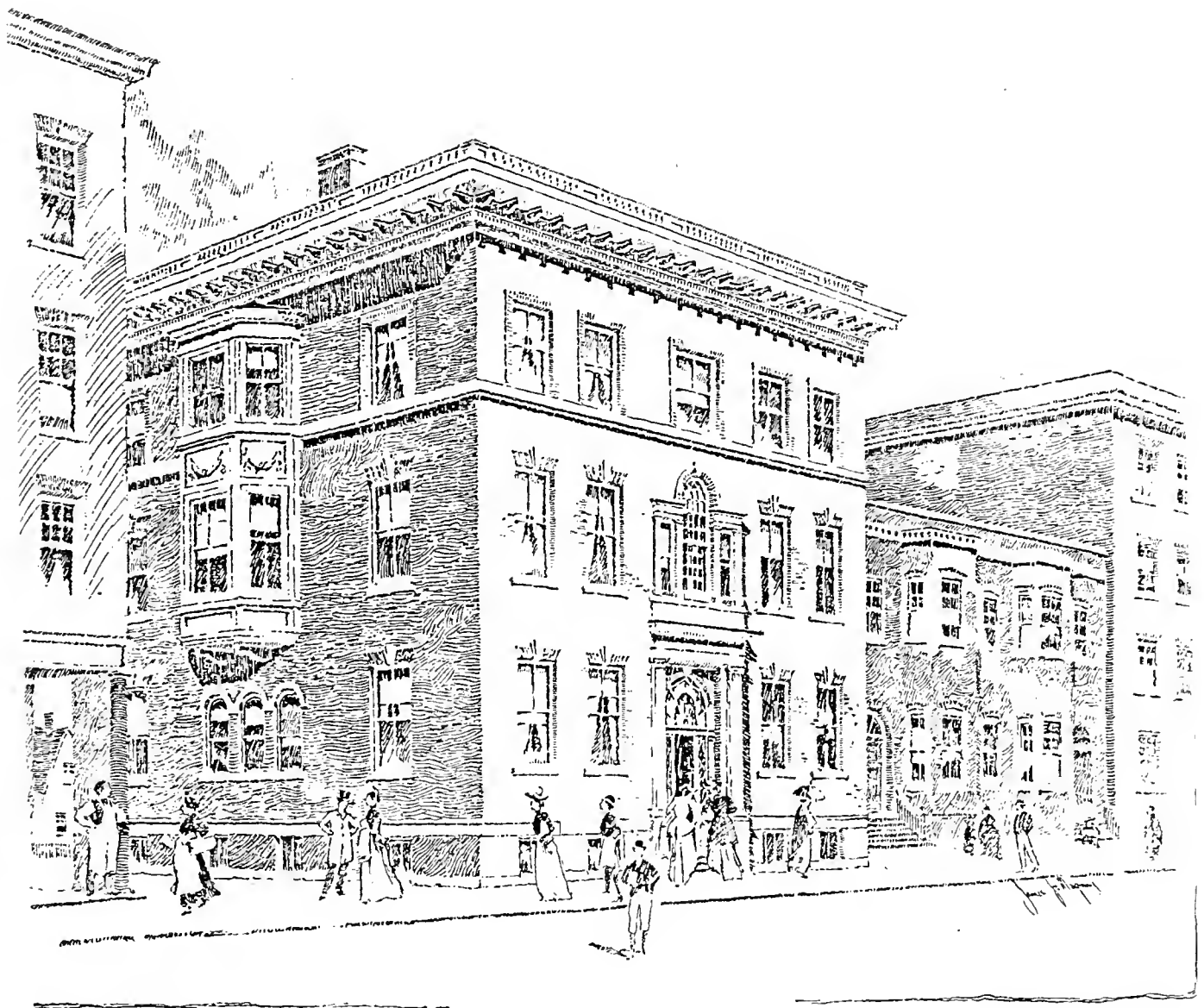
Boston Directories: Wm. Gilligan; Gilligan Family--1875-1921.
Charles A. Brown--1880-1945

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Charles A. Brown
American Architect and Building News: May 4, 1895, no. 1010; ill.
Boston Street Laying-Out Dpt. 1894 Report.

*See form for 26-28 Tavern Road

MISSION HILL / PARKER HILL

456 PARKER STREET



ELLIOT & FRYING CO. BOSTON

APARTMENT-HOUSE PARKER ST. : ROXBURY

CHARLES A. BROWN ARCHT.
BOSTON MASS

AABN MAY 4, 1895 NO. 10

ADDRESS 520 Parker St. COR Purgles St.NAME Greek Orthodox Cathedral Greek Orthodox Cathed-
present original dral.MAP No. 21N-9ESUB AREA Allen Carey-TutlandDATE 1922-1924 The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of
source New EnglandARCHITECT Hachason S. Demorgian "

source

Builder Ralph Adams Cram, consultant for interior design,BUILDER J.R. Worcester and Co. 1927.

source

Stained Glass designed by Gannick and J. J. ArchambaultOWNER Hellenic Association of Boston same

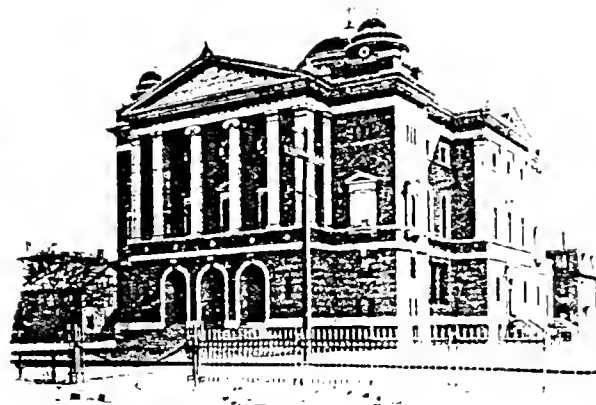
original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 2.1/5
13.1/3 - 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) churchNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF pediments and flat cupola Dome dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron steel alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Orthodox Cathedral, rectangular plan, constructed of buff
brick, white limestone, concrete and steel. Classical Revival style
w/ highly symmetrical facades, formally finished on all sides. Basic form character-
ized by projecting center pavillions and domed segments at corners, bldg. domine-
ated by large center dome. Main facade features high, rusticated basement (brick)
1/3 arched openings (stone stairs, Bronze doors, console keystones on arches). Above
entrances pedimented porch w/ monumental Ionic columns and pilasters (Doric). ColonnadeEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor Interior 1965-70 +
Renovated 1973 LOT AREA 23,283 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner location, highly visible landmark- particularly from Huntington Ave. Surrounded by wrought iron fence, provides attractive backdrop for north-east corner ofspan fls. 2-3. Window enframements derived from Italian Renaissanceparticularly on 2nd fl. 3rd level exhibitsocculus windows (main fac., and small sq.windows in Renaissance manner. Center pavilli-
ons of side walls feature a single entrance
w/ upper levels faced w/ pilasters rather than
a columned porch.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Greek Orthodox Cathedral (also
called Church of the Annunciation)was built in 1922-1924. Architecturally,this well-designed bldg., with its pedimented, columned or
pilastered center pavillions is
primarily Classical Revival style.



The present Cathedral edifice as it appeared upon its completion in 1924

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

references to the Renaissance Revival (winders, enframements) and Byzantine styles (e.g. small corner domes and large center dome). This building is a major component in the architecturally distinguished cluster of early 20th c. institutional buildings at Ruggles St/PARKER ST./Funtington Ave. It is located diagonally to the east of the major institutional bldg. in the area-the Classical Revival Museum of Fine Arts. The Greek Orthodox Cathedral, by virtue of its distinctive domed form, is a major landmark in its area. Rev. John C. Zanos, pastor of this church states that "The history of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England reflects the struggle and aspirations, the disappointments and successes, the achievements and the progress of the Greek American community in Boston". It was designed by Worcester architect Pachason S. Demorgian with nationally important ecclesiastical architecture specialist Ralph Adams Cram as consultant for the Cathedral's interior design. This church's interior is richly appointed with stained glass by Charles J. Connick and Wilbur R. Furtham. Wall paintings by Evangelos Ioannides (1927) and George Philippakis. All the mosaics were done by Serio Tonnelli.

The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England has played a significant role in the life of the church in New England and beyond, taking initiative for the unification of the Greek Church in America under a central authority.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Greek immigration to the U.S. started in the 1890's. Prior to this date the number of Greeks who migrated to the U.S. was very small. It wasn't until 1903 that regular church services were being held in a rented hall at the corner of Stuart and Tyler Sts. in Boston. By this time only 3 Greek churches existed in the U.S.-the others were located in N.Y.C. and New Orleans. In 1903 a committee was organized for the purpose of formulating the 1st Greek Church in Boston. Its founders included Michael Anagnos, distinguished for his pioneer work w/the blind and John Rodokanaki, a successful Boston merchant.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Atlases-1900, 1905, 1906, 1915, 1927

Boston Maps. Dent, Suffolk Deeds, 1995:417:3097:55; Boston Public Lib. Files. The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England, 75th Diamond Jubilee, 1903-1980 (on file at 142 Coddard St. Brookline, Greek Community Center), Douglas C. The Built in Boston, City and Suburb, 1978; Stained Glass Tours", from Stained Glass Magazine, 1955-66 (Summer).

Themes: Architectural ☒
Community Development ☒
The Arts ☒
Education ☒
Religion ☒

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing. (is part of district)

The Greek church in Boston was incorporated under the name of "Hellenic Assoc of Boston" on 7/29/1905.--still the corporate name of the Greek Orthodox Cath of New England. It was located on land purchased for \$16,600 in 1906 on Winchester St., in the area behind the Hotel Bradford. Completed in 1907 and called the Annunciation, it had 796 members by 1910.

The Winchester St. church's facilities soon proved to be inadequate --land was purchased for \$30,000.00 at the corner of Parker and Ruggles St. in 1914. This land was away from the Greek community clustered around the Greek Church in Bay Village. Initially this land was to be the site of 2 buildings--a church and a school--eventually the 2 were consolidated within the present bldg. at 520 Parker St. Worcester architect Hachason S. Demorgian was hired in 1922 to design the Cathedral. The builder of the Cathedral was J. Worcester and Co., 79 Milk St., Boston. (The Cathedral's lot appears as lot D on a plan of 5/2/1891, Suffolk Deed 1995:417). The Hellenic Assoc. of Boston purchased this land from Trustees of Sewall and Day on 11/6/1916--see form on Wentworth Inst. for more information on Sewall and Day Cordage Co.) The first services at the new church were held on Sept. 14, 1924. Following consultations w/ the faculty at the Harvard Dept. of Fine Arts, noted church specialist Ralph Adams Cram was hired as a consultant for decoration of the interior. (see form on Mission Hill Library for more information on Cram) Cram recommended a Greek artist Evangelos Ioannides to decorate the church w/ iconography. (1927) Ioannides completed wall paintings for the dome, apse and portico. Additional wall paintings were done much later by the iconographer George Philipakis. In 1927 a pulpit was installed. Stained glass windows date to 1937. Important Boston based stained glass artists Charles J. Connick and Wilbur H. Burnham were responsible for this church's windows. Charles J. Connick, 1875-1946 won national recognition as a leader in the early 20thc. Renaissance of stained glass in America. In addition he was a prolific author of children's magazines, religious periodicals and was a contributor to Stained Glass magazine. His most famous work is the Great West rose at The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N.Y.C. (for more information on Cram see form on Blessed Sacrament Church, Parker Hill/Mission Hill Survey). Wilbur H. Burnham, 1887-1968 designed the stained glass windows of the Cathedral's Narthex. Born in Boston Burnham began his work at the Massachusetts School of Art w/ Harry Goodhue in 1904-1908. From 1904-1908 he worked as a designer for Horace W. Phipps. In 1906 he became a partner in Phipps, Ball and Burnham Co. In 1922 he started his own company and continued as an individual designer and craftsman until his retirement in 1962. Mr. Burnham advanced to the very front rank of his profession. He was elected president of the Stained Glass Association in America for 1940 and 1941. In 1930 he was awarded a gold medal by the Boston Tercentenary Art Exposition (and many other honors). Among Mr. Burnham's notable works are windows in Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N.Y.C., nave aisle windows in Princeton University Chapel, all windows in Saint Vincent de Paul, Los Angeles, California. Boston area churches containing examples of his work include West Roxbury's Holy Name Church and St. Theresa's church, New Old South Church (Gordon Chapel), St. Clement's Church, St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, Belmont's All Saints Church, Malden's St. Paul's Church etc. It should be noted that Burnham's son W. H. Burnham Jr. and Wilbur C. Burnham carried on the business which for many years was located at 148 Dartmouth St., Boston and moved to Wakefield, Ma. (then?).

In any event, an organ was installed in the church in 1932 and the Cathedral was consecrated by Archbishop Athenagoras in November, 1934. By the 1950's the church needed a community center--land for this center to be located behind the Cathedral was acquired in 1951-1952. Ground was broken for the Community Center in 1952, but these plans were thwarted by plans for a new state highway which would have been built over the center's lands (never constructed).

Greek Orthodox Cathedral continued

During the early 1960's relocation to another site was discussed but instead an ambitious program of renovation and beautification was undertaken between 1965-1970 at a cost of \$350,000 (original estimated cost of the entire Cathedral in 1922 was \$175,000.00). The plans for the renovation program were given to the architectural firm of Drurry and Rosane. The Tonelli Studio was commissioned to do the marble and art work. The front steps were replaced to accommodate the new Bronze doors, which feature in bas relief four original Byzantine iconography. The front vestibule was changed and expanded to serve as an additional narthex. A shrine of marble was installed as part of this added narthex featuring a large mosaic reproduction of the the famous Mosaic of St. Sophia in Constantinople. In addition new and impressive icon stands were installed in the main narthex, as well as two large mosaics of the nativity and the Annunciation.

In 1973 the church purchased the Parker estate--10 acres of property located in Brookline, near Hellenic College, in reasonable proximity to the Cathedral. This property encompasses a chapel, a mansion for offices and meetings and the new community center. Services continue to be held in the building at 520 Parker St.



The Interior of the Cathedral after it was renovated in the late 1960's.

ADDRESS #540 Parker St. COR. Edgar St.NAME Ira Allen School Ira ALLEN SCHOOLpresent original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
21 N-9 E NORTH SLOPESUB AREA Alleghaneys - Ruggles sts.1901 B.L.C. Schhol file
sourceECT Wilson and Webber
source

source

City of Boston City of Boston(?)
original presentAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill . 13. 1/1, 1/2. 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) SchoolNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Caststone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story plus high basement school, essentially long rectang. plan. Constructed of red brick w/white cast stone trim. Highly symmetrical main facade. Entrances at either end set within Console keystone arches, 10 bay projecting central segment which is flanked by 5-bay wall segments. Brick work quoins accent corners. Windows exhibit simple white stone sills and Wedge shaped lintels, and contain 1/1 wood sash. Attractive wrought iron balconies appear above main entrances. Side walls exhibit

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 19,380 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of masonry "wall" of EARLY 20TH.C. ecclesiastical school buildings lining east side of Parker St. opp. Wentworth Inst. of Tech.

*large, multi pane window set within console keystone arch which is accented by brickwork quoins. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Particularly noteworthy is heavy copper(?) cornice w/dentils and modillion blocks. Plaque on center of bldg (Map) reads - "1851 Ira Allen School 1901."

The Ira Allen School is architecturally significant as a turn of the century example of Renaissance Revival Boston Public school building design. (Wedge-shaped lintels, red brick vs. white cast stone trim strikes a vaguely Georgian Revival note). It was built in 1901.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Information is sketchy concerning this school's architects- Wilson and Weber were active in Boston architectural work from c.1890-1901-in 1895 this firm was located at 70 Kilby St. Boston Public Library files credit W.W. with a 2-story, 2 family house at Silvia St., J.P. (Wood, 1896)

The Ira Allen School was founded in 1851 (location undetermined). B.P.L. FILES list a school by this name as being built in 1882 (wood, primary sch. w/224 pupils) but does not indicate a location. During the 1890's its lot was owned by a Wm. Claflin and before 1890 was part of the Sewall and Day cordage company complex. #540 Parker St. is apparently no longer in use as a Boston Public School.

Preservation Considerat
for public use and enjc

*Recommended for
National Register and
Boston Landmarks
listing (as part of
district)*



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlas-1895, 1898, 1906

Boston Directories-1890's-1900's

B.P.L. Fine Arts Dept. architect-builder files.

ADDRESS 550 Parker St COR. Annunciation Rd.NAME Boston Trade Schoolpresent original Parker Hill/Mission HillMAP No. 21N-9ESUB AREA North slope
Alleghany-Ruggles sts.DATE 1917 B.L.C. school file

source

ARCHITECT James E. McLaughlin
sourceBUILDER sourceOWNER City of Boston LAST USED BY CITY, 1980original present
Parker Hill/PHOTOGRAPHS MISSION Hill 13-2/4, 17-3/2, 3/3-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) schoolNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick cast stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, red brick/white cast stone trimmed school. Exhibits elements of Jacobethan style. Large, E shaped plan, projecting, narrow center pavillion (white cast stone, Gothicized entr. enframements and windows) flanked by 8-bays. White stone window sills, 12/12 wood sash. White stone belt courses betw fls. bsemnt and 1st, 3rd and low br. parapet. Seal of Boston appears in stone, 3rd fl., center pavillion. Large, 3-story wing (later?) projects from south wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 139,596 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

The Boston Trade School was built in 1917. It is a restrained example of the Jacobethan style. James E. McLaughlin, a Boston based architect is credited with its design. He was responsible for the Commonwealth Armory (Comm. Ave, B.U. campus), South Terminal Station and the South Boston Municipale

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u>X</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Building. He was active in Boston area architectural work from c.1900-1920. He is listed (office) at 683 Atlantic Ave in 1905 and 111 Devonshire St in 1915. The Boston Trade School was created by an act of the legislature on March 18., 1912. It was initially housed in the Brimmer School on Common St. It was transferred to the "specially constructed bldg. on Parker St." in the fall of 1917. This school was originally organized into trade department. By the late 1920's these trades included auto and airplane mechanics, the building trades, electrical work, metal working, wood working, printing and several others. The schools programs ranged from 2-4 years. The Boston Trade School was closed by the city of Boston in 1980-the building at 550 Parker street appears to be in use-present use needs to be identified.



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1911, 1917, 1930

B.L.C. School file (forms)

Fifty Years of Boston, 1880-1930

BY the Boston Tercentenary Comm. 1932-pg. 459

Boston Public Library architects file.

Boston Directories 1890's-1920's

PRESERVATION Consideration
Recommended for National Register
and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)

ADDRESS 682-688 Parker St. near Tremont st.
COR.

NAME

presentoriginal Parker Hill / Mission Hill
North slopeMAP No. 20N.9ESUB AREA ALLEGHEANEY ST-
Ruggles St.)DATE c. 1853-18631852 map, Norf. deeds
sourceCHITECT

source

ILDER

source

NER Champney Heirs or Isaac D. WhiteoriginalpresentPARKER Hill / Mission Hill

OTOGRAPHS

2-2/1, 13.4/1.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus bsemnt?, mansardROOF Mansard cupola - dormers 2 per unitMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Puddingstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-unit Roxbury Puddingstone row w/ Mansard roof. Narrow rectangular plan. Row characterized by planar wall surfaces, paired entrances (no orig. doors) flanked by double windows w/ 2/2 wood sash, simple stone sills and lintels/still intact is main facade's wooden cornice. Mansard's slate shingles w/ the exception of #82, have survived. Two dormers per unit exhibit 6/1 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 682-1540, 684-1372,
686-1445 sq. feet
688-1804NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c. 1853-1863, #682-688 Parker St., is part of the Mission Hill area's small but choice collection of Roxbury Puddingstone buildings. (see also forms on other M.H. residential properties, e.g. 2-5 Sewall Pl. and 1472, 1474 Tremont St.). Overtime, many of these

(Map)

E.W.G.
11-III 85

Moved; date if known _____

Bibliography-Maps-1832,1852;Atlases-
1873,1884,1890,1895,1906,1915
Roxb., Boston Direct.-1850's,60's
Norfolk Deeds-223:257(37?),312:40)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>Y</u>		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked)

stone, workers' houses have disappeared-higher style stone residences are still extant in Roxbury's Highland Park and near Dudley Station (e.g., the Warren House, 1846). The 1852 McIntyre Map indicates a QUARRY just to the east of the present Mission Church. By the 1860's Roxb. Puddingstone was being used in the construction of South End and Back Bay churches-e.g. The Tremont Methodist Church, Hammett Billings, 1860-1862, Tremont and Concord Sts. and The Church of The Covenant, Hobard and Richard Upjohn, 1865-1867, Berkeley and Newbury St. In addition, several Stony Brook Valley breweries (e.g. Burkhardt Brewery) WERE built in this material during the 1860's (no longer extant).

In any event, #682-688 PARKER ST., combines local mid 19th c. stone vernacular form and materials w/a stylish French Mansard roof. It was built c. 1853-1863, presumably as worker housing and as an investment property for the heirs of John Champney. From c. 1820-1853, John Champney, "Roxbury trader", operated a provisions store at the NW corner of Parker and Tremont sts. On 4/17/1854, his estate passed to his wife Lydia (Samuel Hunneman, Trustee), INCLUDING #682-688's lot. (Norfolk, 223:257). The 1852 McIntyre map shows a building on this site which is much smaller than the stone row. The Champney's sold this lot "with the buildings there on" to Isaac D. White on 2/11/1862.*

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

* Isaac D. White is listed in early 1850's Roxb. Directories as a "tanner and currier". By 1863 White was a resident of Enfield, Connecticut. The 1852 Map indicates that a Morrocco (Tannery) SHED was located around the corner on Tremont (Washington St.) near the Boston and Providence R.R. tracks. At any rate White paid the Champneys \$4,000.00 for this property-the deed stipulates that "no currier shop, carpenter shop, slaughter house, machine shop, public livery stable chemical manufactory Or soap manufactory"

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

could be erected on this lot "while the grantors own the estate on the opposite corner of Washington St (Tremont St.) and Parker St. in which Lydia Champney now resides." Mr. White owned this property until the early 1900's. By 1915, a Mary Newton lived in #682, Domenico Sacco in #684, Mary A. Kelly in #686 and Eva Patmalnic in #688.

* Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

ADDRESS 716 Parker St. COR. _____
NAME Gloucester Memorial Hall / Eliot Mission Society
present original Chapel / Sunday School
also PAY's chapel and
Luther Hall
MAP No. 20N-8E SUB AREA Alleghany - Ruggles Sts.

1857 Directory of the Highland Congregational
source Church-1886

ARCHITECT _____
source _____

DESIGNER _____
source _____

RELIGIOUS Eliot Mission Society
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS MISSION Hill 11. 2/4, 16. 3/4 . 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Chapel / Sunday school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF GABLE cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Wood frame, Italianate Chapel / Sunday school building composed
of two, 2 1/2 story segments - Main block set back behind projecting entry seg-
ment - entry's gable lower than main block's gable. Entry segments 3-bay main
facade features center entrance w/elliptical arch, simple enframements. In general
windows are simply enfr. and are currently boarded over. Arched window appears at
attic level. Main block has 7-bay side walls (tall windows at 2nd fl. Gables exhibit
return eaves and paired
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
Chapel orig. 1-story raised on to new 1st story in 1872 brackets.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 7500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to brick Victorian Gothic church bldg.
Enclosed on Parker St. side by early 1900's wrought iron fence, also large,
worn granite door step.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
716 Parker St. is architecturally significant as
a rare Boston area example of a mid 19th wood frame
Italianate chapel / Sunday school building.

(Map)

E.W.G.
11-11-85

* Recommended for National Register and
 Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of
 Moved; date if known _____ distr #)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>Y</u>	Religion	<u>Y</u>
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>Y</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built during the Spring of 1857, this interesting survivor has significant historical associations with 4 Roxbury churches as well as with the Yankee, German and Afro American communities of Roxbury/ Jamaica Plain. Although in need of paint and repair this structure is remarkably well preserved, retaining its clapboard sheathing, interesting, boxy form and restrained Italianate elements.

This chapel/Sunday school building has important historical associations with Roxbury's Eliot's (First) Church-founded in the 17th c., the Eliot Church's handsome 1803 meeting house is still extant in Roxbury Highlands. The Eliot Mission Society organized a Sunday school in a school house on Orange St, now Hampshire St., Roxb. in January, 1853. The Eliot Mission Soc had been formed in connection w/the Eliot Church. This society purchased the present Parker St. lot in the Spring of 1857. The Sunday school was 1st conducted in the present bldg. on Nov. 15, 1857. Starting w/12 students in 1853, the Eliot Mission Soc. had a student body of 124 by 1857. The 1st superintendents included Joseph O.L. Hilliard, Benjamin Perkins and Moses H. Day. Further research may prove that Day sold the Soc. this lot. Day was a partner in the

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Sewall and Day Lardage Co., a large industrial complex located at Parker and Ruggles St-nov the site of Wentworth Inst. Day's house was located directly across the street from the chapel-during the 1860's the chapel was sometimes referred to as Day's chapel. In March, 1869, a church organ was installed in Day's chapel-apparently in preparation for congregation of Hillside Congregational Church-this church's 52 members were housed here until the completion of the wood frame Victorian Gothic church at 728 Parker St (see survey form) in Sept. 1871.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

From 1871-1892 this chapel housed the congregation of the German



Parker Street Chapel occupied
 November 15, 1857
 PHOTO 1996



A

716 Parker St-Historical Significance Continued

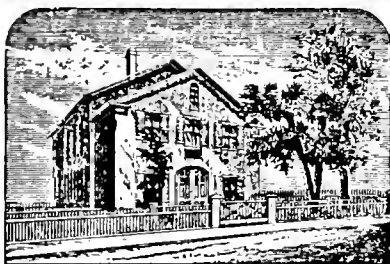
Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church. This church was organized on April 16, 1871. By c. 1865, Germans were settling in the Stony Brook Valley area of Roxb.-J.F. in significant numbers-many worked in the breweries, tanneries, foundries in the area. This German congregation paid the Congregationalists \$7,500.00 for this building-at the time it was a 1-story bldg. In 1872 it was raised on to a new 1st floor at an additional cost of \$2,500.00. The King's Handbook of Boston (1878) refers to this structure as "an unpretending little building on Parker St., Boston Highlands". It is also noted that Adolf Biewend was the pastor and "a parochial school is conducted in the basement." The services were conducted in German. In 1885 the adjoining lot and house was purchased by the church for \$9,000.00. The present brick church was built on this lot in 1891-92. Henceforth #716 was used primarily as a Sunday School bldg. known as Luther Hall. By the late 1950's both Luther Hall and the church were owned by the Afro American Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church. This congregation continues to worship in the church but the chapel at 716 Parker St is apparently vacant.

Bibliography

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915
Boston Directories-late 19th c.
King's Handbook of Boston, 1878 p.163

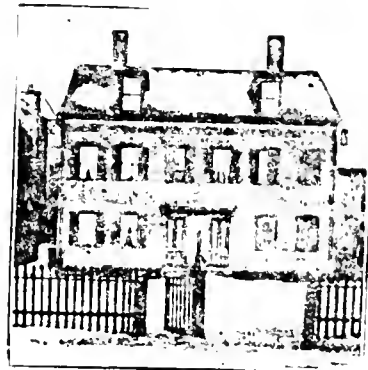
"Highland Congregational Church Directory-" 1886
 "Fiftieth Anniversary, Highland Cong'l Church
 Sunday School, 1857-1903".
 "75 th Anniversary, 1871-1946, Trinity Lutheran Church,
 Souvenir History" by Rev. Arlen A. Naas.

The German Lutheran
 Trinity Church, of the un-
 altered Augsburg Confes-
 sion, is an unpretending little building on Parker Street, Boston Highlands,
 which has been occupied by the
 German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity
 Society since 1871. The building
 was formerly known as Day's Chapel.
 Adolf Biewend is the pastor. A pa-
 rochial school is conducted in the
 basement. The services are in the
 German language.



German Lutheran Trinity Church, Parker Street.

King's Hand Book of
Boston - 1878



Birth-place of Sunday School, now a
 dwelling, Hampshire Street

STILL EXISTANT
 ??



ADDRESS 720 Parker St. COR. corner Gore St.NAME The Gloucester Mem. Presbyterian Church

present

original German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Ch.MAP No. 20N-9ESUB AREA (Allegheny - Buggles Sts.)DATE 1891-1892 Boston Bldgs Dept. sourceARCHITECT Jacob Luippold "

source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church
original present Gloucester Mem. Presbyterian Ch.PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16-2/1, 2/2, 2/3-84
2/6TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) churchNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus tower/steepleROOF Gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Sand stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick, sandstone trimmed Victorian Gothic Church w/hints of North German Romanesque (e.g. buttressing, corbelling, steeple configuration). Plan consists of rectangular (E-W) nave, side aisles, transept-in

other words a Latin Cross plan. In general facades characterized by pointed arch entrances, windows (stain glass app. intact), buttresses (pinnacles flank transept), corbelling (at gables, 4th level of tower), pleasing color contrasts of bldg. material. Clerestory located above nave. Slate roof shingles mostly intact. Paired main entrance.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic - noteworthy for enframements (incl. colonnetCONDITION good-fair poor LOT AREA 7275 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner tower is important landmark in area, iron fences along front and side erected in 1902 and mostly intact.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1891-1892 as the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, this handsome ecclesiastical structure currently houses the congregation of the Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church. This architecturally distinguished Victorian Gothic church

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	<u>X</u>
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>X</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is a major work by Jamaica Plain architect Jacob Luippold. It has significant historical associations w/Roxbury/Jamaica Plain's sizeable late 19th-early 20th c. German population (concentrated primarily in the Stony Brook Valley). Indeed, its late 19th c. parishioners included several important German Bostonians, most notably Brevers such as G.F. Burkhardt and R.F. Haffenreffer. In recent years this church has served the Afro American community as the New Life Presbyterian Church and the Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Luippold is 1st listed in Boston Directories c.1870. In 1874 he lived on Grove St. in Jamaica Plain - "carpenter" is listed as his occupation. During the next 15 years his addresses included "Egleston Sq. near Forest Hills" and Spring Park St. He lived at 89 Mozart St., C.P., from c.1890 until his death on November 20, 1917 (age 72). Luippold is 1st listed as an architect rather than a carpenter c.1890. Luippold specialized in triple decker design - good examples of his work include 188 Chestnut Ave., 129-31 Paul Gore St. (group of 3 and 6 family houses), dbble. 2-fam. at 152 Chestnut and a single fam. at 14 Sheridan St. - all of these bldgs are located in C.P. Luippold was also responsible for the German Methodist Church at 169 Amory / 62 Atherton St.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church was organized on 4/16/1871. This church's parishioners initially worshiped in the frame chapel still extant to the north (Now Gloucester Memorial Hall.) Purchased for \$7,500.00, this Italianate structure was variously called Day's Chapel, Parker St. Chapel and later Luther Hall (see form on 716 Parker St.). By 1885 the congregation had outgrown the chapel. 2 lots adjoining the chapel were purchased at a cost of \$9,000.00 - one of the lots was occupied by a bldg which became the parsonage. The parsonage was moved to an undetermined lot on Parker St. (723?) in 1891 to accommodate the present church's construction. The corner stone was laid on 8/30/1891. The church was dedicated on 5/20/1892 - with the church's 1st pastor, Adolph Biewend (PASTOR FROM 1871-1914) officiating at the ceremony. The church has a seating capacity of 500. The auditorium measures 50' x 75'.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

telephone interview w/Mrs Charles P. Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895 [Winthrop for recent history]. Boston Edgs. Dept. - Application for Permit to Build - 6/25/1891 "75th Anniversary, 1871-1946, Trinity Lutheran Church, Souvenir History" (by Arlin A. Vaas, pastor-at B.P.L.). Jacob Luippold info: B.P.L. Arch/Elders file, Fine Arts Dept., Boston Directories, Jamaica Plain B.L.C. Survey Form No. 502.

Preservation Consideration ... (as part of district)

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church-Historical Significance cont'd

The tower/steeple rises to a height of 115'. The memorial windows were donated by various groups and individuals, including: "Cross w/Lillies", "St. Paul, St. Peter", "Dr. Martin Luther", "Christ Knocking", "Guardian Angel", "St. John", "C.F. Walther", "St. Mathew", "Moses and the Good Shepherd", "St. Mark", "St. Luke" etc. The Organ was built by Gilbert and Butler at a cost of \$2,250.00. The cost of the entire church building was \$26,000.00. In 1902 a handsome wrought iron fence (still extant) was erected at a cost of \$3550.00

During the early 20thc. this church was known as the Lettish Lutheran Church. From 1902-1940 the church published a monthly parish newspaper entitled "The Roxbury Kirchen Glocke" -this paper was entirely German until 1913 and thereafter was German-english.

In 1909 the church was redecorated at a cost of \$1,000.00. Repairs totaling \$2,000.00 were initiated in 1919. Building Dept. records indicate that repairs to the church were carried out after a lightening storm in 1930. In 1940 the church's name was changed to Trinity Lutheran Church. In 1945 a new parsonage was purchased for pastor Maas on Sanborn Ave in West Roxbury.

By c. late 1950's, This church was purchased by the Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church - prior to this purchase this Afro American church's parishoners had been housed in the Masonic Hall at 1095 Tremont St. This Church was named in honor of John Gloucester. He was a former slave who became the first Black Presbyterian Minister in the U.S. and founded the first Black Prebyterian Church in the U.S (located in Philadelphia, Pa.). For a brief time this church was known as the New Life Presbyterian Church - it returned to the Gloucester Memorial name during the late 1970's.



Parker St. entrances



Gore street facade

Boston Public Lib.

Nest.

BX 8076

R6T7



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Anonymous
July 14, 1916

ADDRESS 738 Parker St. COR. Oscar (Terrace to rear)NAME Highland Congregational Church

present

original

now Iglesia De DIOS

(Alleghaney-Puggles)

MAP No. 20 N-8 ESUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill - North SlopeDATE 1871

The Bostonian Vol. 2, 1895

source

ARCHITECT

source

UILDER

source

OWNER Highland Cong'l Soc.

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16-1/13 17-1/6

84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) churchNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2-3 levels plus high pudd. stone basementROOF gable cupola - dormers orig. 2 dormers (Small, triangular) per slope.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Pudd. stone bsemnt concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Interesting frame Gothic Revival Church composed of wide, rectangular auditorium, tower at S.W. corner (orig. 3 stories plus tall, octag. steeple, reduced to 2 stories). Tower displays wooden buttresses. In general clapboards intact. Broad east-west gables, center entrance on Parker St facade w/ well detailed projecting and pointed entrance enframements. Secondary entrance at tower w/ 19th c. doors exhibiting Gothicized panels*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Spire, tower's 3rd story removed,
Needs paint, also upper portion of pinnacle on W.CONDITION good fair -> poor repair, LOT AREA 13,974 sq. feet
water damage?

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located on eastern slope of Mission Hill, retains rubble stone wall (Oscar St side), iron fence partly intact w/ tall brick-cast stone entrance posts. Opp. substan., well preserved Mansard, c. 1865.

* Above the main entr. are 3 pointed arch windows set within a bold trefoil molding. At the gable's apex is (Map) a small trefoil window. Side walls display high pudd. stone bsemnt and windows.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

From 1871-c. 1965, the congregation of the Highland Congregational Church was housed in the handsome frame Gothic Revival Church at Parker and Oscar (orig. Drury St.) sts. Architecturally, this church is a well executed, relatively rare example of a Roxbury/Boston

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	<u>X</u>	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	Religion	<u>X</u>
		Social/Humanitarian	<u>X</u>



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

frame Gothic Revival ecclesiastical building. Wood rather than stone was undoubtedly employed as a building material for economical reasons-despite the proximity of a pudding stone quarry(Tremont St. adjacent to the Mission Church site) and numerous ledges, outcroppings etc. in the Mission Hill area. Indeed it was noted in an 1895 church history that this congregation was "far from being a wealthy one". The Highland Congregational Church was organized in 1869. It is the outgrowth of a Mission School(Elliot Mission Soc.), founded under the auspices of the Elliot Congregational Church in January, 1853. This school was initially housed in a brick dwelling house on Hampshire St., Roxbury. In 1857 it was moved to the frame Italianate chapel still extant at 714, 716 Parker St. (see form). This chapel (called the Parker st. or Day's Chapel) was purchased by the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church in 1871. The ground for the Highland Congregational Church was broken May 23, 1870. The vestry of the new building was occupied April 9, 1871. In 1875 an organ was purchased at a cost of \$3,000.00. Early pastors of the church included Charles I. Nills (1869-1870), A.E. Dunning D.D. (1870-1880) and Wm. B. Campbell (1880-?, resident of 72 Alleghany St., 1880's). By 1895 the church's Sabbath School had an enrollment of nearly 700 students (starting w/124 in 1853). Indeed the church's most "prominent characteristic" during the late 19thc. was its "large constituency of young people". In recent years this building has housed an Hispanic church called Iglesia De Dios. The Highland Congregational Church is essentially intact (with the exception of its tall octagonal steeple), RETAINING its orig. form fabric, Gothic details, siting etc.

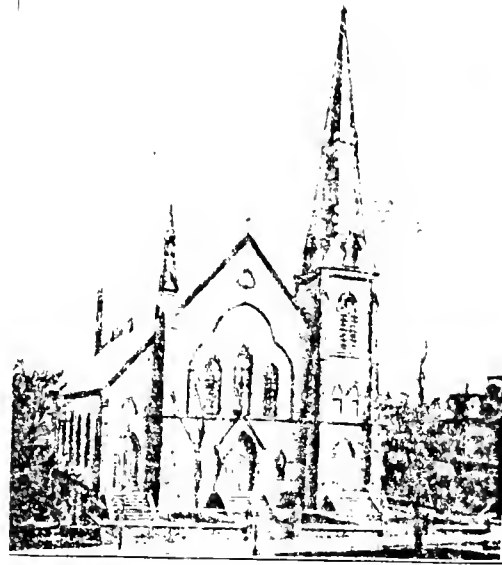
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884, 1873, 1890, 1895
The Bostonian, vol. 2, page 327 April-Sept. 1895

75th Anniversary, 1871-1946 Trinity Lutheran Church-Souvenir History.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing (as part of district)

Parker Hill /
Mission Hill



Present Edifice Occupied April 9, 1871

From 75th ANNIV.
TRINITY LUTHERAN Church
Souvenir History 1946



Highland Congregational Church
The church was founded in the year 1850
and was the first of its kind in the city
of Boston. It was organized in 1850
and is the largest of its kind in the city
of Boston. It is located under the auspices
of the Board of Christian Work.

From The BOSTONIAN Vol. 2 1893-27
April-SEPT. 1895

ADDRESS 774 Parker ST COR. Alleghaney STNAME present original Parker Hill/Mission HillMAP No. 20N*8E SUB AREA North Slope (Alleghaney-Ruggles)DATE c.1845-1850 Norfolk Deeds, 1852 map sourceARCHITECT sourceBUILDER sourceOWNER Wm. G. Lewis original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 11-6/4, 10.5/4.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt, atticROOF gable w/return eaves cupola still extant dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate frame vernacular house, 2 1/2 stories, irregular plan, c. early 1900's 2-story addition w/ main entrance adjacent to Parker St-facing gable. Multi gabled w/ lunette attic windows, return eaves. Boxy cupola (1 window per side) at house's center, intersection of N-S, E-W GABLES.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic 2-story add. north wall-site of a side porch/loggia/?CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9748 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large corner lot, Pudding stone wall borders Alleghaney St. Mid 19thc. stable once located to rear of house.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c. 1845-1850, #774 Parker St. ranks among the oldest houses still extant on Mission Hill. Architecturally it is of interest as an early Boston area example of an Italianate frame vernacular house. This multi gabled, cupola-topped

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house, presides over an ample corner lot which retains its rustic mid 19th c. character. This house's lot was sold at auction in May, 1842 (see Norfolk Deed, 135:212). William G. Lewis, Roxbury merchant, paid \$200.00 for this lot. Prior to 1842, it had been part of the David Dudley estate. Lewis lived a short distance to the north in a predecessor house to #1456 Tremont St. (corner of Parker St.) #774's land appears as lot #6 on the Wm. Higginson plan of 7/5/1844. (Norfolk Deeds, 149:287). Reference is made to a "wooden dwelling house" on this property in a deed dated 7/16/1850-at that time, Lewis sold it to James Jenkins of Dorchester for \$2,000.00. (see Norfolk Deeds, 195:235.) Jenkins, in turn, sold it to William Reed on 11/1/1852 for \$4,500.00. Wm. Reed was a Boston provisions dealer with a store at 101 Charles St. This house appears unlabeled on the 1852 McIntyre Map. Reed lived here until 2/29/1862-he sold it to a James McCormack for \$5,300.00. (Norfolk Deed, 321:60.). On 6/16/71, Samuel A. Carlton of Somerville purchased this house and three other lots along Parker st. for \$16,500.00. (Norfolk deed, 1055:21). Carleton's occupation is listed in late 1860's Somerville Directories as "matches", 96 Friend st., Boston. The Carlton-McCormack deed stipulated that "no house shall at any future time be placed within 10' of Parker Pl.*

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(now Alleghaney St.) and no shop, store or manufactory of any kind shall be placed on the premises unless by written consent of all the owners of the land on said Parker Pl. "A Frost brothers plan dated 10/1871 (Suffolk Deed 1099:266 shows 5 lots owned by Carleton to the south of the house-a long shed (rectangular) covered the rear portion of the lots. In addition a stable was located on the Alleghaney St side of the house lot during the late 19th c. By 1890, James Colville, occupation listed as "lager beer" owned this property-he lived here until c. 1910.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832, 1852
Atlases 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906
NORFOLK DEEDS*-135:212, 195:235, 210:229
SUFFOLK DEEDS*-1055:21; 1099:266 (Plan)
Roxb., Boston Direct.-1840's-90's

* Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation consideration
(as part of district)



Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

21'00"	Area 2394.	114'00"	N ^o 1.	21'00"
19'4"	Area 2204.	114'00"	N ^o 2.	19'4"
19'4"	Area 2200.	114'00"	N ^o 3.	19'4"
19'4"	Area 2174.	113'23 1/4"	N ^o 4.	19'4"
21'00"	Area 2328.	111'8"	N ^o 5.	21'00"
		110'00"		

Parker

Street

Area 1732.

Stable.

Dwelling.

Area 8016.

N^o 6.Parker Place
(ALLEGHANEY ST.)

Plan of an Estate
situated on
Parker St. Boston,
owned by
Samuel A. Carlton.
~ Scale 20 ft. to an inch.
Oct. 1871.

Original Plan Recorded
With Suff. Rec. Lib. 1079 Vol. 266
A True Copy.

Henry M. Wilson C.E.

Frost Bros.
Civil Engineers.
68 Cornhill, Boston.
Union Square, Somerville.

Pl. Surveyed according to Deed.

ADDRESS 824 Parker St. COR. and Parker Hill Ave.

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 19N/9E
20N/9E SUB AREA _____DATE ca. 1845 style _____

source _____

ARCHITECT _____

source _____

BUILDER _____

source _____

OWNER 1895; '15 Mary, Edw. Norley1931; B.M. Hurley original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 7-5/2*, 5/3*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic and high basement
at rearROOF Pedimented gable,
front cupola --- dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone --- concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay, side hall plan Greek Revival house with floor-to-ceiling 9/9 sash windows on 1st floor, slightly pedimented entry door frame at left and entablatured porch extending across front and supported by 4 fluted Doric columns. Later 19th century (1860's?) double doors with tall arched glass insets placed over horizontal oval panels have been retained. House apparently extended with 2-story gable-roofed ell on left side. Pair of chimneys--one near roof ridge at right rear;--one on ell.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4100 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground just down from summit of Parker Hill. Lot drops off steeply at rear. Minimal set-back; Views from rear of Highland Park. Narrow deep lot characteristic of this stretch of Parker Street predominantly developed with triple deckers.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of the earliest extant houses on Parker Hill, #824 Parker Street is one of only two relatively intact examples of Greek Revival architecture remaining in the survey area (see form for 12 Mira Avenue). Moved between 1890 and '95, by

(Map)

TV
12/3/85

Moved; date if known between 1890 and 1895

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1896, #824 Parker Street was the residence of Edward Norley, a cooper who, earlier in the decade lived at various Heath Street area addresses. #824 remained in Norley family ownership into the 1910's. After its relocation, #824 Parker was sited on high ground overlooking the Highland Spring Brewery (see form for 31, 55 New Heath Street), and it is possible that Edward was employed there as a barrel and keg-maker as was family member Benjamin who during the early '90's also lived at several different Heath Street vicinity addresses.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Directories. 1890-1925--Norley Family.

ADDRESS 717, 721 Parker St. COR. near Tremont

NAME

present

original Parker Hill / Mission HillMAP No. 20 N-8E

SUB AREA

NORTH SIDE
(Alleghany St - Ruggles)DATE 1888Suffolk Deeds 1593:462, 1595:328source 1884, 1888 Atlases

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER

Jacob Goldsmith

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS

Parker Hill / Mission Hill16. 3/1, 3/2 '84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. double 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF Flatcupola -dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone basement) concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double 3-decker w/Queen Anne, Italianate form, elements. Parker St. facade features unusual entrance treatments-paired entrances open on to steep flight of wooden stairs w/bannisters exhibiting turned wooden balusters, stairs enclosed by open porch w/tall, square posts which support pedimented porch roof(2)w/ball pendants. 3-story octag. bays flank*EXTERIOR ALTERATION /minor/ moderate drasticCONDITION good-fair poor LOT AREA 717-1353 721-1457 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Opposite Gloucester Mem. Hall (1857) and old German Lutheran church (1892)

* entrance. 2nd fl. windows

possess cornice headed lin- SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

tels. Bldg. culminates in deep, heavy cornice w/brackets.

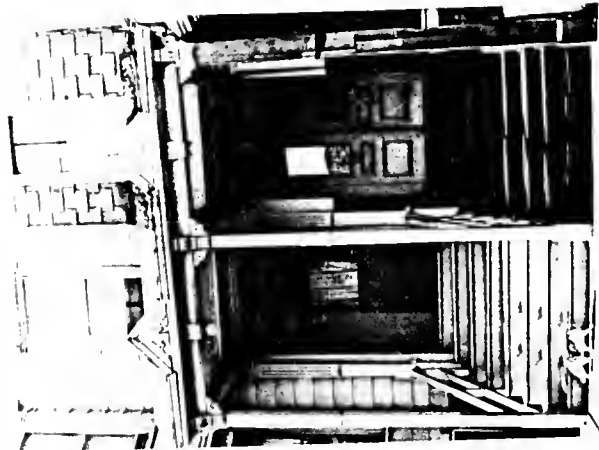
(Map)

Architecturally, 717, 721 Parker St. is of interest as an early Boston area example of 3-decker housing. Exhibiting elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

styles, this building's entrance treatments are its most unusual feature. Its steep paired "stoops", tall square posts and multipedimented porch roof are components of a design not widely employed in late 19th c. Boston area 3-decker housing. 717, 721 Parker St. was built in 1884—a nearly identical double 3-decker (mid 1880's) is still extant at 66-68 Green St., Jamaica Plain. (see form #119, J.P. survey).

On 4/9/1883, Fred Davis and Wm. F. Day, trustees of the estate of Moses Day sold 717, 721's lot (part of a larger parcel) to Henrietta and Wm Goldsmith for \$6,000.00 (Suffolk Deed 1593:462). No mention was made in this deed of buildings on this parcel. Indeed, the Garbett and Wood plan of this parcel dated 3/22/1883 does not show any structures on this site. The large, U-shaped Moses Day house shown on the 1873 Roxb. Atlas disappeared at some point between c. 1875—early 1880's. The Days had owned this property since the early 1830's. In any event, the Goldsmiths sold this lot to Jacob Goldsmith, lawyer and real estate speculator (1281 Tremont St.) in 1883. By c. 1885, Goldsmith had built two double 3-deckers (723-27 no longer extant), a single 3-decker and a building of undetermined type on this lot (both missing).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

In addition he apparently moved the mid 19th c. house (#723) SITUATED to the rear of this lot to this parcel in 1884-1888. During the late 19th c. Goldsmith is listed as a resident of 137 Cedar St., Boston.

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation Listing (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Direct.-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1593:462, 1595:328:29 and
Norfolk Deeds -113:181.
Boston Landmarks Comm. J.P. Survey see
66-68 Green St. form 119.

ADDRESS 723,725 Parker St. COR. near Tremont

NAME

presentoriginal (Alleghany St-
Ruggles St.)MAP No. 20N-8ESUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill - NORTH SIDEDATE c. mid 19th c

visual analysis

source

HITECT

source

LDER

source

ER Undetermined - Jacob Goldsmith 1880's
original presentTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 16/3.6 - 84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF Gable cupola dormersMATERIALS Frame clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick bscw stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid 19th c. frame vernacular double house. Narrow rectangular 2 1/2 story 5 bay x 2 bay main block w/ 2 story rear ell. Main facade's steeply pitched center gable is vaguely Gothic Revival in configuration. The bracketed hoods of the paired entrances and side entrance strike an Italianate note. In general, windows contain 2/1 replacement sash. Eldg rests on brick basement - indicates bldg. moved at an undetermined date
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic to this site.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3484 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS set back from Parker st, partially hidden behind double 3-decker.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#723,725 Parker St. is a mid 19th c. double frame vernacular house. Its form., fenestration and bracketed door hoods suggest a stylistic categorisation of Gothic Rev.-Italianate. Set back from Parker St., this

(Map)

Moved; date if known 1884-88, orig. location undetermined

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

unpretentious dwelling is located to the rear of an 1884 3-decker. #723,725 was moved here c.1884-1888 from an undetermined location. From the early 1830's- c.1875, this house's lot was part of a larger parcel which was the site of the Moses Day House-the 1873 Roxb. Atlas shows the large U-shaped Day House on this site. The Day House disappeared c.1875-early 1880's. According to the Garbett and Wood plan in Suffolk Deed 1593:462, this lot was vacant in March 1883. Jacob Goldsmith, lawyer and real estate speculator (1281 Tremont St.) ACQUIRED this parcel from the Day ESTATE VIA Wm Goldsmith in 1883 (see e Suffolk Deed 1598:328,329). The price of this parcel was \$6,000.00. Goldsmith proceed to build three multi family buildings on this lot. (only 717,721 is still extant). He moved #723,725 from an undetermined location c.1884-1888. Boston Buildings Dept files did not provide clues to the original location of this house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Boston Directories-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1593:462:1595:328,329
No Boston Bldgs. Dept info.

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ADDRESS 743 PARKER ST. COR. Delle Ave

NAME

presentoriginalParker Hill/Mission Hill - North sideMAP No. 20N- 9E

SUB AREA

Allegheny - Ruggles St.)TE 1865-66

Suffolk Deeds

source

CHITECT

source

ELDER Ferdinand Seiberlich

Suffolk Deed

source

ER Henry and Jacob PfafforiginalpresentTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill16. 2/4, 2/5.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and atticROOF bell cast mansard cupola - dormers 2 on main facade and 2 on rear, 2 on each sideMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial Mansard house, 3-bay main facade, 2-bay side walls. Front porch features chamfered posts. 19th c. multi panel dble. doors intact. Windows are fully enframed w/console bracketed pediments. Resting on the porch roof above the entrance is an oriel window w/round headed openings. 2nd fl. windows exhibit label or hood moldings. Above the oriel is an oculus window set within a low pitched gable. (configuration of this windows sash is wheel-like and highly unusual).

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9265 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large corner lot enclosed on 2-sides by high rubblestone wall. House on rise w/commanding view of Stony Brook Valley. Flight of 7 granite steps leads to front porch. House faces wd.frr. Gothic Rev church

*This bldg. culminates in a dentillated cornice

and elegant bell-cast mansard SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
roof w/most of its shingles intact.

(Map)

This house is architecturally significant as a well preserved example of a substantial Italianate mansard house built c.1865-66. Clad w/wood shingles (orig. clapboards) this stately residence retains its original form, elements and siting.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry <u>X</u>
Commerce	<u>x</u>	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>x</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It ranks among the finest examples of Mansardic housing in the city of Boston. This houses historical significance is two fold: 1) as a bldg. associated w/late 19th c. Roxbury-Stony Brook Valley brewing and 2) for its ties with Roxburys Late 19th-early 20thc German community. From 1865-66 - c.1920, # 743 Parker St was the home of the Ferry and Jacob Pfaff families. F. and J. Pfaff and Co. was a leading late 19th-early 20 thc. Stonybrook Valley brewery. It was located at Pyncheon and Cedar Sts., Roxb. (across the Boston/Providence R.R. tracks and Stony Brook from the residential Parker-Delle-Alleghaney Sts area). The Pfaff Brewery complex consisted of "buildings of modern, substantial construction"-in 1873 6 buildings comprised this complex, including a kiln and malt house, Mash house, Ice house, cooper shop, wagon shed, old stable and several storage vaults. Barlow and Bancroft Insurance maps (10/28/1873) indicate that Pfaff employees worked a 10 hour day and 2 or more persons were employed at night. This company was organized in 1857 by two brothers, Henry and Jacob Pfaff. The brothers Pfaff were natives of Bavaria. The Pfaffs manufactured lager beer. Lager is the German word for storage place-the Pfaffs and other breweries stored their beer for several weeks or months before marketing, hence the name lager beer. In 1893 Pfaff and Co was incorporated w/Jacob Pfaff as president and his son Charles as treas. Jacob Pfaff died in Feb. 1900 and his business was subsequently incorpor-

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

ated into the Massachusetts Breweries Co. The Pfaff brewery complex was demolished in ? In any event the Pfaff House on Parker St. was built in 1865-66. It presumably represents the work of Ferdinand Seiberlich. ON April 28, 1865, Ferdinand Seiberlich paid Samuel A. Way \$3,300.00 for the lot which actually represents lots 1 and 2 on a Norfolk plan dated 10/3/1860. Seiberlich is referred to as a carpenter in the deed. The deed stipulates that "no bldg. , or any part there of shall withir 20 years be erected on this estate within 15' of my (S.A. Way) estate." In addition , building could be erected on the estate within 15' of Delle Ave. Further-

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

more, Seiberlich had "the conditional right to take water by suction from the well in said avenue." Way, in turn, purchased this lot from Chas. McBurney in March, 1862 (Norfolk deed 305:29)-Delle AVE . IS referred to in the deed as "a contemplated street"-Delle Ave evolved from a drive way that ran along the south side of Peter Brighams house (no longer extant).

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural
Conservation listing (as part of district)

ADDRESS 775 Parker St. COR. Alleghaney St.

NAME

present

original Parker Hill/Mission HillMAP No. 20 N-9 ESUB AREA NORTH SLOPE
Alleghaney-Ruggles st.DATE 1861, w/ later additions-Suffolk Deeds, atlases
source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER Wm. B. Huston-attrib.

source

OWNER Nathan D. Comant

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PARKER Hill/
Mission Hill 11-4/4, 10-5/3-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF bell cast mansard cupola - dormers 5 on north side, 2 orig.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
WINDOW ENFR.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial wood frame mansard house w/ later rear add. (date ?) and 3-story corner tower addition (Parker St. side). Central segment of house built first-main entr reached via substantial granite stairs - alterations to entr. treatments. Particularly noteworthy are gr. fl. window enframements (double windows, full enfr. in cast iron - rusting is visible - w/ elaborate cornice headed lintels, large curvilinear key stones). Corner tower has conical roof - fine view of*
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic modern siding, later additionsCONDITION good fair poor IN PROCESS OF
REHAB. 11/1984 LOT AREA 9979 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS large corner lot, on eastern slopes of Mission Hill,high rubble stone retaining wall on Parker, Alleghaney sides, c. early 1920's wood
* frame store-1 story- on NW corner of lot.

Boston from 3rd fl., 5 segmen. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

headed dormers on north (main facade),

orig 2, now 1 on Parker St. side.

Bell cast mansard roof w/ slates

mostly in Map tact. Interior - mid,

rear sections damaged by fire.

Corner tower contains noteworthy

parquet floors, well crafted wdwrk.

Architecturally, #775 Parker St. is difficult to "read" - apparently the 3-bay mid section is the nucleus of this house, dating to 1861. To the rear is a segment of a late and undetermined date. The 3-story corner tower dates to c. 1895. This house is sur-

Bibliography-Atlases:1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
 Boston Directories-1850's-90's ; NorfolkDeeds-
 Moved; date if known 156:9,272:70,294:187

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of the)

mounted by a bell cast mansard roof. Particularly noteworthy are the elaborate cast iron window enframements of the ground floor.

On 11/28/1860, Nathan D. Conant paid Job Lockwood and William Lumb Boston plumbers \$1800 for "the parcel of land at the corner of Alleghaney and Parker sts. 5,728 sq.ft." Lockwood and Lumb, in turn, purchased this lot from Wm. R. Huston, carpenter, on 12/1/1858. (see Norfolk Deeds 294:187 and 270:320, respectively). This lot appears as lot #2 on a Garbett plan dated May 17, 1858 and is part of lot #2 on the Thatcher and Billings plan of May 10, 1845. In any event the Lockwood/Lumb-Conant deed does not mention buildings on the property but does mention that Conant had the right to "draw water from a well, one third of which is on the property above described." Conant had to agree to provide a side walk 5' in width along the Alleghaney St side of the property. In addition the deed stipulated that certain types of buildings deemed "objectionable" could never be erected on the property, including-"blacksmith shops and planing mills". This stipulation was evidently added to prevent the encroachment of industrial enterprises on to the still rustic slopes of Mission (Parker) Hill-by 1860 sizeable industrial complexes were located to the north and east of this residential enclave and included the Sewall and Day Cordage Co., Nahum Ward's oils and tallow mfg. concern, several tanneries, an iron foundry, brewery etc.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

It is likely that Wm R. Huston, Roxb. carpenter was responsible for this house's construction. In 1860, N.D. Conant is listed at 49 Brooks St (Roxb?) and was an expressman. By 1866 he is listed as an agent for Nahum Ward and Co., manufacturers of "oils and tallow"-the Ward's "Bone Factory" was located a few blocks to the north at Ward and Parker STs. This company's offices were at 448 Federal St., Boston. Conant owned this property until c.1880. By 1890, Frank O. Lowe, provisions dealer owned this house and added the corner tower c.1895. Lowe's store was located at 1368 Tremont St. The 1890 Atlas shows 3 contiguous stables located at the NW corner of the lot-in 1873 there was
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

only one. The present L-shaped wood frame, 1-story structure on the stables site appears to be a c.1910's store-it is now vacant, boarded up and in an advanced state of decay. The Conant house is presently being renovated for condominiums. (11/84).

* Wm. R. Huston was apparently responsible for #34, 36 and #40 Alleghaney St.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Register listing (as part of district)

ADDRESS 807 Parker St. COR. near Hillside

NAME _____

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/9E

SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1890.
by 1892Atlases and
Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

1895; '15; Charles T. Grantsource

OWNER _____

originalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 7-6/3* 6/4*-84TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic and 1/2 basementROOF Gable, front and side cupola --- dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne house with separately gabled 2-story plus attic
3-sided bay at right and, at left, hipped roofed entry porch
which extends around corner and displays turned posts and cut-out patterned
frieze and railings and which shelters period double door with rectangular
glass panels. Facade enhanced with scalloped shingling at gabled attic
story and on apron on facade bay. House also enlivened with ornamental
banding and panelling. Gabled 2-story plus attic shallow broad square
bay projects from left side.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3475 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground just below summit of Parker Hill.
On smallish lot with minimal set back; adjacent to vacant partially
wooded lots at rear and left.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable Queen Anne house retaining much of its original appearance and built on a lot which during the 1850's was part of the Thomas Thacher tract along Parker Street near Hillside (see forms for

(Map)

TV
TCP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#4, #10, #12 Hillside).

The residence of Charles T. Grant of Appleby and Grant local coal dealers with offices at 1439 Tremont Street, #807 Parker remained his home until his death in 1924. Prior to moving to #807, Grant lived down the hill at #727 Parker.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Boston Directories: 1882-1925.

ADDRESS 829 Parker St. COR. Fisher Ave.

NAME Charles Bulfinch Elementary School

present original

MAP No. 19N/9E

20N/9E

SUB AREA

DATE 1911

1925 School Dept.

source inventory

ARCHITECT Charles Greco 1925 School Dept.

source inventory

BUILDER

source

OWNER City of Boston

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7.5/1*, 6/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Public School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus full basement
and parapet

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone cast-stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Tapestry Brick W-plan school exhibiting recessed rectangular
entry set in central crotch of building and surmounted by recessed portico
with thick pair of free-standing columns supported by frieze inscribed
Charles Bulfinch School and capped by brick and marble ornamented parapet.
School also exhibits tall 1st and 2nd floor windows (now boarded) with
decorative panels between floors of ornamental brickwork X pattern on
concrete ground framing marble diamond.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor VACANT-1984 LOT AREA 39,052 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground overlooking Heath Street.
Low stone retaining wall and plain iron picket fencing along Parker St.
At Fisher Ave. corner 6' irregularly cut granite retaining wall also
with iron pickets.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable attractively detailed Tapestry
Brick style Boston public primary school,
presently vacant, and of particular interest
as a work of prominent Boston/Cambridge
architect Charles R. Greco (1873-Feb. 23, 1963).
Born in Cambridge, Greco studied engineering

(Map)

IV
RP.3/85

Moved; date if known _____

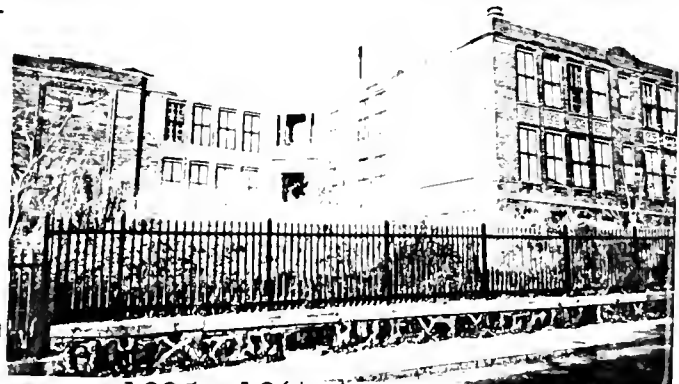
Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>x</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

at Harvard and later worked as a draftsman in the office of Peabody and Stearns during the early years of the century. By the 1910's, Greco was working as an architect at 8 Beacon Street, Boston and lived in Cambridge in a handsome Stucco Style residence of his own design at 36 Fresh Pond Parkway. Greco is associated with the design of many public buildings in Middlesex County and in Cambridge was the architect of the Taylor Square Fire Station (1904), the Third District Court (1931), the Central Square Post Office (1932), Cambridge High and Latin School (1939). He also is credited with the designs of synagogues in the Boston, Miami, and Cleveland areas. Former chair of the Massachusetts State Art Commission, Greco resigned in 1941 after admitting that he paid large "kick-backs" on architectural fees to Cambridge officials.

In the city of Boston, Greco designed for the school department the Horace Mann School on Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury, the David McKay School, East Boston (1926), and the Eliot School on Charter Street in the North End (1932). Greco also was the architect of 516 Beacon Street a 30 unit Back Bay apartment building (1925) and in the study area, the Blessed Sacrament Church near the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain line at 361 Centre Street (1910-17) and its affiliated St. Norbert School (1925) (see forms for Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protecti



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Boston School Department Inventory. 1925; 1964 (copy at Landmarks Commission)

Boston Directories: 1905-1923

Rettig, Robert B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. 1961

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. BPL: Charles R. Greco
(Files include Obituaries)

ADDRESS 10 Parker Hill COR. Near Huntington Ave.
Ave,

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE after 1895; by 1899

Atlases

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

1899; '06: Delia F. Gilligan

OWNER 1915: M. Wilson

originalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS PH-4 2/2*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and high basement
at frontROOF Gable, front cupola --- dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with 3-story octagonal bay at right
corner with finished pyramidal cap broken into by main roof
gable and displaying separately pedimented gable roofed 2-story bow
set over doorway at left. Plain entablatured porch with thin replace-
ment posts is set at top of steep run of stairs set parallel to street.
Facade is enriched with much use of decorative banding and panels of
flush boarding placed under 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Dentil trim is
exhibited at bracketed roof cornice, on porch, and at 1st floor window
EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic cornices.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2450 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Near foot of steeply rising street densely
developed with brick apartments and triple decker housing. Lot
slopes upwards from Parker Hill Ave. #10 built almost to street line.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractive and well maintained Queen Anne
triple decker representative of the high
design quality of this housing type in the
survey area.

Development of the Huntington Avenue end

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Parker Hill Avenue began in the 1840's when it was known as High Street and was part of the Highland Place subdivision initiated by carpenter Greenleaf C. Sanborn and mason Thomas C. wait (see forms for 135, 139, 145-7 Hillside St.). During the 1890's, the large earlier lots along Parker Hill Avenue began to be further subdivided and triple deckers became the predominant housing on this lower end of the street.

In the late '90's, #10 Parker Hill Avenue was owned by Delia F. Gilligan whose family resided there after its completion. Gilligan family members included Francis D. who was in the real estate business and Jane F.--a teacher at the Martin School then located on Huntington Ave at Northington. Delia Gilligan also owned the adjacent lots at #12 and #14, which were developed in 1909 with triple decker housing after designs by local architect Samuel J. Rantin,--as well as the Colonial Revival triple decker(now altered) at #16. #16 Parker Hill Avenue, in the early years of this century was the residence of realtor Edward H. Gilligan.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1888-1915.

Boston Directories: Gilligan Family--1896-1915.

Norfolk Deeds. Plan Book 1, Plan "D"--Plan of Highland Place May 30, 1845.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit for #16 Parker Hill Ave. July 1, 1909. No permits for #10,12,14.

ADDRESS 118 Parker Hill COR. near Waymount
Ave.

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA _____

DATE 1898

source _____

ARCHITECTS S. Rantin & Son

source _____

BUILDER not known

source _____

OWNER 1899; '15: John Collieran
1923; '31: John J. Conroy

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3-6/5, 6/6*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic; high basement
at rearROOF Gable, front-- cupola --- dormers gabled dormer on
pedimented At Attic on Bow right side; gabled attic on bay
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl at left.
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne two-family house with pedimented shingled roof
gable set over facade of 2-story, 3-sided bay at left and
arcaded 2-bay porch with short columns set on piers and capped by
dentil and bracketed cornice. Ornamental banding enlivens facade
bay and 2-story plus attic bay at left side. Attic story on facade
includes double window with curved reveals.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ALUM/VINYL SIDING 1985CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3017 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on very high ground near top of Parker Hill
and facing Robert B. Brigham Hospital. Panoramic view from rear of
house looking towards Fenway, Back Bay, Cambridge.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable two-family Queen Anne house surviving intact as an example of the work of local architects Samuel Rantin and his son Samuel J. Prolific triple decker architects who were very active during the 1890's through the 1910's in the development of the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde

(Map)

V.
R.P. 3/85

Moved; date if known 1923 (Building Dept. Packet)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Square (Jamaica Plain) areas, the Rantin firm maintained from the late '90's into the 1940's--an office at 1117 Columbus Avenue, near Roxbury Street.

By the mid 1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and resided until the mid-80's at several locations in the Parker Hill/Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Rantin had settled in at 50 Gurney Street and a few years later was in partnership with his son as architects working out of 4 Pyncheon Street (later Columbus Avenue). After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on January 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, later lived on Robeson Street in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's finally took-up long term residence in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172, 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909)--See forms for. The Rantin firm also designed, in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, single and two-family residences as well

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) as brick commercial and residential blocks e.g. 1520-6 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1912)--See forms for.

Originally located at 207 Fisher Avenue, 118 Parker Hill Avenue was built for John Collieran a laborer who formerly lived near the Mission Church on Conant Street. After its relocation in 1923, the two-family house was owned by real estate and insurance business man John J. Conroy who worked at 18 Tremont Street in Boston and lived, during the mid-1920's, nearby at 81 Fenwood Road.

***Dwelling has been alum/vinyl resided in early 1985--destroying most of its architectural significance.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
Roxbury Atlases. 1898-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: June 27, 1898--207 Fisher Ave,
Building Jacket--118 Parker Hill St.

Boston Directories: John Collieran--1897-99
John J. Conroy--1924-26.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Samuel Rantin; and Son.

Boston Directories: Samuel Rantin; Samuel J. 1875-1960.

Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission

Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission

ADDRESS 37 Parker Hill COR. near Copenger
ave.NAME present originalMAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA DATE 1910 Building Permit
sourceARCHITECT Timothy J. Lyons Bldg. Permit
sourceBUILDER William G. Rodd Bldg. Permit
sourceOWNER 1910: Lino (Leo) A. Gregory
1915: Cath. M. Austin
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH4-2/3*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement at rightROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Colonial Revival triple decker with central entry including doorway with tall oval paned glass and with three-story bowed bay at right front corner and, at left, 2-story bowed front porch supported by thick fluted double-story posts set on granite piers and exhibiting slender balustraded railings at 1st and 2nd floors and plain post railing at 3rd. Building also exhibits bracketed and dentil roof cornice across front and sides, corniced window enframements on 1st and 2nd floors of bow and at right, and shallow 3-sided bays at left and right sides.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair ^{PORCH NEEDS REPAIR} poor LOT AREA 3200 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground sharply rising from Huntington Ave:

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Handsome classic triple decker of a style most characteristic of the 1910's three-family development through-out Dorchester and not often seen on Mission Hill. Designed by architect Timothy J. Lyons who was very active during the triple decker boom in Dorchester where he lived, and built by William Rodd a Milton resident involvedTV
RP 3/8-5

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the triple decker development of nearby Mattapan, #37 Parker Hill Avenue retains much of its original appearance and characteristic design features including its robust porch supported by double-story posts. Lyons also worked in South Boston and is credited with the design of triple deckers throughout that neighborhood --- which date from the first decade of this century.

Owned and occupied for only a few years by Boston clerk Lino A. Gregory, 37 Parker Hill Ave. became in the 1910's the residence of John J. Austin--a Mission Hill and Roslindale provision dealer.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-19195.

Boston Directories: 1909-1916 Gregory; Austin.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--March 29, 1910.

Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Timothy J. Lyons

Boston Landmarks Commission. South Boston Survey Area--Architects and Builders

Krim, Arthur Three Deckers of Dorchester. 1977, p.64.

ADDRESS 43 Parker Hill COR. Parker Hill Terrace
Ave.

NAME _____

present

original

MAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA _____

DATE 1907

Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT R.A. Watson

Building Permit

source

BUILDER unknown

source

OWNER 1907; '15:
Philip Kresser

original

present

1931: P.A. ColleranPHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-2/4*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and high base-
ment at rightROOF Gable, front cupola -- dormers single hipped dormer
at leftMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne triple decker with off-center entry, flat face with octagonal bay ornamentally trimmed with vertical and horizontal boarding set at left corner, and two-story front porch supported by plain columns and including slender balustered porch railings at 1st and plain posted rails at 2nd and 3rd floors. Overhanging roof gable is supported by plain brace-like bracketing; paired windows at attic are joined under dentil cornice. Original entry door with oval glass panel has been retained. On left side--EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic 3-story, 3-sided bay.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3195 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On corner lot--on site sharply rising from Huntington Avenue.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractive well maintained late Queen Anne triple decker representative of the fine three-family work of local architect Robert A. Watson. #43 Parker Hill Avenue was built for Roxbury brewer Philip Kresser who lived just up the hill at #49--now the site of Richardson Hall, Harvard Community Health

(Map)

IV
TCP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Plan. Also responsible for developing the adjacent triple deckers at 1,2,3 Parker Hill Terrace (see form for) on the cul de sac running off of #43, Philip Kresser was born in Germany and came to the U.S. when he was 17 years old. By the early '90's, Kresser was working at the Burchardt Brewery on Parker and Station Streets (see form for) where he remained for over 30 years in the capacities of brewmaster, vice president, and director, and finally in the 1920's as superintendent and director. Kresser's son Herbert J. also was employed at Burkhardt, and in 1929 was the company's brewmaster. Kresser and his family lived on Parker Hill Avenue from the late '90's until the early 1920's when they moved to West Roxbury.

Robert A. Watson, the designer of #43 Parker Hill Avenue was the architect of many three-family dwellings in the Parker Hill and Highland Park areas of Roxbury. A resident of Hillside Street on Parker Hill from the late 1880's until his death on Sept. 27, 1916, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne style triple deckers in his neighborhood including between 1893 and 1907--75-77 Hillside, 67 Hillside, 63 Hillside, 73 Hillside St, 89 Hillside, and 169 Calumet. (see forms for). Although he is best known for his three-family housing, Watson designed single-family residences e.g. 109 Fenway Street--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway Survey). Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) two-family houses e.g. 28-30 Hillside (1898)*; and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899) --see forms for. In his design for #43 Parker Hill Avenue, Watson apparently in an attempt to relate this later dwelling to the distinctive triple deckers on Parker Hill Terrace, reiterated the form of their projecting 3-story octagonal corner facade bays on the 1907 building.

* also 102 Calumet (1897)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873
Bromley, Roxbury Atlases. 1883-1915
Boston Directories: Philip Kresser; Herbert J.--1888-1931
Philip Kresser. Obituary. BET Oct. 17, 1931. part 1, p. 8, col. 7.
Boston Building Department. Building Permit. March 13, 1907.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson
Boston Directories: Robert A. Watson--1887-1916
Highland Park Survey.--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.

ADDRESS 101 Parker COR. Fisher Avenue
Hill Avenue
NAME New England Baptist Hospital
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1923/4 Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT Edward Sears Read Bldg. Permits
source

BUILDER I.F. Woodbury and Sons Bldg. Permits
source

OWNER New England Baptist Hospital
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3.6/3*, 6/4*-34; FH 4.1/1*, 1/2,
1/3*-34

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Hospital

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) varied; often 2½, 3, plus
and 2 plus attic

ROOF gable; and on later cupola --- dormers used throughout
buildings--flat. on 1923/4 buildings

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone (cast-stone) concrete iron/steel/alum.

on 1923/4 bldg. English bond with irregular projections.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Irregular plan Georgian Revival hospital with tall slightly projecting gabled symmetrical central entry bay on main building facing Parker Hill Avenue and including gabled and entablatured partially glass-enclosed classically detailed porch supported by clustered slender columns and sheltering elliptical fanlight doorway with leaded glass side-lights. Entry bay is further enriched with slightly recessed Palladian window at third floor and blind rondel set over fillet ornament at gable apex. Twin chimneys extend from end walls of main block and upper roofline is edged with Chippendale-like railing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic railing.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 113,106 sq. feet

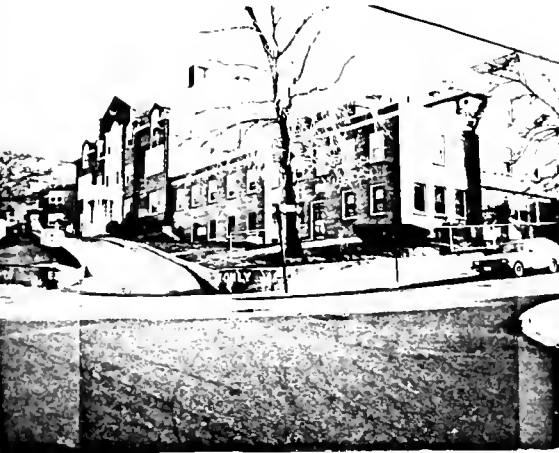
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS. Cable roof, Jacobethan style 1½ and 2½-story wings
are attached at right and right rear along Fisher
Avenue and are similar in style and treatment to Nurses Residence at
220 Fisher Avenue (see form for). Also on site is 5-story 1936/7 build-

ing attached at an angle near back of lot, 2-4 story later red brick wings
extending from main block, and
single-story red brick, SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

gable roofed Georgian
Revival chapel. Complex
is on very high terraced
site adjacent at left to
(Map)

Robert B. Brigham Hospital
(see form for 125 Parker
Hill Ave.) Near top of
Parker Hill.

Attractively sited hospital complex displaying some notable architectural features and of particular historical interest as a landmark in the development of the summit of Parker Hill as the location of major medical



TV
KRP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u>x</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

institutions.

The early planning for a Baptist Hospital in Boston began in the 1890's when leaders and members of the denomination concerned with "the multitude of sick and poor found in the congested districts of the city" decided on a course of medical assistance as mission work. In the late eighties a dispensary for the poor which treated 2500 persons yearly already had been opened at the Ruggles Baptist Church. Established in 1893, the Boston Baptist Hospital corporation immediately began investigating sites for the location of the new institution.

In 1897, the hospital found a permanent home on the heights of Parker Hill in the handsome mid-century Italianate style residence of Francis A. Bond --- built as part of the Highland Place subdivision. (see also forms for 135, 139, 145-7 Hillside St.).

By the close of the 19th century, other medical facilities were established along Parker Hill Avenue including at #53 the Women's Charity Club Hospital--later called the Mass. Women's Hospital and now the site of the Harvard Community Health Plan and at today's #61--a sanitarium later known as the Cushing Hospital.

During its first year on Parker Hill, the New England Baptist Hospital treated 107 patients of which 36 paid the full price of \$1.50 a day. Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity, for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (cont'd p.2.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Norfolk Deeds. Plan of Highland Place. Plan Book I Plan "D" May 30, 1845.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permits May 3, 11, 1923; 91-109 Parker Hill Ave. May 13, 1936 (#101 Parker Hill Ave). Hill Ave.

New England Baptist Hospital. Annual Reports (Countway Library)

Boston Herald. "Boston Bapt. Hospital: Denomination to have an institution of its own." Dec. 4, 1893.

Boston Directories. 1916-1968--Edward Sears Read

Schrock. Architectural Records in Boston. N.Y.: 1983 p.42

Significance:

35 were treated partly free, 27 paid no fees, and 9 patients paid \$15 a week for private rooms. Of the first year's patients, 90 were female and only 17 male. The hospital was open to men, ---women and children of all denominations, but no contagious, "insanity" and very few "incurable" cases were admitted.

In its early years on Parker Hill, the New England Baptist Hospital maintained a staff including 4 surgeons, 1 physician, ear and eye specialists, as well as a core of 3-4 homeopathic doctors. The hilltop location of the hospital was judged to be instrumental to the cure of disease, and for 6 months of the year, tents were set up on the grounds for patient use-- in order that they gain full benefit of the site's pure fresh air that then was free from dust, odor, smoke, or soot. By 1904, the hospital was treating over 350 patients a year of which over 240 were surgical cases. The New England Baptist's physical plant expanded in the early years of the century into the 1920's through additions to the Bond house (formerly at 109 Parker Hill Avenue, now demolished) and through the construction in 1904 of a 3-story frame Nurses Home (see also form for 220 Fisher Ave.). In 1923, major construction work was undertaken for the erection of a brick two-and-three-story hospital complex located a bit down the hill and closer to Fisher Avenue. This 1923/4 facility was designed by Edward Sears Read who was also the architect of the hospital's 1922 Nurses Residence just across Fisher Ave. Active as a Boston architect from 1920 to ca. 1970, Read was a long-time Cambridge resident and founded Edward Sears Read Associates--a firm that moved to Malden, Mass in 1973.

After the completion of the Georgian Revival hospital, the New England Baptist treated 2667 patients, including over 1550 surgical and 370 maternity cases (1926 statistics). In 1936, the hospital was expanded further with the construction, to the rear of the existing buildings, of a 5-story plus basement brick hospital designed by architects Kendall, Taylor and Co.-- specialists in the design of medical facilities. Kendall, Taylor and Co. are credited with the design of hospitals/the Psychopathic Hospitals in the Fens (now Mass. Mental Health); the Medical Outpatients' Department, Boston City Hospital; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital (John C. Haynes Memorial) in Brighton; and the Maternity Department of the Founder's Memorial Hospital in Lewton, Mass.



101 PARKER HILL AVENUE

Parker Hill
Mission Hill

4th ANNUAL REPORT. 1897

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V. 4-14
1897-1907
copy 1

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY

FRAID



New England Baptist Hospital, Parker Hill Avenue, Boston.

BOND HOUSE. DEMOLISHED (FORMERLY AT 109 PARKER HILL AVE.)

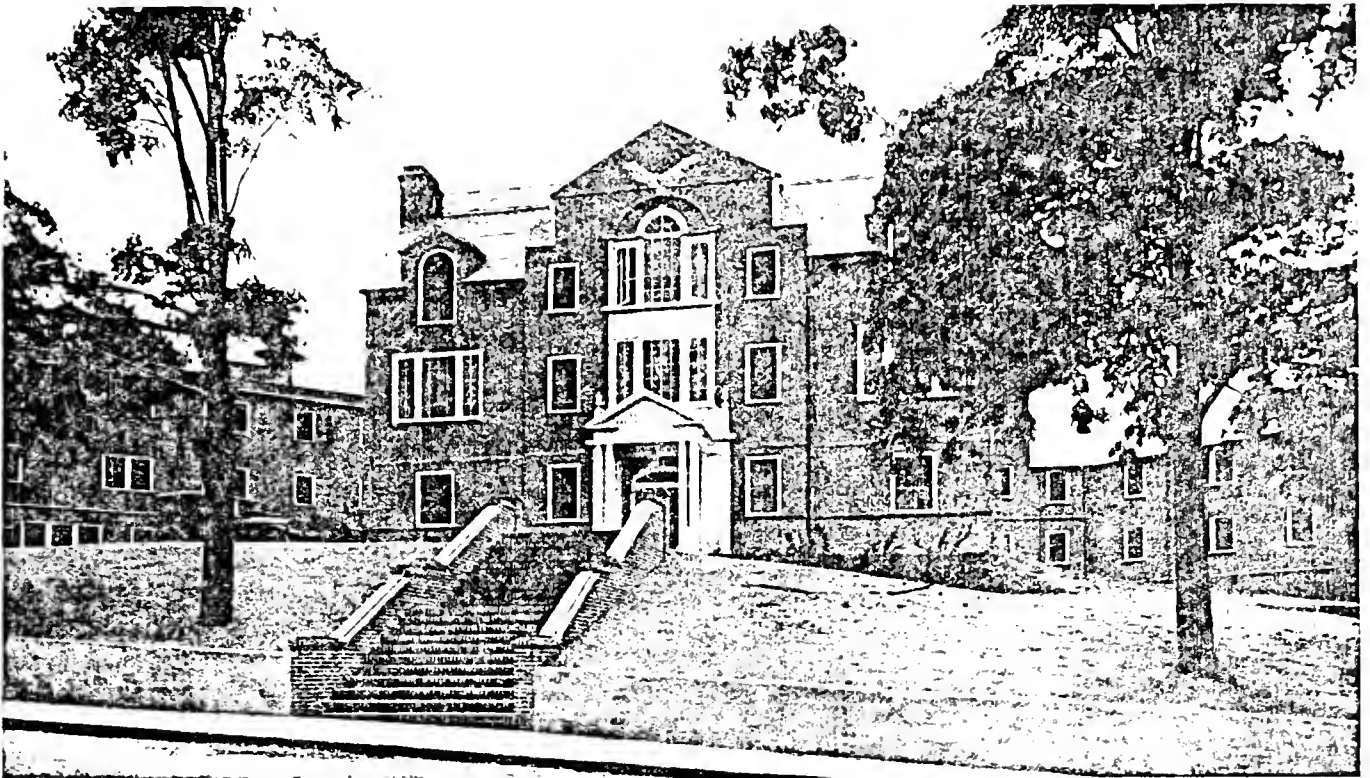


ANNUAL REPORT 1906

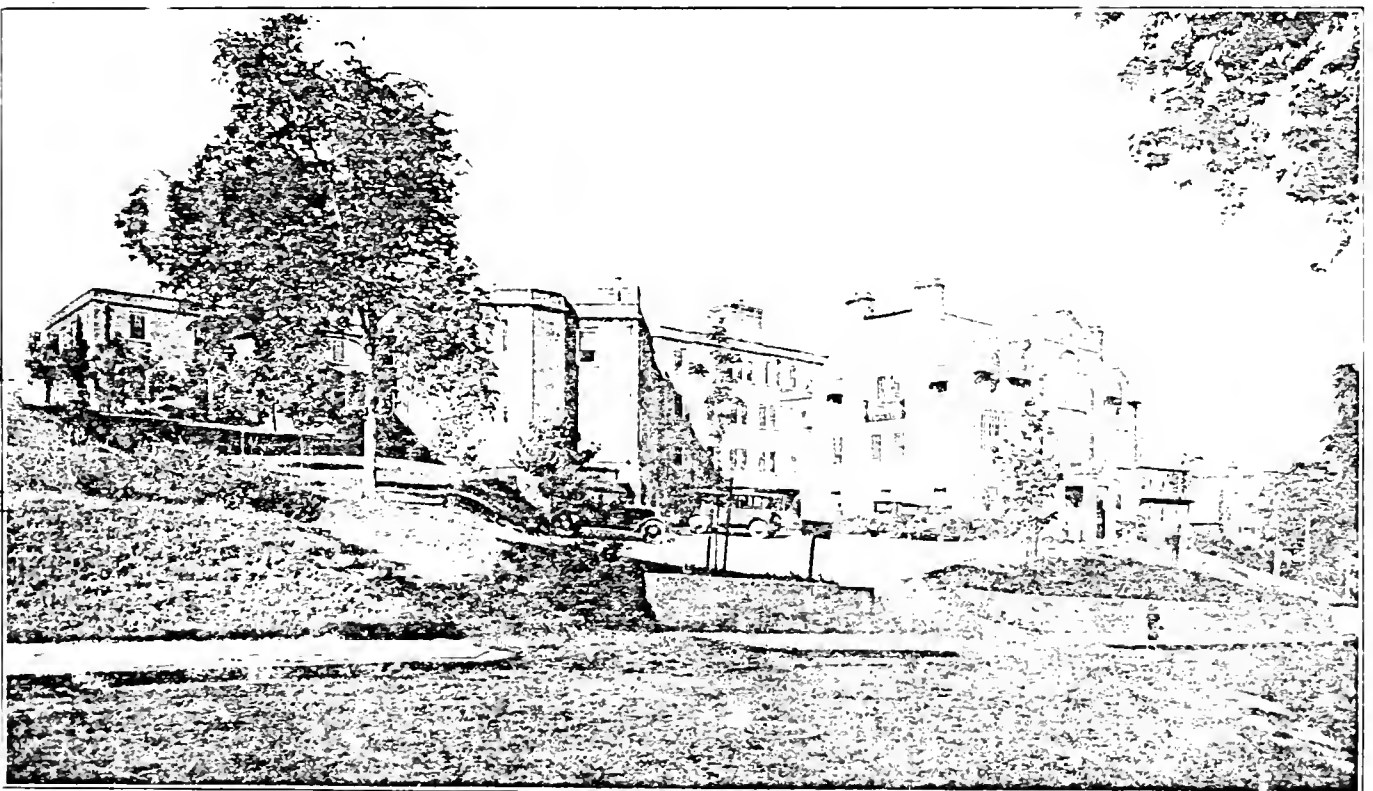
"THE HOSPITAL AND NURSES HOME"

101 PARKER HILL AVENUE
33RD ANNUAL REPORT 1926 P. 2

Parker Hill Mission Hall



THE NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST HOSPITAL.



NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST HOSPITAL

36 ANNUAL REPORT 1939 P. 2



Entrance to the New England Baptist Hospital

46th ANNUAL REPORT 1939 P. 2.

ADDRESS 125 Parker Hill COR. nr. Fisher Ave.
Ave.

NAME Robert Breck Brigham Hospital
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA
1912-14 Building Permits
source

TECT Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge Bldg. Permits
source

ER Woodbury and Leighton Bldg. Permits
source

Robert B. Brigham

original present
Hospital for Incurables

GRAPHS PH.3 5/1.* 5/2. 5/3. 5/4*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Hospital

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) central building: 2 plus central building: basement and parapet
central block: flat wings: 2 wings: 1 and 2-story
ROOF wings: gable, front cupola --- dormers basement; attic
pedimented

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone porch: trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classical Revival/ Georgian Revival hospital complex with
major component facing Parker Hill Ave. and organized into
an E-plan including central 9-bay block exhibiting recessed 5-bay
section with arched stone enframed central entry sheltered by porch
of 4 double-story monumental limestone fluted Ionic columns reached
by double run of granite stairs. Central block also displays tall
1st floor windows with keystoned splayed stone lintels, classical
roof cornice with egg and dart and dentil mouldings capped by brick

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (cont'd p. 2)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 352,325 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On top of Parker Hill with panoramic views of
Boston. High terraced site with very deep set-back from street
and steep semi-circular drive from Parker Hill Ave. Lawned frontage
enclosed by classically balustered railings with posts marking
drive and stair SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
entries--all executed
in cast-stone.

(Map)

Architecturally notable hospital complex retaining much of its original appearance is of special interest as a major work by the prominent Boston architects Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. The Robert B. Brigham also is of historical significance

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	X
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	X
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a landmark in the development of the Parker Hill area during the late 19th and early 20th century as a location for medical institutions. Built between 1912 and 1914 near the very top of Parker Hill and adjacent to the city of Boston's water supply reservoir (now the site of a park and playfield), the Robert B. Brigham occupies a site formerly the location of the mid-century J.E. and N. Brown house and is adjacent to the New England Baptist Hospital (see form for #101 Parker Hill).

The hospital's benefactor, Robert Breck Brigham, the nephew of millionaire Peter Bent Brigham was, at the time of his death in 1900, one of the wealthiest men in the city of Boston and accumulated much of his fortune through investment in downtown real estate. After making specified payments to over 22 charitable Boston institutions, the trustees of the Robert B. Brigham estate were instructed under the terms of his will to use the balance for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital for medical and surgical treatment of the needy citizens of Boston suffering from chronic disease, incurable disease, or physical disability. Elizabeth Fay Brigham, Robert's sister who died in 1909 also left much of her estate to the hospital. (continued on page 2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection

Recommended for National Register listing



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston. 1859.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits: Oct. 4, 1911 (Power Plant)
May 13, 1912 (4 permits)
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL.
Boston Landmarks Commission: Architect CBD Survey Area.
Boston Directories: Robert B. Brigham: 1859-1901.
Robert B. Brigham. Obituary. BET. Jan 3, 1900, p.5, col. 3.
Robert B. Brigham Hospital: Annual Reports (Countway Library)
Fundraising pamphlet. 1928 (Cntway Lib.)
Herlihy, Elizabeth M., ed. 50 Years of Boston. 1932. p. 430; 546.

Description continued:

and stone parapet, and frieze over colonnade inscribed Robert B. Brigham Hospital. Pedimented Georgian Revival wings attached to central block by modernized 3-story brick and glass connectors are set narrow 3-bay end to street and display classical bracketed and dentil cornices and roof balustrates trimming 3-bay slightly projecting central side section capped by pedimented roof gable with rondel windows.

Significance continued:

At the time of its construction, the Robert B. Brigham chronic disease hospital was one of the few such facilities in the country. Unlike a general hospital which then treated patients for a 15-18 day average, the chronic disease hospital kept patients for several months on the average with stays sometimes lasting many years. Because of its specialized function, the Robert B. Brigham was able to relieve Boston area general hospitals of their chronic cases and enabled them to admit many additional patients.

As constructed, the hospital included a central administration building which was flanked by substantial east and west wards and was attached at the rear by a service building. The hospital's power plant, begun in 1911, is located at the far rear of the site down the hill at Fisher Avenue. In addition to medical and surgical services, the Robert B. Brigham provided special nursing support, and departments for dental care, occupational training, physiotherapy, and home service--which provided assistance to patients improved enough to return home but still requiring medical supervision and social service back-up. When completed, the Robert B. Brigham had a capacity of 115 beds and maintained public (free) wards as well as a private wing where patients paid for medical and surgical treatment. By the 1920's more than 3 times as many patients were admitted to the private wing than the public wards, but the income gained evidently was used to support the charitable functioning of the hospital.

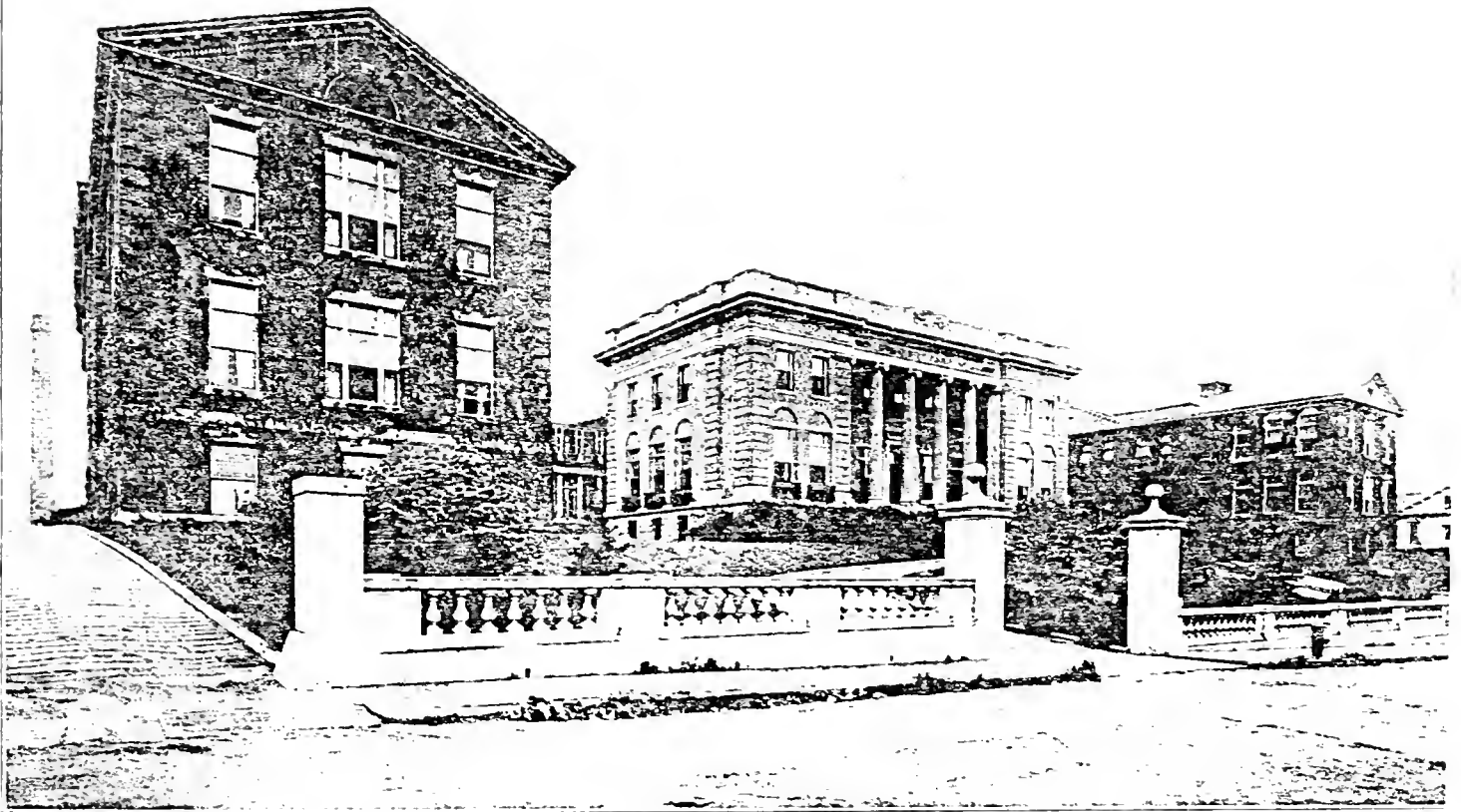
During World War I, the Robert B. Brigham was used by the federal government for the relief of wounded and disabled veterans and later for the cure of large numbers of patients with diseases resulting from the war. The facility was returned to the Robert B. Brigham corporation in 1923. More recently, the hospital became known as a treatment center for arthritis and rheumatic diseases and has gained wide-repute for reconstructive orthopedic surgery.

Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, the architects of the Robert B. Brigham were amongst the most prominent and highly respected firms in the Boston area during the late 19th and early decades of this century. They are best known for their commercial and institutional work which includes the Harvard University

Medical School (1903-7), Harvard Dental School (1910), the YMCA Building on Huntington Avenue (1911/2), and several important buildings in downtown Boston e.g. the Ames Building (1887-9), the Chamber of Commerce Building (1892), Congregational House--12-14 Beacon Street (1898), and South Station (1899). George Foster Shepley (1860-1903), Charles Hercules Rutan (1851-1914), and Charles A. Coolidge (1858-1936), the succeeding firm to that established by H.H. Richardson, today, continues to maintain a major practice in Boston under the name of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott.

125 PARKER HILL AVENUE

511 Parker Hill
Mission Hill

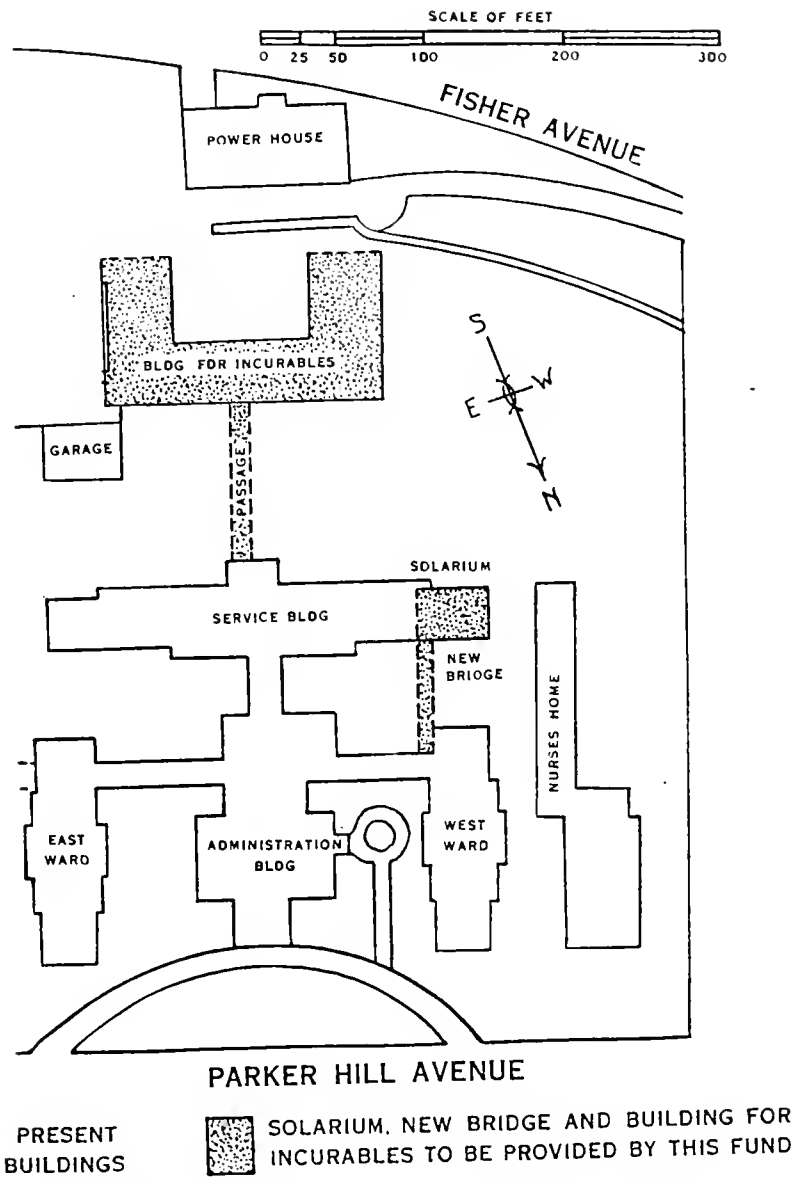


ROBERT B. BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

ANNUAL REPORT. 1926 p. 3

125 PARKER HILL AVENUE

Parker Hill /
Mission Hill



PRESENT BUILDINGS AND FUTURE UNITS

[19]

PAMPHLET: ROBERT B. BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.
BOSTON: 1928 p. 19.

COURTWAY LIBRARY 1 FH. 1928. 1

ADDRESS 1 Parker Hill Terrace COR. near Parker Hill St.NAME The Alpine
present originalMAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA DATE 1902 Building Permit
sourceARCHITECT George Zunner Building Permit
sourceBUILDER Walter Curley Curley file at Fine
1902; '06: Philip Kresser source Arts Dept/BPLOWNER 1915, '31: Walter Ford
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 4.2/5*, 2/6*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus atticROOF gable, front cupola -- single hipped dormer at
dormers right and left sides.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with Gothic Revival and Stick Style
features displaying flat facade with 3-story, 3-sided ornament-
ally boarded bay at right corner, overhanging roof gable supported by
plain brace-like brackets, and hipped roof porch sheltering off-center
entry exhibiting thick plain chamfered and notched post supports and
curved bracing which at clipped corners form pointed arched bays. Flat
section of facade reveals paired windows to left and small square single
window at right and, on 2nd floor, fenestration is joined by corniced
frieze with side volutes and applied lettered name ALPINE. (cont'd below)EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drasticCONDITION good (fair) NEEDS PAINT poor LOT AREA 2495 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Similar buildings at #2,3 Parker Hill Terrace--
aluminum and asbestos sided respectively. Located on short dead end
street on high ground approaching top of Parker Hill. Opposite side
of street--rear of 1920's 3-story brick Richardson Hall now part of
Description: Pointed SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Harvard Community
arched triple window is Health Plan.
displayed at attic and
small hall window is
set over flush-boarded
panel enriched with
applied A set in fillet.Distinctively detailed triple decker
displaying somewhat "old-fashioned"
Stick Style and Gothic forms and ornament,
and the most intact of a group of three
similar dwellings put up by brewer Philip
Kresser who lived next door at 49 Parker

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hill Avenue. Born in Germany, Kresser came to the U.S. when he was 17 years old. By the early 1890's, Kresser was working at the Burchardt Brewery on Parker and Station Streets (see form for) where he remained for over 30 years in the capacities of brewmaster, vice president and director, and finally in the 1920's as superintendent and director. Kresser's son Herbert J. also was employed at Burkhardt, and in 1929 was the company's brewmaster. Kresser and his family lived on Parker Hill Avenue from the late '90's until the early 1920's when they moved to West Roxbury. Adjacent to his home at 49 Parker Hill Ave*, Kresser began to develop, in the first decade of this century, triple decker housing which at that time had become the predominant housing type in the neighborhood. George Zunner, the local architect credited with the Parker Hill Terrace triple deckers, lived on Washington Street in Jamaica Plain in the late 1890's and at the turn-of-the-century at 11 Parker Hill Avenue (now demolished). Zunner, who worked with his brother John, a Hartford resident, apparently for a clientele of Germanic background, was the architect of single, two, and three-family housing in the Bismarck and Amory Street sections of Jamaica Plain--respectively in the vicinities of the Boylston

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and Rockland Breweries. By 1901, Zunner and Zunner Brothers, architects are no longer listed in Boston directories, and a few years later, (1907) when the abutting frontage lot at 43 Parker Hill Ave. was developed with a triple decker (see form for), Kresser hired prolific local architect Robert A. Watson for the job.

* demolished; now site of Richardson Hall--Harvard Community Health Plan

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Directories: Zunner (sometimes mistakenly called Zimmer)-1833-1903;
Kresser: 1888-1931.
Architectural files: Zunner/Zimmer; Fine Arts Dept/ BPL
Philip Kresser. Obituary. BET. Oct. 17, 1931 pt. 1, p.8, col 7.
Boston Building Department. Building Permit --Feb. 12, 1902.

ADDRESS 7-87; 12-63

COR. Perkins Street

Parkton Road

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 19N/8E, 19N/8E, 19N/17E

SUB AREA

DATE 1911-1916

Building Permits

#55:1929; #83: 1925 source

ARCHITECT

various;
see significance

Building Permits

source

BUILDER

various;
see significance

Building Permits

source

OWNER

individually owned: 1916

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5-4/1*, 4/2*, 4/3*, 4/4*, 4/5*

5/5-84

FIGURE 1 (2nd FLOOR)

LOOKING AWAY FROM PERKINS
FROM #20.TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)

3

plus often with high stone
basement and/r porch
foundation

ROOF flat

cupola

--

dormers

--

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basements concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensive group of mostly Colonial Revival/Bungalow trans-
itional triple deckers often with central or off-center
entries flanked by 3-story, 3-sided bays and with 2-story
front porches usually supported by double-story fluted straight or
swelled posts and exhibiting at roofline bracketed frieze cornice trimmed
with bead and reel mouldings. Some dwellings display side hall plans
and single 3-sided facade bay (e.g. #75,79). Others are distinguished by
3-story porches with clustered columns at each floor. (e.g. #56, 60)EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION (good) and fair poor

LOT AREA

often 3060;
range-3080;
5496.

sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On U-shpaed street running off of Perkins, near Court.
Huntington Avenue. Parkton Road slopes sharply away from Perkins. Minimal
set-backs. In area predominantly developed with 2-family bungalows.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Rather stately group of triple-deckers mostly
dating from 1911-16 and contributing to a
notable streetscape of Colonial Revival/
Bungalow 3-family houses. Parkton Road
(formerly called Parkview) was cut through
and subdivided around 1910 from the estate
of George H. Burt whose stone house prior to
this development was deeply set back from

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u> x </u>	



LOOKING TOWARDS PERKINS FROM #423

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Perkins Street on an extensive lot of 225,931 square feet. Apparently stimulated by the cutting through of South Huntington Avenue in the late 1890's, large holdings of land in the vicinity of the north side (odd numbered) of Perkins were subdivided into new streets (e.g. Castleton, Zamora, and Parkton) and developed over the next 30 years usually with 2-family bungalows as well as brick apartment blocks.

Several builders and architects were involved with the Parkton Road three-deckers including Walters Brothers of Quincy, Mass. who were the developers, builders, and architects of #27-51 (1912-13) and #36-52 (1912-1915). Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, prolific triple decker architects active in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square areas were responsible for the houses at #11 and 15 (1915), #71 (1911), #75 and 79 (1916), and #87 (1914). Other architects of Parkton Road housing include Francis C. Powell, who was the designer of the handsome triple decker at #7 which displays off-center entry flanked by bowed bays and three-floor facade porch with double-story fluted posts. Powell was active as an architect in the first three decades of this century and was responsible for the designs of triple decker housing in the Codman Square area during the pre-World War I era. George Douse, the developer, builder, and architect of the handsomely detailed identical pair of triple deckers at Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#12 and #16 Parkton was a member of a Dorchester family of triple decker builders who worked through-out that area and were particularly active during Dorchester's three-family housing boom of the 1900's and 1910's.

#17 PARKTON

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1931. P64-5
Krim, Arthur. Three Deckers of Dorchester. 1977
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits: Parkton
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL



ADDRESS 30 Prentiss St. COR. Mindoro St.NAME The Equipment Co. Ceramic Tile and Marbleworks Inc.presentoriginal Parker Hill/Mission HillMAP No. 21N-9ESUB AREA North Slope
Alleghany-Ruggles St.DATE 1930w/1943 addition Boston Bldgs. Dept.1943-- S.G. Foebald(?) sourceF. Jackson-1930

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

sourceOWNER Ceramic Tile and Marble Works, Inc.originalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill - 13.6/2.84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) industrial/commercialNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Interesting Art Decco industrial/commercial Building, constructed of tan brick w/white cast stone elements. 3-segment Prentiss St facade features large multi pane windows, central segment taller than flanking segments, roof line articulated w/ cast stone piers-piers have stream lined-fluted-stepped effect-very Decco. Particularly noteworthy is main entr. at corner w/Arabic arch. Mindoro facade similarly treated, exhibits large garage entrance.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9614 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner lot, across st. is earl 1880's Furkhardt Brewery Stables.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built in 1930 (with a 1943 rear addition), this is an interesting and relatively rare Boston area example of Art Decco industrial/commercial architecture. It represents a late addition to

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Station - Prentiss Sts area's collection of industrial buildings- during the late 19th c. this area encompassed the Burkhardt and Houghton (Vienna) Breweries .Prentiss St dates to as early as c.1845. Mindoro St is indicated but unnamed on a plan of 1856 and was officially set out in 1869. In any event the present building was designed in 1930 by an F. Jackson. B.P.I. Files did not yield information on Mr. Jackson- in 1930 his office was located at 44 School St. (house, 80 Boylston St.) A building permit dated 6/4/1930 indicates that it was built for a Marble and Tile shop.. It was to be constructed of "solid and vaulted walls, concrete blocks and brick" and was to be enclosed by a flat roof w/ cast stone cornice. It was originally owned by the Ceramic Tile and Marble Works, Inc. In 1943, a 1-story addition referred to in a blue print as "store Addition" was built to the rear of the 1930 segment. The addition's architect was an S. Roebald(?) and the contractors were Temple and Crane, Inc. The permit also mentions that the owner- The Equipment Co.- planned to use the addition as a storage facility for machinery. This building appears to be still in use (comm/industrial) AND owned by the Equipment Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1928, 1930, 1931 Sanborn Atlas.
Boston Directories
Boston Bldgs. Dept.
nothing in B.P.I. architect-builder files

ADDRESS 58 Found Hill St COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 19N-3E SUB AREA Centre-Heath lots.DATE 1890-1895 Atlases _____
source _____ARCHITECT _____
source _____BUILDER Daniel .Devar-attrib.
source _____OWNER Daniel P. Lewer
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 1. 6/6 - '84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement/atticROOF Gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story ,modestly scaled Queen Anne house retains original clapboards and wood shingles. House dominated by broad main gable and lower projecting secondary gable. Front porch features slat work railings, spoolwork transom, original multi panel front door.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2606 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house is one of the very few houses on Found Hill St. which retain original clapboard and wood shingle fabric. It is part of the approx. 100 lot lower middle class residential development planned by Boston lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine during the late 1890's. (see form on Edge Hill St.) This development included

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>y</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

houses bordering Edge Hill St., Sunnyside St., Westerly St. and Gay Head St. The Workingman's Savings Bank, a division of Paine's cooperative Bank, served as the central finance and planning agency for this remarkable development. Most of these streets were set out in 1889, with house construction underway by 1891. By c. 1894 the electric trolley had been introduced to the area. #58's lot was owned by the Workingman's Savings Bank in 1890. This house was built at some point between 1890-95. In 1895 the owner of #58 was Daniel P. Dewar, carpenter and presumably the builder of #58, Pound Hill St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1874, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories-1890's
Boston Bldgs. Dept-no information

Streetcar Suburbs by Sam P. Warner, Jr. pgs 101-105

ADDRESS 62 Round Hill St. COR. Edge Hill St.NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.DATE c. 1891 Atlas, Directories
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceUILDER _____
sourceOWNER Luther P. Hosmer
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 8. 6/3-'84
17. 1/3-'84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic/basementROOF Gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards Wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Compact, well crafted Queen Anne House clad w/clapboards and scalloped wood shingles. Main facade features attractive porch w/slat work railings, spool work transom, turned posts. Next to entr. is octag. bay w/ chamfered corner and pendant. Nice tracery detail at gable's apex.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3777 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at confluence of Edge Hill- Round Hill Sts. Serves as "flag ship" house to late 19th c. commuter housing development-personifies modest scale, form, materials, roof config. of houses in this development.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Prominently sited at the confluence of Round Hill and Edge Hill Sts., this house stands at the "gateway" to a remarkable Robert T. Fainh. residence development-built c. 1891, it retains integrity of form, materials, elements, siting etc. Prior to the late 1880's its lot

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was part of the Susan Weld estate. Edge Hill-Round Hill St was set out in 1889 and appears on a Suffolk plan of 1888. #62 was built for Luther P. Fosmer (not listed here in 1892). He was a partner in Darling and Fosmer produce, 8 Commercial St. (Wharf?) Boston. By 1906, an M.H. Fosmer owned this house. The development of this area represents the financial and city planning skills of Robert Treat Paine, Boston lawyer/philanthropist. (see form on Edge Hill St.)



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
conservation listing. (as part of district)*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Directories, 1890 's
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam Bass Warner Jr. pgs. 101-105

ADDRESS 6 Sachem Street COR. Hillside Streets. between Calumet and

NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1890 Bldg. Inspection Report source

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER E. Jobling Bldg. Ins. Report source

1890; 1915: Mary J. Cafferty

OWNER 1931: Margot C. Brawley

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 3/4*, 3/5*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus high attic

ROOF Gable, front and side cupola -- dormers attic gables at front
and sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T-plan Queen Anne House with Stick Style features exhibiting
flat facade with broad narrow 4-windowed 3-sided 1st floor
bay at left and off-center entry with double doors reached by shed
roofed porch extending across front and sides and supported by combinat-
ion turned and squared posts with brace-like brackets and with X-posted
railing. House also displays projecting roof gable with enclosed
flush boarded king-posted apex and brace-like corner brackets set over
entry bay and squared 2-story bays at left and right sides with

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic shingled attic gables treated
similarly to gable on facade.

CONDITION good fair poor NEEDS PAINT LOT AREA 4184 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow set-back with entry stairs set parallel
to street. Near foot of street rising from Calumet. Rear yard and
side yard at left with garden and willow near front porch. In
area mostly developed with triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable, distinctively detailed single-family house on street and in vicinity characterized by its attractive triple deckers. Built in 1890 on the first lot to be subdivided from the Sachem Street frontage, #6 retains much of its original appearance and

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was the residence initially and into the 1940's of the Brawley family. Brawley family members who lived at #6 Sachem included cigarmaker Charles F., crayon artist, Henry J., clerk, James L., and Girls High School teacher Margaret C. After the turn-of-the-century, Henry J. Brawley was employed as a piano maker and regulator at 162 Boylston Street, Boston.

The building inspection report of 1890 (on file at the BPL) for #6 Sachem does not reveal the architect of the house (Charles F. Brawley's name is given), but the builder is recorded as E. Jobbling. No E. Jobbling is listed in contemporary Boston or Brookline directories--but Dorchester carpenter/builders John G. and Wm. J. Jobling were active at this time. In addition, architectural files at the Fine Arts Department at the Boston Public Library indicate that Wm. J. Jobling was a builder and architect of single and two-family housing -in the area between Northern Dorchester and Fields Corner in the late '80's and '90's. Possibly William G. Jobling was involved with #6 Sachem.

Adjacent lots at 65 and 69 Calumet also were owned by the Brawley family and were developed in the late 1890's respectively with

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

a single-story frame store (now demolished) and a triple decker dwelling.

*Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. conserv.
district*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1888-1931

Boston Directories: Brawley family: 1890-1940

Jobling, Wm; John G.--1890

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--6 Sachem St; Wm. Jobling

Boston Building Dept. Permits--65, 69 Calumet.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Parker Hill/
Mission Hill
between Calumet and
ADDRESS 10 Sachem St. COR. Hillside Streets



NAME present original
MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA
DATE 1897 Building Permit
source
ARCHITECT James H. Booth Building Permit
source
BUILDER James Moore Building Permit
source
1897;1915: Sarah Moore
OWNER
original present
PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-3/3*-84
PH 5-1/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic
gabled attic over 3-story
ROOF Pedimented gable, cupola --- dormers bay at right
front

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival triple decker capped on front
by pedimented and entablatured roof gable and displaying
3-story, 3-sided bay on left and, on right, porch with thick turned
and squared posts and spindlework frieze giving access to recessed
entry with paired doors. Facade bay is ornamented with decorative
banding and flush boarded plaques sometimes enriched with Adamesque
swags.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 3375 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Calumet.
Minimal setback. Street predominantly developed with Queen Anne
triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractive and well maintained triple-decker one of several of high design quality on Sachem Street (see also forms for #5, 9, 12, 15). Similar in form and detail to #9 Sachem which was designed and built by carpenter Michael McPherson, #10 was put up by carpenter James Moore as his own residence and at which

(Map)

TV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

he lived until his death on July 17, 1929. Active as a carpenter in Lower Roxbury from the 1880's, James H. Booth, by the late '90's is listed in the Boston Directories as an architect. During the last decade of the 19th century, Booth lived at several addresses in the Lower Roxbury and Parker Hill areas and worked in the late '90's out of an office at 1158 Columbus Avenue--just down the street from prolific Roxbury triple decker architects Samuel J. Rantin (@ 1117 Columbus) and Robert A. Watson (@ 1140). After the turn-of-the-century, James H. Booth is no longer listed in the Boston Directories.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended as part of National Register and Architec. Conserv.
district.*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Directories: James Booth--1885-1907; James F. Moore-1890-1930.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit July 30, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6.3/2*84
PH 5.1/4*-84

~~IV~~
RP 3/15

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

area on Phillips Street(between Tremont and Ward), #12 Sachem is of particular interest as a design by architect Jacob Luippold. Active predominantly in the Hyde Square area of Jamaica Plain where he was a long-time resident, Luippold (1845-1917) was responsible during the late '80's through the turn-of-the-century for several architecturally notable single, two-family, and triple decker houses in his community. Luippold apparently worked a great deal with a clientele of German background, and was the architect of the 1892 German Lutheran Church at 720 Parker Street (see form for) and in Jamaica Plain, the 1899 granite German Methodist Church (now St. Andrew's) at 169 Amory and 62 Atherton Streets.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Arch. Conserve. listing
(as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Directories: 1874-1917: Jacob Luippold; George Seegräber
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. June 18, 1897.
Architectural files--Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Jacob Luippold
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey Area--
Architects and Builders List

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

triple decker houses, #5 Sachem was built for painter Francis B. Kelley who prior to his move on the hill lived in the neighborhood at the Hotel Stuart on Huntington Avenue near Tremont. Samuel Rantin, the designer of #5 Sachem Street,--usually in collaboration with his son Samuel J.--was responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's many triple decker houses/unusually high quality in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled in at 50 Gurney near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Avenue) in the Boston directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Street---an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residence

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. in the Parker Hill survey area are the handsome Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172; 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909). * The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont Street (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1914) --*See forms for)

* Recommended as part of N. R. and Arch. Cons. serv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit --April 26, 1894.

Boston Directories: Francis B. Kelley--1893-99.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.;

Boston Directories: Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960.

ADDRESS 9 Sachem St. COR. between Calumet and
Hillside Streets



NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1899 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Michael McPherson Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Michael McPherson Bldg. Permit
1899; 1915: Michael Lamb source

OWNER 1931: Sarah Lamb
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-4/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF gable, front-- cupola --- dormers --
pedimented at attic

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles + stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad 3-sided bay at left
much enhanced with vertical and horizontal banding, plaques of flush
boarding under windows, and cornices between floors. Dwelling also
displays modest entry porch at right with rather plain turned posts
and plain railing and stair set parallel to street. Period double
doors have been retained. Gabled shallow 3-sided bay used at left side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3439 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On street mostly developed with triple-decker
housing. One of four adjoining lots on Sachem each 3439 sq. ft.
and the site of 3-family housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable, well maintained triple decker
representative of the attractive triple
decker development characteristic of much
of the vicinity of Calumet and Hillside
Streets. #9 Sachem contributes to the
high design quality of that area and was

(Map)

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

built by carpenter Michael McPherson who lived in the Lower Roxbury, Parker Hill, and Hyde Square, Jamaica Plain area from the 1880's into the first decade of this century. By the 1910's, McPherson had moved to Peter Parley Road near Franklin Park in Jamaica Plain and, with household and family member carpenter William A. McPherson was involved in the 1920's triple decker development of that neighborhood. On Parker Hill, McPherson also was the architect and builder of the 1895 3-decker at 10 Oswald Street (see form for) Michael Lamb, the original and long-time owner of #9 Sachem lived next door in the few years earlier triple decker at #11. In the 1890's, Lamb was working as a teamster and, by the 1910's, he was employed as a stable foreman at the Continental Lager Beer Brewery (Mass. Breweries Co.) at 86 Longwood Ave., Roxbury--a site now the location of the Mission Hill public housing development. #9 and 11 Sachem remained in Lamb family ownership into the 1930's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Reg. and Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. April 13, 1899.

Boston Directories: 1884-1913--Michael McPherson; Michael Lamb;

Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey--form for
22-38 Robeson Street.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL; Michael McPherson.

ADDRESS 15 Sachem Street COR. between Hillside and
CalumetNAME
present originalMAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA DATE 1899/1900 Building Permit
sourceARCHITECT Joseph Cantwell Bldg. Permit
sourceBUILDER John Cantwell Bldg. Permit
(139 Hillside St.) sourceOWNER Mary J. Cantwell
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-3/1*-84; PH 5-1/5*E4TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus atticROOF Pedimented gable-- cupola --- dormers ---
frontMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles ^{AT ATTIC} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone BASEMENT concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker displaying gable roofed facade with
recessed attic window, 3-sided, 3-story bay at right and 2-
story square bay at left set over doorway flanked by small square colored
glass multi-paned vestibule windows. Triple decker also exhibits brace-
like brackets ornamented with diamond and circular patterns at cornice
across front and sides, panels of bossed vertical and horizontal board-
ing under 3rd floor bay windows, and hipped roof entry porch with slender
posts enriched with applied diamond and chevron sided ornament.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 2506 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On street of notable triple decker housing.
(see forms for triple deckers at #5, 9, 10, 12 Sachem)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable Queen Anne triple decker contributing to the distinctive predominantly three-family streetscape of the vicinity. Built on a lot subdivided in the late '90's from the 10,000 sq. ft. corner parcel which included the Italianate Villa Hoxie house at the corner of Hillside and Sachem (see form for

(Map)

TV
TCP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

139 Hillside Street), #15 Sachem is of further interest as a dwelling designed and built by the Cantwell family--contractors and developers who lived during the late '90's into the 1910's in the historically and architecturally significant mid-century houses located around the corner at 135 and 139 Hillside. Joseph N. and John Cantwell, respectively the architect and builder of 15 Sachem, also were involved with John J. in the development and design of the 1899 triple deckers at 17 and 19-21 Sachem and those at 26-34 Darling which were built in 1902-3 on lots subdivided also in the late '90's from the 38,205 square foot lot of the Gothic Revival cottage at 135 Hillside. Other members of the Cantwell family residing at 135 or 139 Hillside include John J. (d. June 18, 1904) treasurer of the Modern Dwelling Trust--619 Tremont Building, Boston and carpenter Lawrence Cantwell. Formerly a Brookline resident, architect Joseph N. Also was a principle of the Modern Dwelling Trust --apparently a family business which active for a short time around 1903.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1883-1931.

Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--15 Sachem--May 20, 1899;
17;19-21 Sachem--May 20, 1899.

Building Permits--32 Darling--June 15, 1903;

28 Darling--June 2, 1902.

Boston Directories: Cantwell family--1899-1916.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Cantwell family--John J. and Lawrence.

ADDRESS 100 St. Alphonsus COR. near Tremont St.NAME Mission Church Grammar Sch. Temporary Rect-
present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill - RectoryMAP No. 21 N- 9 E SUB AREA Alleghany-TunglesDATE 1901 The Catholic Church in the U.S.
source

ARCHITECT _____

source

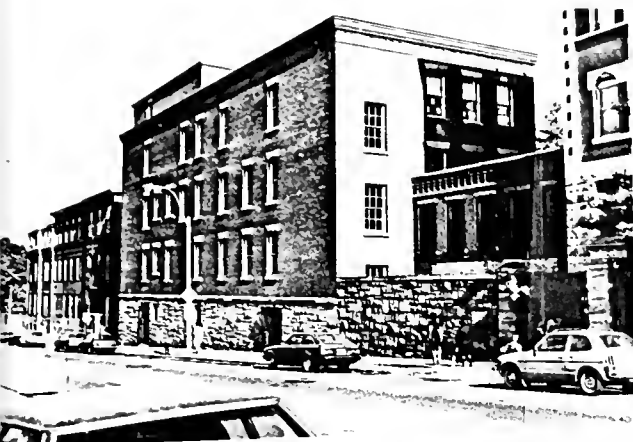
BUILDER _____

source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 2. 4/5. 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) TEMPORARY Rectory (later Guild Hall and School)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus high basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular, 3-story plus basement red brick bldg. (with high
Roxbury puddingstone basement) Hybrid of Queen Anne and Georgian
Revival styles. Facades characterized by planar surfaces w/pleasing textural
contrasts of rock faced stone basement and smooth brick of upper fls. 7-bay main
facade, 4-bay side walls. In general windows possess white stone sills and well
shared lintels and contain 6/6 wood sash. Cornice features well crafted brick
work moldings. Linked to rectory via 2-story annex.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Together with the Queen Anne/High Victorian Gothic rectory and the Queen Anne Sisters Convent this Queen Anne/Georgian Revival building forms a pleasing masonry "wall" bordering the east side of St Alphonsus St. between Tremont and Smith St. It is a key component in the remarkable multi-building, 5 acre, Mission Church complex. Built in 1901, it was originally used as a temporary

(Map)

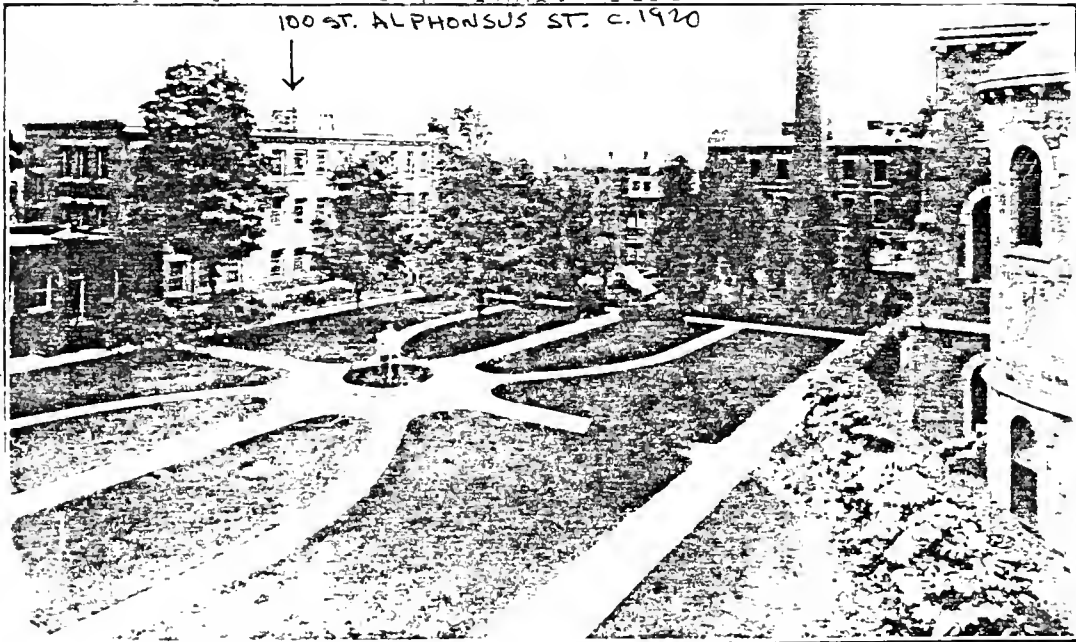
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Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	y
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	y
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

rectory following the demolition of the old Brinley Mansion in 1900. Built in 1723, the Brinley Mansion or Datchet House was a wood frame Georgian residence which stood on the site of the present rectory (corner of Tremont and St. Alphonsus St.) It served the Redemptorist Fathers as a Rectory from 1870-1900. Following the completion of the present rectory in 1903 the temporary rectory was used as a guild hall. It presently houses the Mission Church Grammar School which moved here c. late 1970's(?) from the old school bldg at 90 Smith St. This building documents the Mission Church at a time when it was nearing the height of its prosperity and influence within Roxbury. It is representative of the church's ambitious building



*
Preservation
for public

FROM THE GLORIES OF MARY IN
BOSTON 1921
GARDEN

Bibliograph Showing School Annex to the Left and Power House Chimney to the Right
records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases 1890, 1895, 1900, 1906

The Catholic Church in the United States vol. 1, N.Y. the Catholic Editing Co
1912

Boston Buildings Dept.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark
listing. (as part of district)

ADDRESS 170 St. Alphonsus COR. Alleghany

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MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1902 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & Son Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER	unknown	
1902:	Michael Niland	source

1906: Cath. Niland
OWNER 1915: Martin Burke
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-5/1*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and full base-
ment

ROOF Pedimented gable,-- cupola --- dormers pair of attic roof
front gables over 3-story bays at left with
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco blind asphalt ^{1/2} moon windows.
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival triple decker with 3-story, 3-sided facade bay at left and 2-story bow at right set over double doorway sheltered by classically detailed porch with slender balustered railings and elliptically arched entry bay supported by clustered short posts and colonnettes. Scalloped and/or patterned shingling ornaments both facade bays and overhanging bracketed roof gable displaying Palladian window. Dentil trim used at roof gable and at bracketed porch cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3798 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS small corner lot with minimal set-back. On rising ground sloping up from Tremont Street. Towers of Mission Church dominate street vista. Similar in form to adjacent #172 St. Alphonsus (see form for) and #124 Calumet--just up the street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Full blown, late Queen Anne, architecturally distinguished triple decker contributing substantially to the high quality of the triple decker neighborhood in the St. Alphonsus/Calumet Street vicinity. #170 St. Alphonsus also is of note as a surviving example of the best three-family work of prolific local architect Samuel Rantin and Son and was built

(Map)

~~IV~~
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

for the Niland family which formerly resided on Whitney Street and which included in the early years of this century, real estate businessman Michael, clerk--John J., bookkeeper--Joseph P., and stenographer--Mary J. The Nilands also owned the abutting triple decker at 172 St. Alphonsus (see form for) and the 1898 3-family brick apartment building at #174.

Samuel Rantin and Son, architects of the triple decker at #170 St. Alphonsus were responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's, many triple decker houses of unusually high quality--in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects at 4 Pyncheon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston Directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

* After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin
* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity

for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909) (See forms for). The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1911) (See forms for).
Bibliography and/or References (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.

Boston Building Department: Building Permit--170 St. Alphonsus--
August 11, 1902.

Boston Directories: Niland family--1895-1913

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.

Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml J.--1870-1960.

Boston Landmarks Commission. Jamaica Plain Survey.

Roxbury Highlands Survey. On file Boston Landmarks Commission.

* Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. District

ADDRESS 172 St. Alphonsus COR. Alleghany

NAME present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1900/01 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & Son Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER unknown
1900: Cath. Niland source
1906: James Winston
OWNER 1915; '31: James J. & M. Fay.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 5/2-*84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, cupola --- dormers ---
front

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with both 2-story bowed bay set over entry at left and at right 3-story, 3-sided bay with decorative vertical banding set under pedimented roof gable with bracketing across front and dentil trim at front and sides. Scalloped shingling is used at attic displaying Palladian window arrangement (altered?), on facade bow, and on apron between 2nd and 3rd floors of 3-sided bay. Entry porch possibly with plain replacement posts displays modest dentil trimmed and bracketed entablature. Period multi-panelled oak door has been retained.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3798 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Tremont Street. Tower of Mission Church dominate street vista. Similar in form to adjacent #170 (see form for) and #122 Calumet--just up the street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable Late Queen Anne triple-decker similar in style and general form to the somewhat more elaborately detailed three-family adjacent at #170 which was built a year later--also for the Niland family and also designed by Samuel Rantin and Son. Evidently speculatively

(Map)

TV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

developed by the Nilands--as was the Rantin-designed brick three-family at #174, 172 St. Alphonsus, like the abutting Niland residence at #170, contributes to the unusually impressive triple decker character of the vicinity and remains an important three-family example of the work of local architect Samuel Rantin and Son. (See form for #170 St. Alphonsus)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.

Boston Directories: Niland family--1885-1913; Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin --1875-1960.

Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Samuel Rantin and Son.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: Nov. 22, 1900

△ Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL--reference to 174 St. Alphonsus

Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. district

\ Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ADDRESS 2,3,4,5 Sewall St near Tremont st.
COR. _____

NAME _____

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill

20N-9E

North Slope

MAP No. _____

SUB AREA Alleghany-Ruggles St.DATE c.1859-60 Boston Directories

source _____

CHITECT _____

source _____

ILDER David Connery

"

-Benj. Sewall et al source

69-#2-Chas. W. Weber,

David Connery-1860, #2

NER #3-Moses Day

original

present

Chas. Hodson, #5-Leonard Plummer.

OTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL / MISSION HILL. 16-1/317-1/2 - 84TYPE residential single double 4-unit
(non-residential) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basementROOF flat

cupola _____

dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Roxbury pudding stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 4, Roxbury pudding stone houses. Rises 2-stories to flat roof w/deep overhang, each unit has a 3-bay main facade. Side hall plans w/recessed entrances which are surmounted by rock faced granite lintels. Windows exhibit simple, rockfaced sills and lintels and 2/2 wood sash. Side walls are devoid of fenestration. Paired entrances appear at center of 12-bay main facade. In general stone row characterized by modest scale, rough textures, dark/light

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic materials.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on narrow street off major thoroughfare, Located close to street, two worn granite steps lead to each entrance -together w/ brick mansards to south form a picturesque streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c.1859-60, #s 2,3,4,5 Sewall St. represents an extremely rare Boston area building type: a row of 4 modestly scaled houses constructed entirely of Roxbury pudding stone. These houses apparently represent the work of mason, David Connery. He is first listed here in 1860.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Conrery also built 1472-74 Tremont St. c. 1850 also constr. of pudding stone
Sewall Place (later Street)
is shown on a Suffolk Co. Deed plan dated 7/19/1867. This plan shows a 15-lot development grouped around an L-shaped Sewall St. (see Suffolk 925:36). Sewall St assumed its present straight, north-south configuration by the early 1890's. This row's lots were orig. owned by Benjamin Sewall, Moses Day et al of Sewall Day Cordage Co. - this company's extensive complex of buildings was located further to the north at Parker and Ward Sts. on the site of the present Wentworth Institute campus - Pope was this co's main product - apparently Sewall and Day built this stone row to house a few company employees - although by 1873 no Sewall and Day employees lived here (with the exception of Moses Day Heirs who owned #3). #2 was purchased by Chas. V. Weber in May, 1868 - he paid Benj. Sewall et al. \$2,500.00 for "all that lot of land w/one stone house in a block of 4 there on". (see Suffolk Deed 925:35, lot #15). By 1873, Moses Day is listed as #3's owner (HOUSE at 125 Heath St., opp. Heath Pl.), Chas. Hodson owned #4 - he is 1st listed here in 1869 - was a mason/contractor by trade - in all probability built #2-5. Leonard Plummer, carbuilder, paid Benj. Sewall, et al, \$2,575.00 for #5 in July, 1869. By 1890, C.W. Weber continued to own #2, an M.M. Nudd (occ ?) owned #3. Edward Enslin, "fish, 1370 Tremont" owned #4 and M.C. Plummer owned #5. It should be noted that earlier examples of pudding stone housing are still extant on the

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

east side of Mission Hill, including #682-688 Parker St (1850's) and 1472, 1474 Tremont St (late 1850's). Stone houses are reportedly extant in the Highland Park section of Roxb. Apparently 1940's-60's urban renewal in the Smith-Ward Sts. section resulted in the demolition of several pudding stone buildings. The Burkhardt Brewery at Parker and Station Sts. encompassed several fine examples of pudding stone constructed buildings (demolished late 1960's).

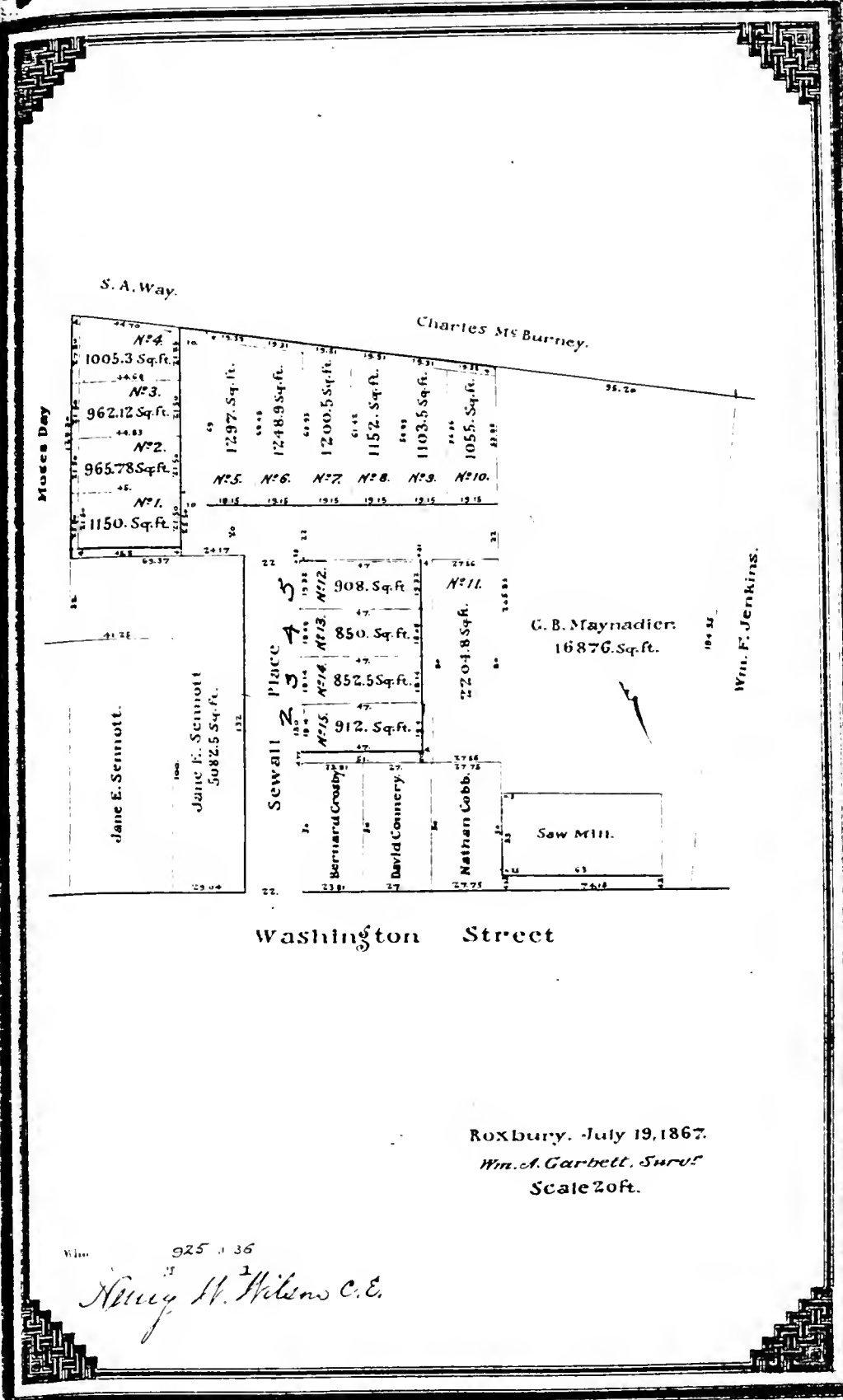
Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories 1860's, 70's, 90's.
Suffolk Deeds-925:36, 35; 972:238

* Recommended for National Register
and Architectural Conservation
listing. (as part of district)



Parker Hill
Mission Hill



925 136
Henry H. Wilson C.E.

ADDRESS 6/7; 8/9 Sewall St. near Delle Ave. COR. NAME

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill

20N-9E

MAP No. SUB AREA (Allegheaney-Ruggles St.)DATE c. 1871-72Atlas, Directories
sourceARCHITECT

source

OWNER Wm. J. Lyons,
John Hayes-attrib. Directories
sourceOWNER Wm. J. LYONS, JOHN HAYES
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16.1/2.84TYPE (residential) single 2 doubles row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansardROOF mansard cupola - dormers 2 on main facade (per bldg.)MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone zircon concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of brick double mansard houses w/4-bay main facades, deep, recessed entrances, simple stone sills and lintels, oriel on 2nd fl. Deep cornice w/brackets, mansard roof slope on main facades-brick side walls carried all the way out to flat portion of roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic facade of 6/7 reworkedCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #6-1155, #7-1155
#8-1155 sq. feet
#9-1168

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on steep incline, adjacent to small park w/ high rubblestone wall, together w/ #s 2, 3, 4, 5 Sewall form picturesque streetscape (narrowness of street, modest scale of bldgs., brick and stone materials all contribute to a memorable streetscape).

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c. 1871-1872, this pair of brick double mansard houses is a key component in Sewall Sts. picturesque streetscape. Sewall St. appears on a Wm. A. Garbett plan of July, 1867 as I-shaped.

Sewall St (orig Place) appears

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a cul-de-sac on the 1873 Atlas and ended just beyond #8/9, Sewall St. was cut through to Delle Ave during the early 1890's. Benj. Sewall, Moses Day and others were responsible for Sewall Sts. development-the Sewall, Day Cordage Co.'s extensive factory complex was located further to the north at Parker and Ward STS. (now Wentworth Inst. campus). Presumably Benj. Sewall et al. planned to develop Sewall St. w/worker housing in mind-1870's directories indicate that Sewall St. home owners were not, in fact, employees of Sewall, D. #6/7 and 8/9 were built c.1871-72. By 1873 these houses were owned by Mr. J. Lyons and John Hayes-Freestone mason and carpenter, respectively (although Lyons is listed as a grocer on Tremont St. in 1866). Presumably Lyons and Fay built these double mansard houses. By 1890, B.F. Richardson, carpenter, owned #6/7, and Daniel McCann, carpenter, owned #8/9. By 1906 owners included a J.J. Kennedy-#6, Annie Gormly-#7, J.A. Morrison-#8 and D. McCann Heirs, #9.

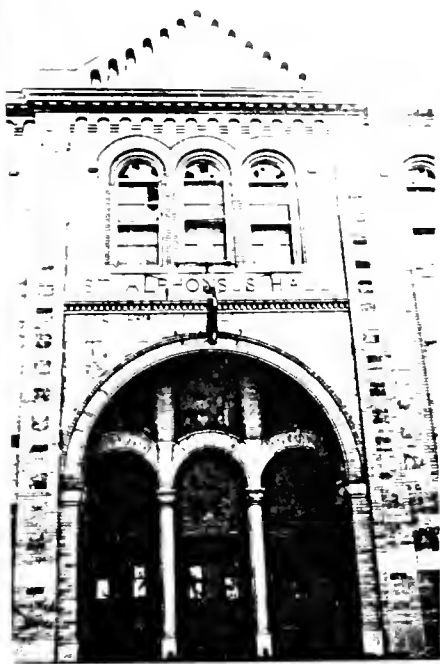
Note: Sewall St. was set out c.1850-59.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Commission listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Roxb., Boston Directories-1860's, 70's, 90's
Suffolk Deeds-925:36(plan)



ADDRESS Smith St. COR. same
 NAME St Alphonsus Hall present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill
 MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Trenton t. NORTH Slope)
 DATE 1898 Catholic Ch. histories
 ARCHITECT Frank Joseph Untersee-Boston Bldg. Perrits
 BUILDER source
 OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese
 PHOTOGRAPHS original present
Parker Hill /
MISSION HILL 2.3/4, 3/5, 13.2/1, 3/1,
4/3, 4/4. 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parochial community center

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus (including high basement)
 flat(front)
 ROOF low gable(rear) cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick TRM stone Roxbury Pud. concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Romanesque Rev. community center (young mens clubhouse) composed of 2 segments (rectangular, larger of 2 to rear). Constructed of Roxbury pudding-stone-full 2-stories over a high basement, trimmings of buff colored brick. Main facade symmetrically organized around center entrance w/ tripartite arched entrance recessed behind a wide Romanesque arch (3 entrances feature slender collonnettes -bay main facade w/ 3 windows per bay. Placque above entr. reads "St. Alphonsus Hall")

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic in incized lettering, Corbelling, mod-
 dillion blocks at cornice. Steeply pitched
 CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet pediment contains

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

curious collonette arrangement w/ small arches. Side walls are formally finished.
 SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

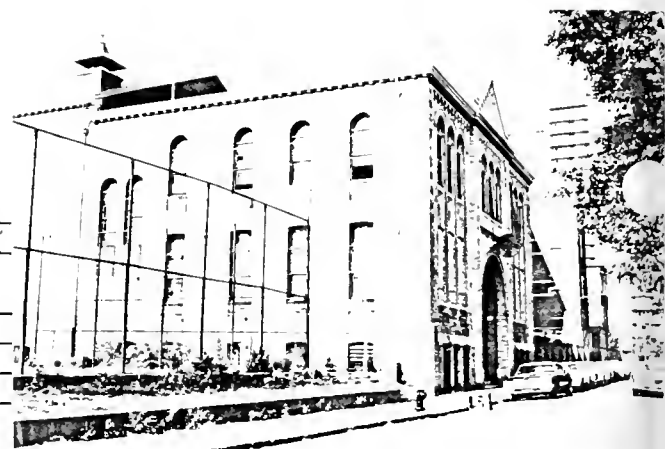
St. Alphonsus Hall is a key component in the late

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/
The Arts	<u>X</u>	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	<u>X</u>	RECREATION
		Religion

X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

late 19thc. multi building Our Lady of Perpetual Help(Mission Church complex.It is the eastern most member of a trio of interesting,well-designed ecclesiastical /institutional buildings lining the south side of Smith St,on the northern slope of Mission Hill.Architecturally, it represents an unusual foray into the Romanesque Revival style(with Germanic overtones).Particularly noteworthy are the main entrance treatments (tripartite arched entrances w/collonettes recessed behind a tall and wide arch.),rounded forms of top fl windows and corbelling, and the truly unique treatment of the center gable (closely spaced collonettes supporting small arches within the pediment-a pipe organ like effect).In terms of Historical Significance,St Alphonsus Hall is emblematic of the Mission Church near the height of its prosperity and influence-along with the Mission Church and school,this community center attracted many Catholic families to the area(along w/near by Stony Brook Valley industry.)Built in 1893,St Alphonsus Hall represent the work of the Swiss-German architect Frank Joseph Untersee(1853-9/5/1906).Mr.Untersee was a specialist in ecclesiastical architecture and was apparently the favored architect of the Brooklyn,N.Y. based Redemptoris Fathers.He was born and educated in Glarus,Switzerland. He was sent to *Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Germany for technical training and recieved a degree in architecture in Stuttgart.During the late 1870's-early 80's he was assistant to the city architect of Berne ,Switzerland and worked in other continental cities .He came to the U.S. in 1882 and settled in Brookline, Ma. He opened an office in Boston and was active as an architect for 40 years(listed at 178 Devonshire in 1895,585 Boylston St. from c.1915-1926).Untersee's Brookline buildings included the old public baths(1899),Manual Training School(1901),Municipal Gym and Brookline Savings Bank.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

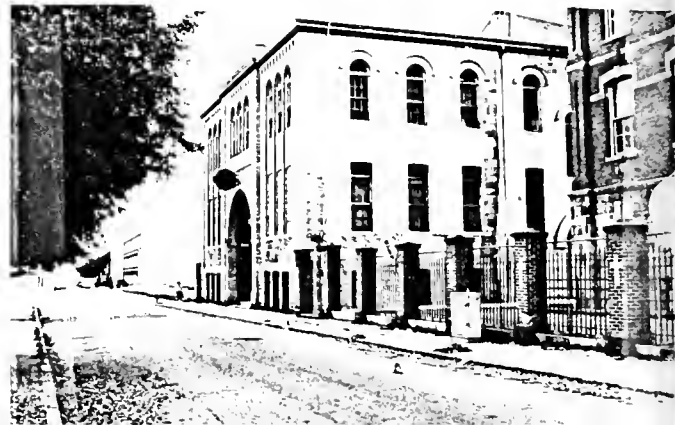
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906

Glories of Mary in Boston,1871-1921,Rev. John F.Byrne

The Catholic Church in the United States,Vol.1,N.Y.The Catholic Editing Co.

Mission Church rectory photo file

*Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing.
(as part of district)



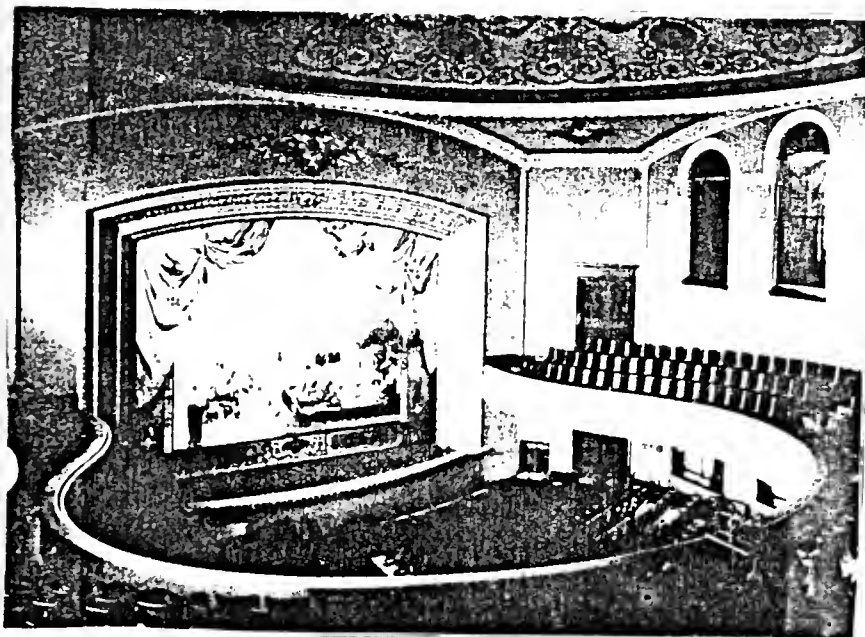
St. Alphonsus Hall
SIGNIFICANCE continued

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

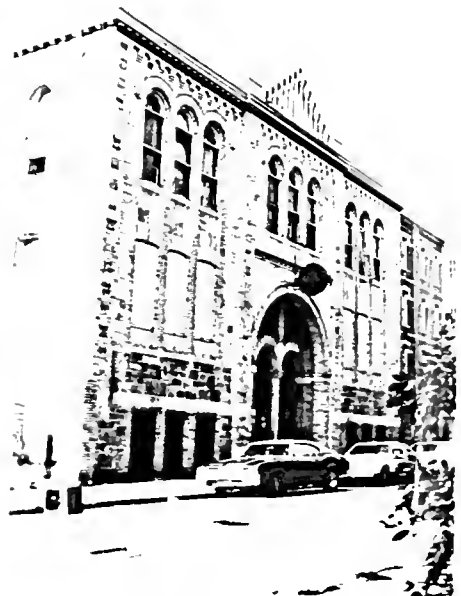
In addition Untersee was responsible for the church and rectory of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Brooklyn, N.Y. (headquarters for Redemptorist Fathers) and for a branch of this church in Esopus on the Hudson (1901). He designed St. Patrick's Church in East Jaffrey, N.Y., St. Patrick's Church in Hampton Beach, N.H., Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Jamestown, N.Y. - apparently many of these churches were designed in the Romanesque Revival Style. Untersee's Boston buildings included the Reformatory for Women on Tremont, near North Sts. (1892-93) St. Anthony's in Allston, Ma., and the towers of the Mission Church (1910). He may also have been the architect for the Mission Church Rectory. F. Joseph Untersee's last work was the Mission Church High School on Alleghany St., Mission Hill/Parker Hill (1926).

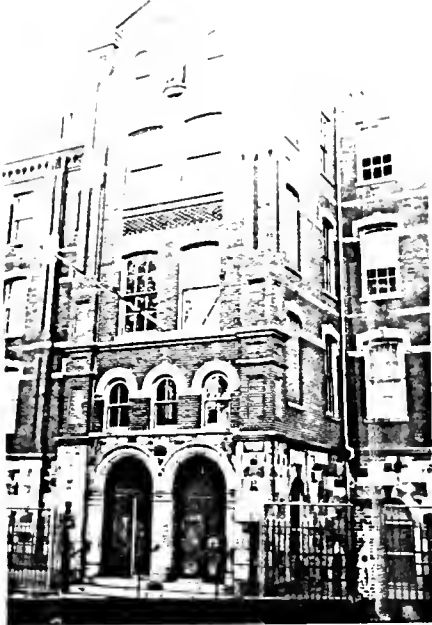
St. Alphonsus Hall was built in 1898 as a clubhouse for the young men of the parish. The interior of this bldg. is described in detail in Glories of Mary in Boston, 1871-1921 (pub. 1922). It was noted that "the foyer will bear comparison in details w/ the main entrance of the Boston Public Library, being of a smaller scale but exhibiting similar marble and mosaics. In addition to the foyer the 1st fl. has a hall, reception room and library. The 2nd floor (top fl.) contains a recreation room that runs the length of the building and a theatre. Including galleries, the theatre could seat 1,142 people. The stage was (is?) 40' wide and 33' deep. Beneath the stage were five fully appointed bowling alleys and billiard tables. The gymnasium was 70' x 70' and featured the "latest model equipment with oared rowing machines, bath rooms, dressing rooms and more than 200 lockers. Bynne notes that "St. Alphonsus Hall is, in effect a splendid clubhouse designed as a "general parochial club", in addition to being a young men's club."

NOTE: St. Alphonsus Hall was intended to be "fire proof through out, as little wood as possible was used in its construction and then only for finish. This building represents the mid point of the Mission Church's 20 year phase of expansion, having started out in 1888-89 w/ the building of the school and convent. The congregation was initially housed in a modest wood frame church during the early 1870's (on what is now eastern portion of rectory) - the Romanesque basilica was completed in 1878 w/ towers added in 1910.



The Theatre, St. ALPHONSUS HALL
From "The Glories of Mary in Boston"
1921





ADDRESS Smith St. COR. near St. Alphonsus
 NAME Our Lady of Perpetual Help School (Mission Sch.)
 present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
 MAP No. 21N-91 SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE (Alleghaneys-Ruggles St.)
 DATE 1888-89 Bldg Permit, church histories
 source
 ARCHITECT Henry Burns " source
 BUILDER Robert Culbert source
 OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese original present
 PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 2.3/3, 3/6.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Parochial School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat w/gabled pavillions cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick Puddingstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate/Queen Anne Parochial School-4-stories, irregular plan, polychromatic materials-Roxbury puddingstone basement, upper fls. composed of red brick w/white granite trim. 11-bay main facade features projecting center pavillion(w/paired entrances). Gr.fl. walls pierced by round headed windows. Windows of fls. 2-3 are segmental headed, top fl. windows are sq. headed-strong horizontal accent provided by continuous stone lintel courses. Panel brick pilaster.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic appear at edges, note

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

central niche w/statue of Mary SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
 Virgin at top level of center (See Reverse side.)
 pavillion. Deep corbel table at eaves.
 Projecting from sides are 2-bay x 2-bay
 stair pavillions.
 (Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	<u>Y</u>	Recreation	<u>Y</u>
Agricultural	<u>Y</u>	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	<u>Y</u>
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1888-89, the Mission School (the School of the Sisters of Notre Dame), is a key component of the late 19thc. multi bldg. Mission Church complex located on the north slope of Parker Hill/Mission Hill. It is the centerpiece of a trio of well designed 1880's/90's ecclesiastical/institutional bldgs (see forms on St Alphonsus Hall and Mission Church convent.

Architecturally the Mission School is a rather conservative hybrid of the Queen Anne /Italianate styles. Faced w/ Roxbury pudding stone, red brick and white granite trim, its facades exhibit a pleasing symmetry, polychromy and textural contrasts. Strong horizontal emphasis is evident in use of continuous lintel courses tempered somewhat by verticality of center pavillion and panel brick corner pilasters. (also deep corbel table of interest as retardataire feature). Together with the Mission Church, the Mission School played a significant role in the development of the Parker Hill/Mission Hill neighborhood, serving German and Irish families (primarily working class). The Mission School's architect and builder was Henry Burns and a Robert Culbert, respectively. Boston Public Library file did not yield information on either Burns or Culbert-in 1887 Burns was located at 1545 Tremont St.-(see bldg. permit)-he does not appear in Boston Directories, indicating that he was probably based outside the city,

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

possibly in N.Y.C. (the Redemptorist Fathers headquarters were in Brooklyn New York. F. Joseph Untersee, architect of St. Alphonsus Hall and the spires of the Mission Church were also N.Y. based.) In any event, the cornerstone of the Mission School was laid on 4/8/1888. Dedication ceremonies were conducted on 8/18/1889. It was built during the pastorate of Father McInerney. Measuring 166' x 70', it contains 24 classrooms and a basement school hall extending through the entire lower floor. This hall had a well equipped stage and dressing rooms. Its 18' high iron ceilings are upheld by massive pillars.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire map

Atlases-1873, 1894, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906

Boston Directories

The Catholic Church in the United States, Vol. 1, N.Y. The Catholic
Editing Co., 1912

The Catholic Church of New England, Archdiocese of Boston

BY James S. Sullivan, M.D., 1895

The Glories of Mary in Boston, 1871-1921, Rev. John F. Byrne, 1921.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston
Landmark Listing. (as part of district)

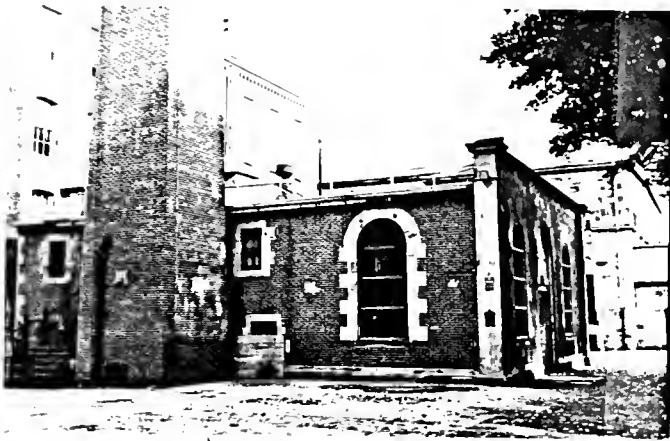
A

Mission Church School-Smith St.

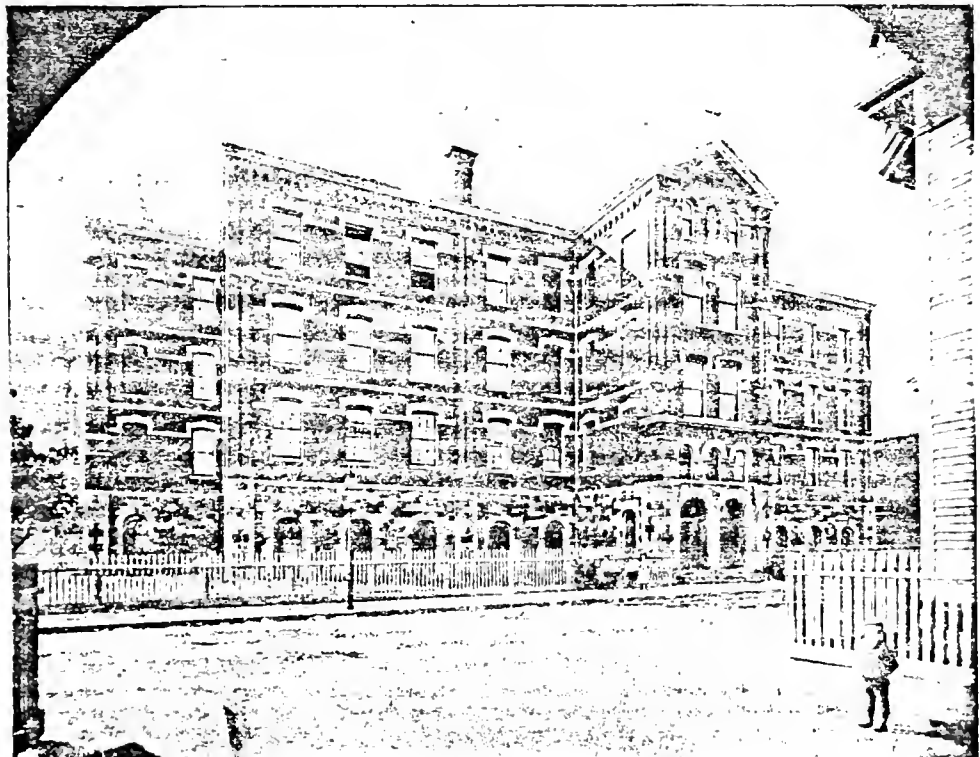
SIGNIFICANCE continued

Staircases are located at each end of the building providing separate entrances for boys and girls. The Mission School could accommodate 1,200 children. By 1890 the church's congregation numbered 9,300 people. The School is presently vacant - elementary school classes are presently housed in the 1901-1902 temporary rectory bldg. at 100 St Alphonsus St. Apparently a large inventory of late 19th features is still extant within this building.

Smith St. is a relatively early street in terms of the development of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's north slope. It appears on the 1852 McIntire Map as a cul de sac off Parker and behind the old Erinley estate (formerly located on site of 1903 Mission Church rectory). It probably dates to c. 1840.

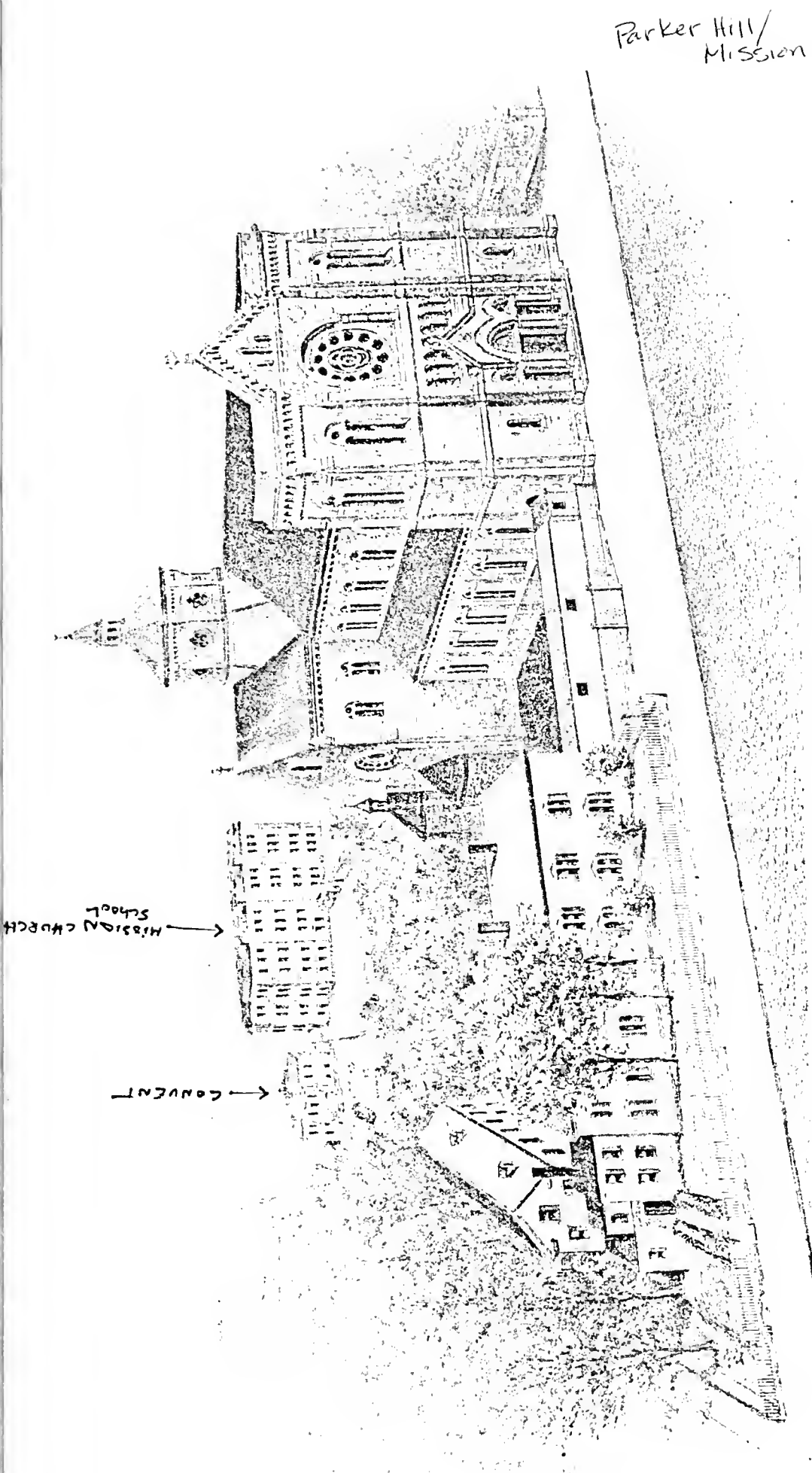


Power house to rear of school.



THE MISSION SCHOOL, MISSION CHURCH, ROXBURY

FROM GLORIES OF MARY
IN BOSTON 1921



Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

First House occupied by the Mission Fathers when they came to Boston in 1870

Torn down in 1902 to make room for new house

Courtesy of Mission Church

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 21N-9E Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill

ADDRESS Smith St. COR. St. Alphonsus

NAME Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) convent

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill

MAP No. 21N-9E

SUB AREA (North Slope) Alleghaneys St. -uggles St.

DATE 1888-1889, 1901 3rd fl. add.

source

ECT Henry Burns-attributed

source

ER

source

Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese

original

present

GRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 2-3/1, 4/6-84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Convent (presently vacant)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story red brick and rockfaced granite trimmed convent exhibiting regular plan, Queen Anne stylistic form, elements. Main facade treated as 3-bay projecting main block w/modified 1-bay x 9 bay wings. In general walls display well crafted brickwrk. e.g. angled br. wrk. panels and pannelled piers (flanking center entr.) Particularly noteworthy is fine terra cotta ornamentation above entr. (in arch, Smith St. fac.) Windows are tall, exhibit rock faced granite sills, lintels and

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic-addition of 3rd fl. and roof gardens on
Part of wings

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 162,4'2 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

contain 4/4 wood sash. 3rd fl. is later add. w/round arched windows, cornice of
al w/br. wrk. dentils. Open SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
arches w/wood elements appear (see reverse page)
t 3rd level of wings. Stain glass
window appears at 3rd level of east
ing. (Map)

E.W.G.
W.85

Moved: date if known

BIBLIOGRAPHY - 1852 McIntire Map, Atlases-late 19thc.

Mission Church rectory photo file,
The Glories of Mary in Boston, 1871-1921
by Rev. John F. Byrne.



<u>X</u>	Recreation	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	Religion	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	Science/	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	invention	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	Social/	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	humanitarian	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	Transportation	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	Architectural	<u>X</u>
<u>Y</u>	Community Development	<u>X</u>

Themes checked above)

The Convent of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) anchors the northwest corner of the multi building Mission Church complex. It is the western most member of a trio of well designed late 19thc ecclesiastical/institutional bldgs lining the south side of Smith St. These buildings, although vacant are in a good-excellent state of preservation. Architecturally, the Mission Church's convent is an interesting, restrained example of the Queen Anne Style. Particularly noteworthy is the terra cotta ornamentation over the Smith St. entrance and the general handling of the brickwork-e.g. an overlay of angled brickwork panels, belt courses and br.wrk.piers. Built in 1888-89, this bldg. was enlarged in 1901 via compatible 3rd fl. addition. This bldg. has significant historical associations w/Parker Hill/ Mission Hill education-for many years it was the convent of a religious order of teachers-the Sisters of Notre Dame. They taught in the Mission School, next door to the east. This bldg. was presumably designed by a Henry Burns. He was the architect of the Mission Church School which was built at the same time as the convent. Neither the B.F.L. architect builders file nor the A.I.A. Obit file yielded information on Mr. Burns.

Like Scikel and Ditmar (architects, Mission Church) or F.J. Untersee (St. Alphonsus Hall, church towers) he may have been based in N.Y.C.
* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

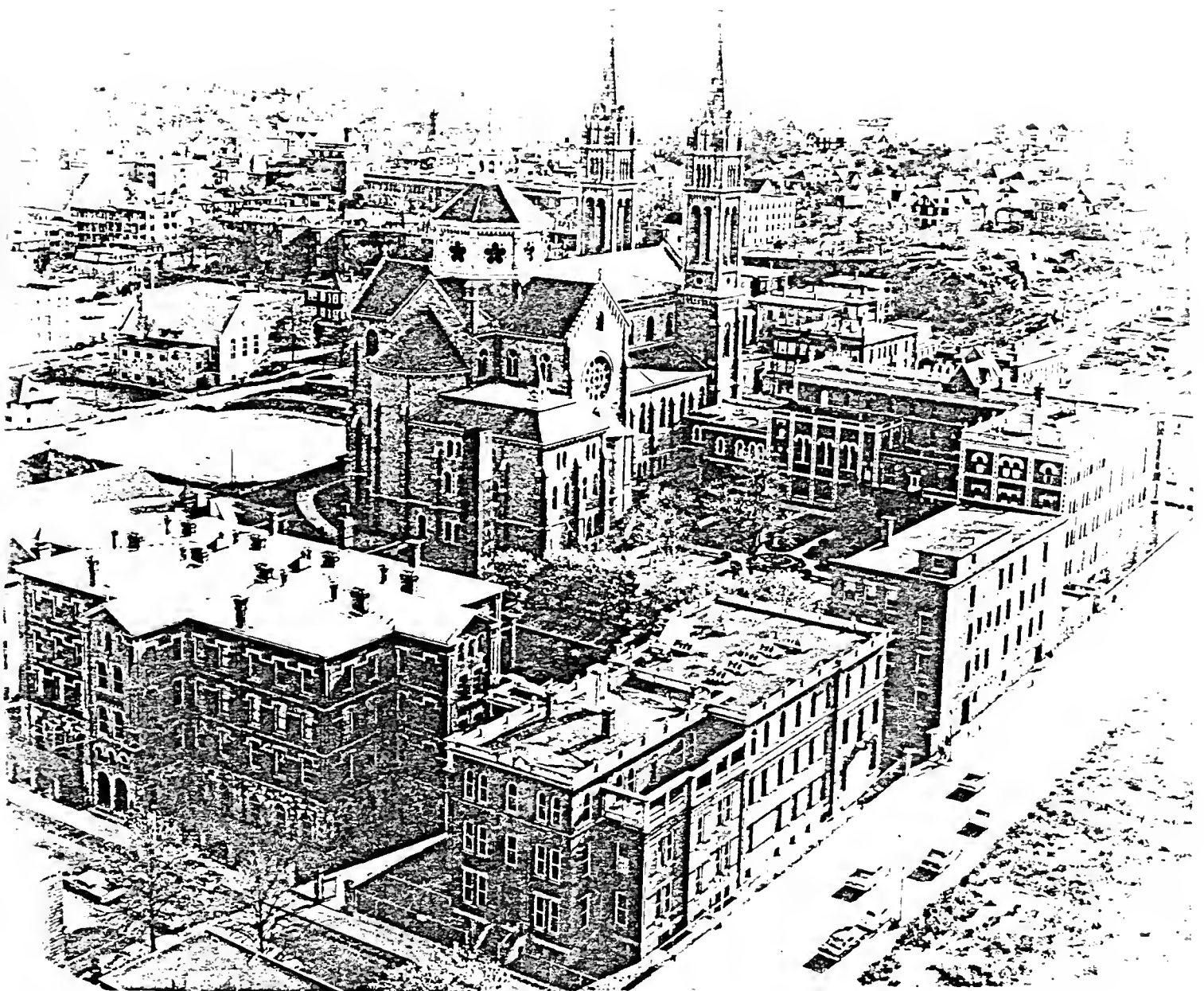
Burns does not appear in 1880's or 90's Boston Directories. In any event the convent was built 20 yrs. after the Mission Church's founding and was part of the earliest phase of a 20 year period of expansion. The CONSTRUCTION of both school and convent is emblematic of Mission Hills population growth during the 1880's-facilities were needed to accommodate the educational needs of the 2,000 children of the parish. In 1901 the convent was enlarged to accommodate more nuns (3rd fl and roof gardens added) low balustrade and broken pediment w/cross of old.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

2-story convent was recreated for 3rd fl add. By 1912 32 nuns lived in the convent. In recent yrs the convent has been vacant. St Alphonsus St. is one of the oldest side streets on the north slope of Mission Hill. It appears on the 1852 map and was originally called Burnstead Lane (after 1840's resident of old Datchet House that stood at Tremont/St Alphonsus corner until 1902 (built in 1720's). Burnstead Lane originally continued northward, turning east and continuing along what is now Ward St. to the immediate north were marsh lands and the meandering course of the Stony Brook. St Alphonsus St. was named for the patron saint of the Redemptorist Fathers, founders of the Mission Church (1869).

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing
(as part of district)

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



↑
SISTERS
CONVENT

c. 1950's.

Photo Courtesy of
Mission Church

ADDRESS 16-26 South COR. Huntington Ave.
Huntington AvenueNAME present originalMAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA DATE 1899 Building Permit source ARCHITECT J.F. Smith and G.H. Building Permit
sourceBUILDER Wm. B. Blakemore Building Permitsource OWNER 1899: Wm. B. Blakemore
1906: Andreas Tomfohrde
1915: A.P. Pearce et. al.
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 5.2/1, 2/2*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3 FAMILY apt.)
(non-residential) NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1/2 basementROOF flat cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
yellow trimBRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 6 yellow brick Georgian Revival/ Classical Revival
apartment buildings each with side hall plan, 3-story bow
at right, and arched brick and stone trimmed arched recessed wainscotted
entry at left. Buildings also exhibit stone window lintels and sills--
with window heads corniced at 2nd floor and splayed and keystoneed at 1st.
6/6 window sash used through-out; original panelled 1/2-sidelight doors
have been retained.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1626-1767
each sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On major street which is heavily travelled. On
MBTA line with trolley tracks down center. Much of immediate vicinity
developed with brick apartment rows. Near Riverway-Jamaicaway and
Brookline town line.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable group of three-unit apartments which
with the adjacent three-family rows at #28-38
and #46-56 provide South Huntington Avenue
with a dignified harmonious frontage of
yellow and red brick bow fronted multiple
dwellings. Built on a site owned in the

(Map)

IV
12P3/8:5

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1880's by the city of Boston, #16-26 South Huntington (earlier called and forming part of Heath Street) is representative of the best of this three-unit brick housing type which is characteristic of much of the frontage along the lower end of South Huntington and predominates periodically on Huntington Avenuest of Calumet Street (also see forms for 6-16 Wait Street; 860-72 Huntington).

#16-26 South Huntington Avenue was developed for real estate speculator William B. Blakemore who was involved in the development business from the 1870's and who, at the time of his death in 1918, was primarily associated with development activity in West Roxbury where he was a resident during the 1880's and '90's. By the turn-of-the-century, Blakemore had moved to Newton.

Architects James F. and Gilbert H. Smith, apparently father and son, began their partnership in 1891, maintained an office on School Street in Boston and were responsible for single, two-family, and triple-decker houses in Dorchester and Roxbury during the 1890's. In Jamaica Plain they were the architects of the 1893 brick apartment and commercial block at #3115-25 Washington Street (see form for in Jamaica Plain survey) and in the Parker Hill area worked with Blakemore on #28-38 and 46-56 South Huntington (1898/9) and designed as well the three-Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Significance continued: family red brick apartments (1899) at 860-72 Huntington--between Parker Hill Ave. and Colburn Street. (see form for).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury. Atlas. 1873.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915

Boston Building Dept. Building Permits #16-26 South Huntington---

Boston Directories: Wm. B. Blakemore: 1885-1899
JF and GH Smith: 1891-1923

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL: James F. and Gilbert H. Smith
William B. Blakemore. Obituary. BET Nov. 11, 1918 (WWI Armistice)
p.9, col 3.

Mission Hill

ADDRESS 28-38 and 46-56 COR. near--
South Huntington Ave. corner: Colburn St.

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE 1898/99

Building Permits

source

ARCHITECT JF and GH Smith Building Permits

source

(Wm. B. Blakemore Building Permits)

BUILDER Abraham Diamond--attributed

Wm B. Blakemore--Bldg source Permits

OWNER 1899 Atlas: Abraham Diamond et. al. #28-40original present
1899 Atlas: Barney Davis: #46-56PHOTOGRAPHS 1906; '15: individual ownersPH 3 1/1*, 1/2, 1/3*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten
(non-residential)3-FAMILY apt.NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1/2 basementROOF flat cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

#46-56: flemish bond with black headers

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two rows of Georgian Revival side hall plan 3-unit apartments with grade level originally recessed (now often closed-off) brickwork trimmed usually paired arched entries and ---- 3-story bowed bays. Buildings display scroll bracketed dentil trimmed metal cornices, brick and stone splayed keystone window heads on 2nd and 3rd floors, continuous stone stringcourse along 2nd floor sills, recessed banded brickwork at 1st floor and basement, and mostly 6/6 window sash. Recessed panelled entries and 1/2-sidelight doors with leaded glass transoms have been retained at

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic #30 and #32.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #28-38: usually 1610;
#40 demolished #46-56: usually 2335;
sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Row extended at right by Queen Anne 3-story brick apartments built after 1895 and by 1899 at #60-82 South Huntington. At rear of buildings are wooded undeveloped high slopes of Parker Hill.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Apartment row contributing to the architectural quality of the yellow and red brick frontage of this lower end of South Huntington Avenue earlier known as and forming a section of Heath Street. Representative of the brick

(Map)

IV
PP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	X	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

multi-unit high density speculative development put up along this stretch of the street and along Huntington west of Calumet in the 1890's and 1st decade of this century, #28-38 and 46-56 continue, in their form, Boston's earlier and traditional bow fronted row housing which dates back to the Federal period.

Although the Building Permits for this group of houses cite William B. Blakemore--the developer of the adjacent apartment row at #16-26--as the builder, the 1899 Bromley Atlas indicates ownership of #28-40 by Abraham Diamond, a builder who lived in the row by the turn-of-the-century and maintained a real estate office there. Listed in the '99 Atlas as the owner of #46-56, Bernard Davis who lived in the early years of the 20th century in the apartment row/at 900 Huntington, was in the real estate business and worked out of an office in downtown Boston.

Architects James F. and Gilbert H. Smith, apparently father and son, began their partnership in 1891, maintained an office on School Street in Boston, and were responsible for single, two-family, and triple decker houses in Dorchester and Roxbury during the 1890's. In the Parker Hill area, the Smiths worked with Abraham Diamond and B. Davis on the 1899 apartment row at 860-72 Huntington (see form for) and with William B. Blakemore on the yellow brick apartments at #16-26. Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Significance continued: South Huntington, 1898/99. (see form for) By the 1920's, Gilbert H. Smith was working as a building inspector for the city of Boston.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permits #28-48 So. Huntington (none available for #46-56) Oct. 10, 1898;
Feb. 9, 1899

Boston Directories: J.F. and GH Smith: 1891-1923

Abraham Diamond, Bernard Davis: 1898-1907

Architectural files: J.F. and G.H. Smith--Fine Arts Dept/BPL

ADDRESS 39-41 South COR. near Huntington
Huntington Ave.NAME present originalMAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA DATE 1893 sourceARCHITECT Thomas O'Grady Building Permit sourceBUILDER Walter Curley Building Permit source
Thomas Miskell: 1895;OWNER original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 5 3/4*, 3/5-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus --ROOF flat; pyramidal cupola -- dormers --
on facade bayMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-Plan Queen Anne triple decker with facade exhibiting at
left 2-story, pyramidally capped oriel which breaks through
and extends beyond bracketed roof cornice and two-story square oriel
including entry gable and sheltering grade level doorway at right.
Facade enriched with flush boarded decorative steep gables set over
3rd floor windows of 3-sided bay and by dentil trimmed pediments over
both 2nd floor central bay windows.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3440 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS In vicinity much developed with 3-story
brick apartments. On heavily travelled street along MBTA street-
car line. Adjacent at right to altered Italianate house at #35.
Near Riverway/Jamaicaway and Brookline town line.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Unusual triple-decker retaining its distinctive form and detail. By the 1830's, the odd numbered side of this end of South Huntington Avenue--earlier known as Heath Street--was built up considerably with frame buildings and rows while, opposite, the frontage remained un-

IV
TP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

developed until the late '90's when apartment rows were constructed.
(see forms for #16-26; #28-38+46-56)

Built after designs by carpenter/builder/architect Thomas O'Grady, #39-41 South Huntington (originally 356-8 Heath Street) was owned by laborer/gardener Thomas Miskell who in the 1870's worked and resided on Elizabeth Cabot's estate at Clyde and Warren Streets in Brookline which at that time also was the home of architect Edward C. Cabot. The Miskell family apparently remained in the employ of the Cabots as laborers and gardeners into the nineties, but by the end of the century, Thomas was living near Brookline Village just on the other side of the Jamaica way from his 3-family house on Heath Street.

By the 1870's, Miskell's builder Thomas O'Grady was working as a carpenter and lived on Conant Street in the Mission Hill area. During the '80's, O'Grady was listed in the Boston Directories as an architect and builder and later on, until his death in 1910, was a resident of West Roxbury.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases 1884-1915

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Boston Directories: 1870-1913: Thomas O'Grady

Boston Building Dept. May 4, 1893 Building Permit.

Brookline Directories: 1873-4; 1892-6: Thomas Miskell

ADDRESS 49-75 South
Huntington Ave.COR. between Crafton Way
and Huntington Ave.

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 20N/8E

SUB AREA

DATE 1910

Building Permits

source

ARCHITECT F.A. Norcross

Building Permits

source

BUILDER Morris Wheeler

Building Permits

source

OWNER Morris Wheeleroriginalpresent

PHOTOGRAPHS

PH 5 3/1*, 3/2*, 3/3, 3/6*-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten 3-FAMILY apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1/2 basementROOF flat cupola -- dormers --MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone cast-stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of Georgian Revival side hall plan apartment buildings with plain stone trimmed slightly recessed slightly above grade entries that are usually paired and with heavy projecting dentil trimmed bracketed metal roof cornice, 3-story, 3-sided bays, corniced 2nd floor windows, and continuous cast-stone course along line of 1st floor window heads. Several original doors with tall oval glass panels have been retained.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
replacement doors at 69-75; remodelled entry at 61CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1806-2432 sq. feet
#49-55 #59-75 eachNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vicinity densely developed with 3-story brick apartments. On heavily travelled thoroughfare on MBTA streetcar line. Row broken between #55 and #59. Rear of building face rear of apartments along the Jamaica way.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable row of three-family Georgian Revival red brick houses which contribute substantially to the design quality of the street and the formality of this end of So. Huntington Avenue.
(see also forms for #16-26 and #28-56 South

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Huntington). #49-75 South Huntington were built after designs by Boston architect Frederick A. Norcross (1871- Nov. 18 1929) who was responsible for residential blocks built on the north slope of Beacon Hill at the turn-of-the-century and in the Fenway for Beaux-Arts style apartment houses predominantly dating from the first two decades of the twentieth century. He also was the architect of several commercial buildings in Boston including the 1916 Canal Trust Building at 53-85 Canal Street and the Boston Hide and Leather Co. at 20-24 East Street. Born in and a long-time resident of Allston, in his final years, Norcross moved to Neeham, Mass.

Morris Wheeler, the developer of the three-family houses at 49-75 South Huntington, was listed in the 1911 and 1912 Boston Directories as a contractor who lived at and maintained a real estate office in #75 South Huntington--the last building in the group. Prior to the construction of #49-75 South Huntington, the location was partially developed with a frame row of double 3-story buildings.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection)



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley: Roxbury Directories: 1895-1915.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Fredk A. Norcross
Boston Landmarks Commission: Architects--CBD Survey Area
Boston Building Dept: Permits for #69-75 South Huntington
June 10, 1910.
Boston Directories: 1903-1916--Morris Wheeler (several listed)
1890-1918: Fredk Norcross

ADDRESS 125 South between Huntington Ave.
Huntington Ave. COR. and Bynner St.;
facing Heath St.

NAME Longwood Hospital Vincent Memorial Hospital
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1907 Building Plaque and
Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Charles Bruen Perkins Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Whiton and Haynes Co. Bldg. Permit

1907: '31: Vincent Memorial Hosptl. Corp.
source

OWNER 1944; '52: Longwood Hospital

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3-1/5, 1/6*-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Hospital

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement and parapet

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone terracotta concrete iron/steel/alum.
flemish bond trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-Plan. Jacobethan institutional building with generally
symmetrical facade and with central pointed arch entry (now
concealed behind modern metal and glass canopy) included in 3-story
square bay with octagonal mostly terracotta 1st and 2nd floor pro-
jection trimmed with gothic colonnettes and enriched by terracotta panel
displaying floret diamond patterns. Diamond panel at central parapet
gable dated 1907; frieze on upper cornice of entry bay lettered Vincent
Memorial Hospital. Terracotta banding is used to vertically link

EXTERIOR ALTERATION 1st and 2nd floor windows minor moderate drastic Building under rehab 10/84
Modernized fenestration at left front and left side.

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 50, 195 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Lot slopes off at rear which faces out over
the Jamaicaway. Substantial modern red brick addition at back. Metal
picket fence and mature trees across South Huntington frontage.
Spacious site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable institutional building of distinctive style and detailing and one of several charities concerned with the aid of women, children, and the aged that established themselves in the late 1900's through the '20's on the odd numbered side of South Huntington

(Map)

II
 77
 385

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	settlement	_____	invention	<u>x</u>
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Avenue after it was cut through beyond Heath Street. At the turn-of-the-century, the tract lying between today's South Huntington and the Jamaica way was owned by the George E. Nickerson estate, which was subdivided into 3 holdings, part of one becoming the site for the Vincent Memorial Hospital.

The original purpose of the Vincent Memorial Hospital was to provide medical and surgical aid to women and girls of any race or creed especially those wage earners without homes in which they could be properly cared for when ill. The hospital was set up as a memorial to Mrs. J.R. Vincent (1813-Sept. 6, 1887) an English-born actress who immigrated to Boston in 1846 and achieved considerable reputation as a contract player with the Boston Museum. Specializing in farces and comedies, Mrs. Vincent was well respected for her Restoration comedy roles.

Incorporated in December 1890, the hospital initially was established in Boston's West End (in a converted residential building at 44 Chambers Street) where it remained for the next 16 years. At the time of its move to the South Huntington building, all of the officers and trustees of the hospital were men, although the board of managers (generally Back Bay residents) and the hospital staff (contd

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity p. 2.)
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury. Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Directories: Charles B. Perkins: 1888-1923.

Charles B. Perkins. Obituary. BET. Nov. 18, 1929 p.14, col. 1.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BFL: Charles B. Perkins

Mrs. J.R. Vincent. Obituary. BET. Sept 6, 1887. p.5. col. 1-2.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. March 20, 1907.

Vincent Memorial Hospital. 16th Annual Report. Apr. 1907 (State Library)

Parker Hill /
Mission Hill

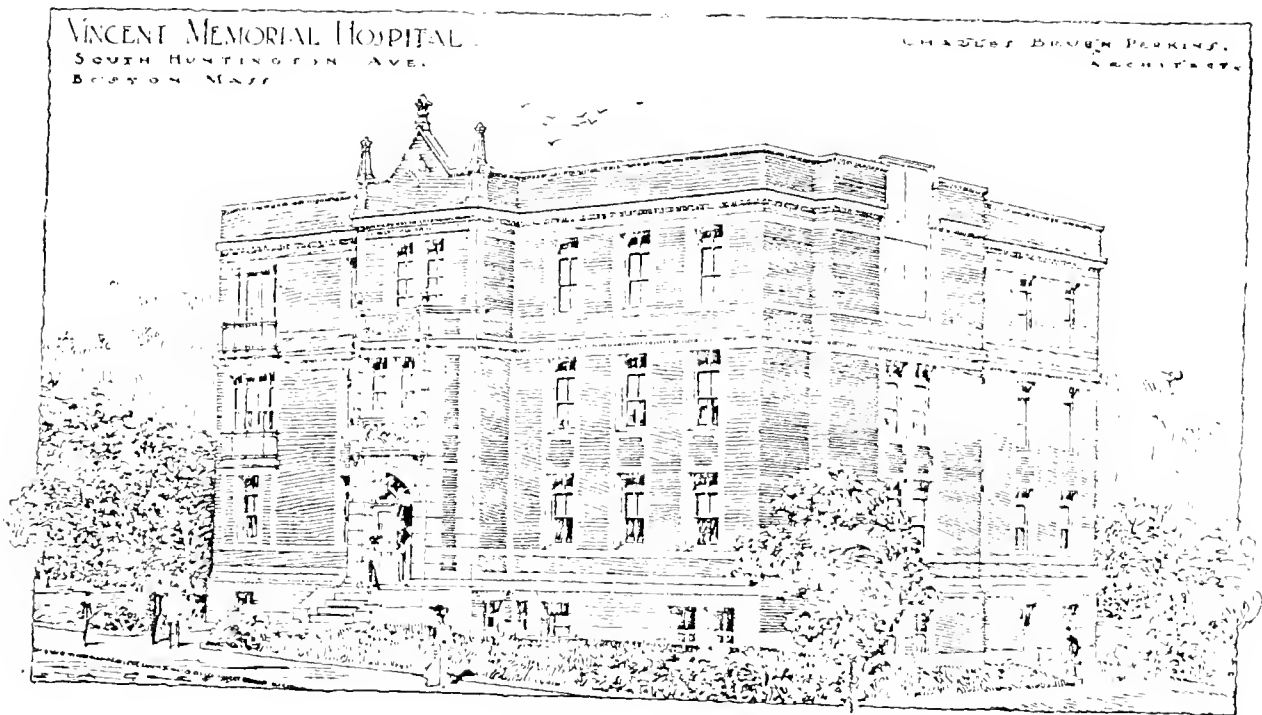
Significance continued:

of surgeons and physicians all were women. In 1907, the last year at Chambers Street, the hospital had treated 236 patients-- of which 104 were paying clients, 37 partial paying, and 91 free. The hospital treated women and girls who had been in state wards, and accepted as well, referrals from the Children's Aid Society. Initially the clientele was from the North and West Ends, but by the time of the move to South Huntington Avenue, the Vincent Memorial Hospital was working with women and girls from the greater Boston area. In addition, the hospital also maintained an outpatient department which, in 1907, treated almost 1000 women (including 45 children).

Charles Bruen Perkins (d. Nov. 18, 1929) was born in Florence, Italy and attended Harvard, MIT, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He maintained a practice in Boston from the '90's into the 1920's and lived in Jamaica Plain on the Perkins estate at Perkins and Chestnut Streets just north of Ward's Pond. For several years, Perkins was a member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission.

125 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Parker Hill, Mission Hill



VINCENT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLES BRONKHORST PERKINS
ARCHITECT

NEW BUILDING

16th ANNUAL REPORT APRIL 1907
(STATE LIBRARY
362.1 M31:2.
B741: V76R
1906-17)

ADDRESS 161 South COR. between Huntington
Huntington Ave. and Bynner St.
 NAME New England Home for Little Wanderers
present original

MAP No. 19N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1914-15 Building Permit
 Architectural files
 Cornerstone: 1914, source Fine Arts/BPL

ARCHITECT Brainerd and Leeds Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Woodbury and Leighton Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER New England Home for Little Wanderers
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5.4/6*, 6/1*, 6/2-84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential) Orphanage/Institutional Residence

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1/2 basement: full
basement at Jamaica
front

ROOF flat with hipped cupola -- dormers --
pavillions

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brickred stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
flemish bond with black headers

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Georgian Revival institutional building with Mission style
overtones, basically symmetrical rectangular plan, and 4-
and 3-bay side pavillions framing 11-bay slightly taller block dis-
playing balustered cast-stone roof railing and central bracketed hood
entry. Right pavillion is deeper than left and displays on 1st floor
large stone trimmed round figured stained glass window set into
exterior chimney. Brick banded 1st floor includes tall stone trimmed
windows with 6/1 sash. Top floors of side pavillions exhibit loggia-
like form with paired short thick columns and/or posts separating

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
 (continued p.2)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 152,099 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On very large broad lot with access from South
Huntington reached by semi-circular drive. Metal picket fence with
brick entry posts and mature trees set across South Huntington front.
Deep set-back and lawn at rear with mature trees mostly oak along
Jamaicaway frontage. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Parking area at front and
sides of building. Modern
brick wing at left.

(Map)

Established in 1865, the New England Home for Little wanderers is of particular interest for its long history as an institution concerned with the care and education of homeless and orphaned children. Incorporated under a legislative act of March, 1865, "The Baldwin

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	X
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Place Home for Little Wanderers," as the organization originally was called, was set up to "rescue children from want and shame, to provide them with food and clothing, to give them instruction for the mind and heart, to place them, with the consent of their parents or legal guardians in Christian homes, and at the discretion of the managers, to afford relief to the destitute in connection with the families of poor children, and to furnish moral and religious culture to the ignorant and neglected."

The Home originally occupied the refurbished Baldwin Place Baptist Church located just off of North Street in Boston's North End district and remained there into the 1880's when the institution in 1887-8 built a new home at 200 West Newton Street. The Home was non-sectarian; its managers came from various Christian denominations, and from the first, was open to homeless children of every age, nationality, creed, or color, and from any place. In its early decades, 2/3rds of the Home's children were from Massachusetts (with the next largest group from the New England states and British provinces), as well as foreign countries and from--- the mid-west, west, and south. The Home was supported through private donations and through special funds that were invested to support the institution.

At its beginnings, the Home provided residence for a large number of
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Permit.--July 20, 1914.

Architectural files: N.E. Home for Little Wanderers.
Brainerd and Leeds.

Boston Directories: 1897-1930: Brainerd and Leeds, and succeeding firms.

Bruce, Wm. C. Grade School Buildings. Milwaukee: 1914

Baldwin Place Home. Annual Reports--1873-84.

Description continued:

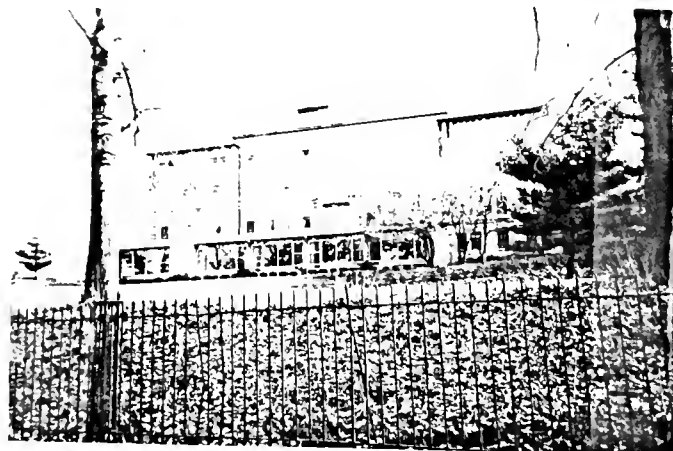
banks of casement windows. Jamaicaway facade exhibits 3-bay pavillions flanking 9-bay inner block including balustraded roofline and frieze over 1st floor inscribed The New England Home For Little Wanderers. Modernized ground floor extension cuts across and alters central classical cast-stone entablatured entry framed with engaged columns.

Significance continued:

Civil War soldier's orphans from all over New England. In addition to orphans, the Home also accepted children with 1 living parent according to the need of the situation. Some children also came from almshouses for the Overseers of the Poor could not provide them with suitable homes. In 1877, after 12 years of operations, 4288 children had been received by the Home, of which 960 were five years and under. The Baldwin Place Home fed and clothed hundreds of children for limited periods of time during this period and also provided day care services for working poor mothers. Annually in the 1870's, the nursery at the Home cared for more than 70 children ranging in age from a few weeks to 4 years.

The present New England Home for Little Wanderers was built in 1914 after designs by architects Edmund I. Leeds and William H. Brainerd, who prior to their partnership worked respectively for Peabody and Stearns and Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. In the 1910's, the firm was well known for their public school architecture--much of which was in the Boston suburbs and executed in rather dry Georgian and Gothic Revival styles.

The site occupied by the present building of the New England Home formerly was part of the George E. Nickerson estate. After the cutting through of South Huntington Avenue beyond Heath in the late 1890's, the estate was subdivided and developed during the first three decades of this century with institutional buildings concerned with the welfare of women, children, and the aged. (see forms for 125; 201-5 South Huntington).



ADDRESS 201-05 South COR. Nr. Bynner St.
Huntington Avenue
NAME The Home for Aged Women
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA
DATE 1926 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott
source Building Permit

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. Building Permit
source

OWNER Home for Aged Women
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5.5/1*, 5/2, 6/3, 6/4-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Institutional residence

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus attic and basement

ROOF Deck-on-hip: main cupola --- dormers row of single dormers
section; hip:--side bays across front; sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Long symmetrical rectangular plan Georgian Revival instit-
utional building with broad side set parallel to street and with 3-bay
separately hipped roof projecting side pavillions flanking 9-bay main
section with central grade level entry exhibiting elliptical fan and
sidelight doorway and limestone entry porch revealing narrow entablature
inscribed The Home for Aged Women and supported by paired Ionic columns.
Porch is surmounted by limestone balustered balcony rail and by double-
story stone enframement enriching arched multi-paned window and

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (continued on p. 2.)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 87,179 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On wide large lot--rear of which faces out
over the Jamaica way. Entry reached through semi-circular drive. Plain
metal picket fence in front of line of maples and oaks along South
Huntington frontage. Lot slopes off at rear. In vicinity of several
institutional buildings. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Across from modern V.A. Hospital. Handsome well maintained institutional
building retaining much of its original
appearance and representing one of several
new homes for charities concerned with
assisting women, children, and the aged
that were put up during the first three
decades of the 20th century along South

(Map)

III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Huntington Avenue after it was cut through beyond Heath Street. (see also forms for 125 and 161 South Huntington). Designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott, the Home for Aged Women remains a major example of the monumental Georgian Revival institutional work associated with their office.

The history of the Home for Aged Women dates back to 1849 when the state legislature passed an act creating the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females as a follow-up to a report published in Boston city document #19 of the same year which set forth the needs of "respectable Aged and Indigent Females, both widowed and single, who are dependent for assistance, in whole or in part, upon the helping hand of charity... and whose chief solicitude... is how they may retain a certain home for themselves and secure thereby a permanent shelter in the winter of their age." Maintaining that the almshouse could not provide adequately for this "class of persons," the Home for Aged and Indigent Females set up a shelter at 36 Charles Street on Beacon Hill in 1850. Later on the Association purchased three houses on Charles Street for its Home, and in 1861-3 erected at 108 Revere near the river a (contd. p.2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: Dec. 22, 1925

A Brief History of the Home for Aged Women. 100th Anniversary. 1849-1949 (State Library)

Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott.

Hewitt, Louis J. Achievements of N. E. Architects and Engineers. Boston: 1929, p. 273 (photo) Fine Arts Dept/BPL

Rettig, R.B. Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge, MA. 1969.

Description continued:

including engaged thick Corinthian columns supporting a broken half-moon pediment enclosing a cornucopia framed cartouche. Building is further enhanced by stone quoining, continuous stone belt courses between 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors, --- keystoned wall arcading, modillion bracket and dentil roof cornice, and balustered railing at central roof line. At right rear, set far back from the street, is substantial 7-bay 4-story plus attic and basement, hipped roof Georgian Revival wing.

Significance continued:

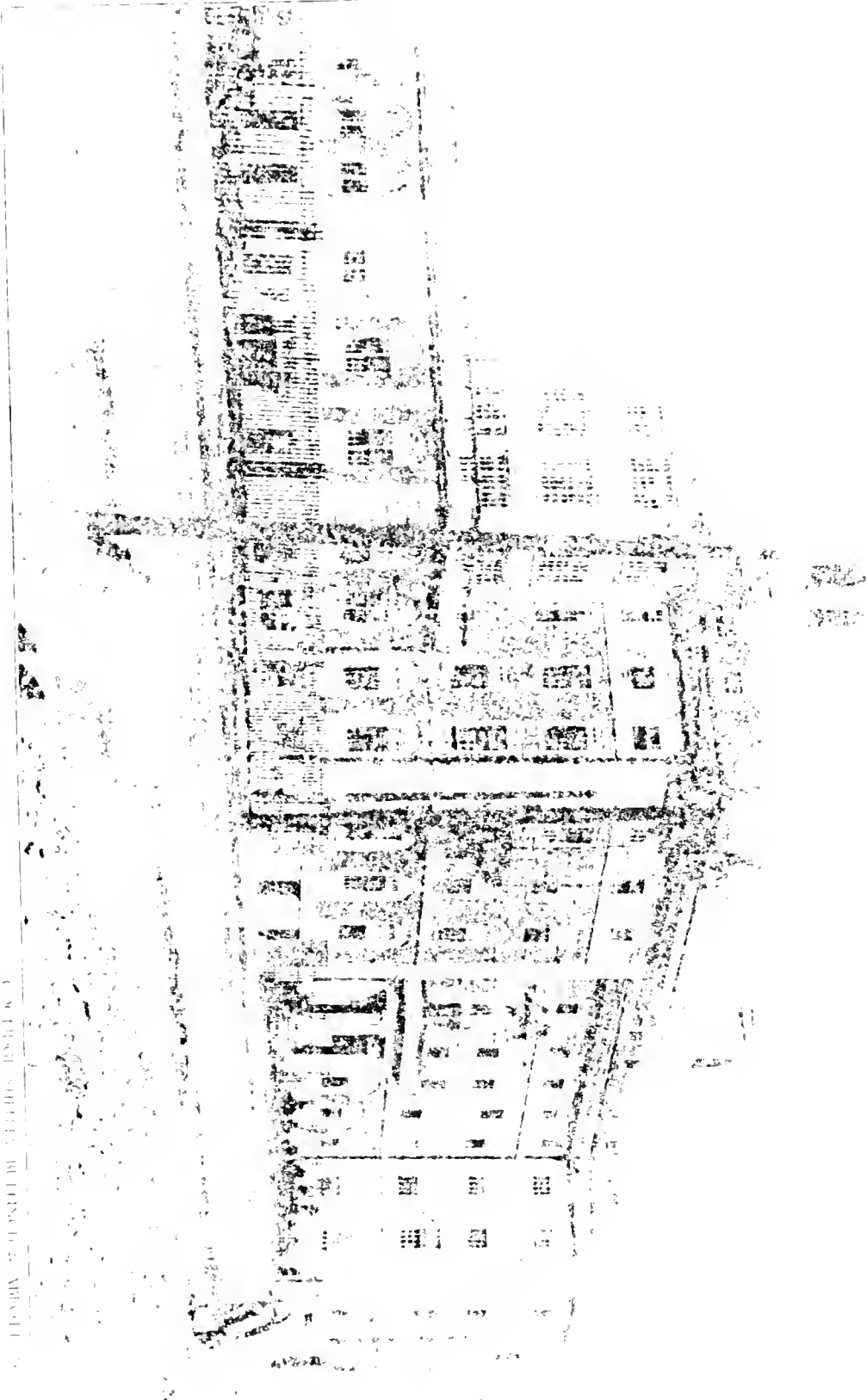
larger facility (N.J. Bradlee, architect) as the Home for Aged and Indigent Females. By the turn-of-the-century, the number of residents who had occupied the Revere Street Home totalled over 520.

The need for more space continually increased, and land fronting on South Huntington Avenue was purchased in 1924 from the neighboring New England Home for Little Wanderers. Construction began in early 1926, and the building was occupied a year later. After a merger with the Winchester Home in Charlestown, a large Georgian Revival addition of 1931-2 was built at the right rear of the older structure. During the 1940's, the Home began to accept women as boarding residents and started to charge modest weekly fees to cover operating expenses.

Active as a firm from 1924-1952, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott, the third in a series of architectural partnerships succeeding the practice established by H.H. Richardson in 1873, today remain active as Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott. The firm probably is best known locally for its Georgian Revival style work at Harvard University in Cambridge including the 1920's and '30's, the Fogg Art Museum, Memorial Church, and Lowell, Dunster, and Eliot Houses along the Charles River. In Boston, at this same time, these architects were responsible for the design of a series of neighborhood George Robert White Fund health units put up in the North End, West End, East Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Charlestown.

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

201 05 HUNTINGTON AVENUE



HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, 21 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Engineers for Electrical, Heating and Ventilation Systems, Plans, Specifications, Contracts and Supervision

Richardson S. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
LEWIS J. HENITT: BOSTON, 1927 P. 273
(BPL NA 715.A 25 VOL. 1.

ADDRESS 363 South COR. and Perkins
Huntington Ave.NAME Robert J. Lawlerpresent original
Funeral HomeMAP No. 19N/8E SUB AREA
after 1856; Norfolk DeedsDATE by 1862; Roxbury Directories
(possibly by 1859) source (Walling Map.)ARCHITECT
sourceBUILDER
sourceOWNER Nelson Curtisoriginal present
1896; 1914: Nelson Curtis hrs.PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5.5/3*, 5/4, 5/5-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus atticROOF hip cupola -- curved hooded single dormers
dormers on front and sidesMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
foundations and porch supportsBRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular plan Italianate house with
central entry exhibiting later Colonial Revival leaded glass
elliptical fan and sidelight doorway protected by entry porch with
round cornered side bays and paired thick chamfered posts. House also
displays quoin detail, moulded dentil trim at roof and porch cornices,
central arched windows at 2nd floor over porch, and 2-story 3-sided bay
at right.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 15,532 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large lot with generous side yard at right which
includes front gabled, bracketed period barn now used as a garage. Moderate
set-back from noisy heavily travelled street on MBTA streetcar line.
Clipped privet hedge along South Huntington frontage. Most of street
much later Bungalow develop- SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
ment. House faces Moderne
5-story MSPCA hospital.

(Map)

Architecturally significant Italianate house representative of the high quality mid-century through 1860's Italianate residences built in Jamaica Plain for that community's prosperous citizens. (see Boston Landmarks Commission--Jamaica Plain Survey). Retaining much of its early

IV
R 3/85

Moved; date if known reoriented between 1890 and 1896.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

appearance and displaying finely detailed later doorway and good period barn, #363 South Huntington was reoriented away from Perkins Street towards the projected new avenue sometime between 1890 and '96.

Built for prominent Roxbury mason and contractor Nelson Curtis, 363 South Huntington was put up sometime after 1856 when Curtis purchased large lots of land along Perkins Street from members of the Hyde family, and possibly was completed ca. 1862 when he was first listed in the Roxbury Directory as a West Roxbury resident. At least as early as the late 1840's, Curtis lived and maintained his building operations on Dudley Street, near the Roxbury City Hall. After his move to Jamaica Plain in the early '60's, Curtis continued to work out of his old Dudley Street location. At the time of his death in 1882 at 73 years of age, Curtis was credited with supervision of the construction of several important Boston buildings including the Boston Museum, Fitchburg Railroad Depot, the U.S. Hotel and "about half the Catholic Churches of Boston." An alderman of the city of Roxbury for many years, Curtis also was the largest owner in the Roxbury Gas Co. and the People's National Bank (114 Dudley Street, corner of Washington)--with which he also was involved as one of (contd p.2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston 1859.

Walling. Map of Boston 1866.

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley; Roxbury Atlases: 1884-1931;

Roxbury Directories. 1848-1866; Nelson Curtis.

Boston Directories: 1875-1883; Nelson Curtis.

Jamaica Plain/Brookline Directory. 1873/4.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL; Nelson Curtis.

Boston Landmarks Commission; Jamaica Plain Survey

Nelson Curtis. Obituary. BET. Sept. 16, 1882. p.4. col 2.

Norfolk Deeds: 245/173: Hyde to Curtis: May 14, 1856:

245/174: Hyde to Curtis: May 14, 1856:

page 2.

Significance continued:

its directors. In addition, Curtis is credited as the builder of the Roxbury Carpet Factory formerly at 80-82 Hampshire Street in Lower Roxbury (1880) as well as that company's warehouse at 170-76 Vernon (1880). He also is the attributed builder of Curtis Hall--the old Jamaica Plain Town Hall (1868)--and provided \$10,000 to the town of West Roxbury for the purchase of its lots from David S. Greenough.

As originally built, the Nelson Curtis house was deeply set-back from Perkins Street on a very extensive irregular tract of over 687,000 square feet. By the later years of the 19th century, Perkins Street was lined with substantial large lot houses including brewer Henry H. Rueter's residence (now demolished) near the Jamaicaway. (See form for 31; 55 New Heath Street--Highland Spring Brewery). #363 South Huntington Avenue remained in Curtis family ownership at least into the 1910's. Later on the house was sold to Dr. Hugh Bonner, and in 1949, Robert J. Lawler, the new owner converted the building into a funeral home which he also maintained as his family residence.

ADDRESS 1 South Whitney St. near Tremont

NAME

present

original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No.

20N-9E

SUB AREA Allegheaney-Ruggles St.

DATE

1883

Suffolk Deeds, Boston Directories
source

ARCHITECT

source

UILDER

William Tobin - attrib

source

VER

William Tobin

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS

Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16.5/4, 17.2/3
84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick puddingstone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan, wood-frame, 2-story house w/narrow gable end to street. Rises from high pudding stone basement-stone materials presumably from nearby quarry or ledges of area. Gable end features 2-story octagonal bay w/wide boarding and panels. 3-bay main facade faces toward Tremont, features center entrance flanked by fully enframed cornice headed windows in Italianate manner. Gable at center of main facade's roof slope.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good ~~fair~~ poor LOT AREA 2160 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on cul de sac that dramatically "dead-ends"
into a steep, rocky ledge.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #1 South Whitney St. is difficult to "read" - its form fenestration and certain elements (e.g. cornice headed windows) suggest a construction date of c.1860's. This house may have been moved here c.1883 but it is more likely

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

-considering the occupation of its early 1880's owner-that it is a retardataire example of the Italianate style, dating to c.1883. William Tobin, carpenter and partner in McDonald and Tobin, contractors (office on nearby Burney St) bought this lot from Wm. Rumrell, Trustee of the Joseph Dudley estate on 11/15/1882. Tobin paid Rumrell \$500.00 for this parcel - the deed does not mention "buildings thereon". The 1873 Roxb. Atlas shows this house's lot as part of a long rectangular parcel stretching from what is now Huntington Ave. to St Alphonsus St, bordering Tremont St (south side)-this parcel is labeled Rev. John Williams and P. Dudley. #1's lot appears as lot #21 on an H.G. Moses plan dated 6/13/1874.

William Tobin was apparently responsible for this house's construction. He is first listed here in 1884. He was active in Roxbury building trades from c.1870-1895. He lived at #1 So. Whitney until 1887-by 1890 J.F. Eaton owned this property.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, etc.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local historical records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories-1890's, 80's
Suffolk Deeds-1235:118



ADDRESS Station St COR. Parker St.

NAME Part of Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co.
present original - Carl Jutz Brewery(?)

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA A.F. Houghton Brewery
Allegheney - (VIENNA BREWERY)
RUGGIES ST.

DATE possibly c.1855 segments Peter Stott-Indus.Archa
enlarged(rebuilt?) 1875 source of Eastern, Ma.

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____ source

OWNER Carl Jutz/Houghton & Kohl
original present
Parker Hill/

PHOTOGRAPHS MISSION Hill 13.5/1.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. .
(non-residential) Brewery bldg(wash house,storage)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE TRAMP concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Victorian brewery bldg, constructed of brick, long rectangular plan, Originally 5-stories, now 4. Main (Station St) facade exhibits 4-bays w/12 bay Parker St. facade. Main facade characterized by planar surfaces divided horizontally by granite sill courses between fls. 1, 2 and 2, 3. Entrance at 1st bay East of main facade. Panel brick pilasters appear at corners of fls. 2-3. Windows are slightly recessed w/segmental br.wrk. arches, prominent key and "shoulder" stones

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Enlarged in 1875

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

st facade features a loading bay w/hoisting apparatus to each story and ornamental iron wrk. This masonry struc

This masonry structure is a key component

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u>X</u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u>X</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in an essentially intact mid-late 19th c. brewery complex-as such it is a relatively rare Boston area example of a brewery wash house and hops storage facility-it stands at right angles w/a 4-story masonry ale brewery/hops storage facility. It has significant historical associations w/two 19thc. Roxbury breweries-the Carl Jutz Brewery (c.1855-1875) and the A.V. Foughton (Vienna) Brewery (1875-1901).

Further research is needed to determine how much of the wash house/Hops storage facility dates to the Jutz period of ownership-according to Peter Stott this bldg. was enlarged in 1875-the main facade exhibits the stylistic characteristics of a c.1875 Panel Brick industrial bldg. A.J. Foughton and partner John A. Kohl established the Rockland Brewery on the east side of Halleck St. in 1870. (see form on Foughton And Kohl office bldg. for biographical details) In 1875 H&K purchased the Jutz Brewery across the street and proceeded to enlarge (rebuild?) the masonry buildings fronting on Station and Halleck Sts. to accommodate the manufacture of lager (see form on 125 Prentice St). In any event, the renamed (Vienna Brewery) was equipped w/the latest and most efficient devices known in the manufacture of lager beer. Hops were brought to the Station St. bldg. to be cleansed in the wash house-the hops were stored in the 4th fl. of both the Station St and Halleck St bldgs. Insurance surveys from * Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

the late 19thc indicate that the Halleck and Station St bldgs were orig 5 stories tall. Purchased by Reuter and Co. in 1901, the Foughton and Kohl bldgs. were used for brewery purposes until Prohibition-since the 1930's this bldg has been occupied by the Great Eastern Packing and Lager Stock Corporation.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire Map, 1882 Bancroft and Earlow Insurance map
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Directories-late 19thc.

100 Years of Brewing-Supplement to Western Brewer Magazine, 1906
Primary Source: Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern, Ma., M.I.T. Press-1985.

* Recommended for National Register listing
(as part of district)

ADDRESS 20/24 Sunnyside COR. Westerly St.
 NAME St. Norbert School CHEVERUS COMMERCIAL
present original

MAP No. 19 N-8E SUB AREA Center-Teachers.

TE 1926 source

ARCHITECT Charles R. Greco Boston Bldg. Dept. source

BUILDER source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill MISSION Hill 10.2/2 89

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story brick and cast stone trimmed 1920's school bldg, Jacobethan Rev. Style, essentially rectangular plan, interesting industrial/factory like multi pane windows. 7-bay main facade, entrance at 2nd bay set within pointed cast stone arch-in add. cast stone belt course (BASEMENT-1st fl.), cast stone sills, ornamented lintel course at 2nd fl also low brick parapet ornamented w/cast stone pinnacles (low). Flat roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 95,648 sq. feet
Church's

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS part of Blessed Sacrament Architecturally
significant collection of late 19th - early 20th c. bldgs.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

St. Norbert School is of architectural interest as a 1920's Jacobethan Revival Parochial school building. In terms of form, materials and particularly fenestration, this building alludes to an industrial architectural aesthetic. It represents the 3rd building to contain a school on Blessed Sacrament Church's property. The 1st school was

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

located in the basement of a wood frame chapel built in 1891 (the year of Blessed Sacrament Church's founding). In 1898 the ~~same~~ Victorian Gothic Cheverus School was built to the west of St. Norbert's lot (still extant). Together w/ the Cheverus School and the Georgian Revival Sisters residence at 25-35 Creighton St. (1896) St. Norbert School forms an architecturally significant trio of buildings lining the south side of Sunnyside St.

built at a cost of \$80,000.00

St. Norbert School was [^]in 1926 during the 39 year pastorate of Arthur T. Connolly (1892-1913). It was designed by Charles R. Greco. Born in Cambridge, Ma in 1874, Mr. Greco was a specialist in ecclesiastical/institutional bldgs. including churches, temples, schools, municipal buildings. He graduated from English High School in 1892 and studied engineering at Harvard. For many years he was associated w/ Waite and Cutter (Boston arch. firm responsible for a number of armories and Middlesex Co. bldgs.). Greco was the chief architect in the remodeling of court houses in Cambridge, Malden and West Roxbury. Greco's own house at 36 Fresh Pond Parkway has been cited by several architectural historians as "a high point of the stucco style in Cambridge". Greco's house dates to 1910. In that year Greco began work on the present Italian Renaissance Rev. church building (completed 1917). Greco's practice was national in scope w/ projects in Miami, Chicago and Cleveland. He died in 1963. St. Norbert's continues to serve as a school bldg.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Bldgs. Dept-11/3/1925

Boston Herald Obit-Charles Greco 2/23/63.

Built in Boston City and Suburb-D.S. Tucci

Guide to Cambridge Architecture Ten Walking Tours-Robt. Bell Rettig

ADDRESS 30 Sunnyside St COR. near Creighton St.

NAME _____

presentoriginalMAP No. 19M-8ESUB AREA Centre-North sts.DATE 1898Boston Archdiocese records.source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

sourceOWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese.originalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 15.4/514.6/1, 10.2/2 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parochial SchoolNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus high basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick 2nd stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Well-designed High Victorian Gothic Grammar School, rises 2-story from high basement to flat roof. Constructed of sandstone--in general walls are rusticated (formally finished on all sides), main facade symmetrically arranged around center entr. which is approached via steep flight of stone stairs. Entr. flanked by polished marble columns w/ floral capitals (identical to columns of 2nd fl. center tripartite windows--columns are engaged) Entr. surmounted by pointed arch w/ CHEVERUS SCHOOL inscribed in the voussoirs. On either side of entr. EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA part of 95648 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on high rise overlooking Robt. T. Paine subdivision. Shrub covered front yard w/ Porb. pudding stone retaining wall.

*are medallions exhibiting high relief profiles of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Windows of SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse).
1st fl. surmounted by pointed arches w/ voussoirs. Set within arches are large floral bosses. 2nd fl. Windows possess round arches and are (Map) grouped as 3 triple windows. Arrow belt courses contribute to distinctly horizontal emphasis of design. Deep stone cornice features modillion blocks.

(see reverse page)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u>✓</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	<u>X</u>		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked)



This is an interesting, well designed (retardataire for late 1890's in terms of style) High Victorian Gothic parochial school. It ranks among the best examples of this style in the Boston area. It was named for Jean Louis A.W. Cheverus, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston. Frustratingly little has come to light on the history of this building, identity of the architect and bldg. etc. Boston Archdiocese records indicate that it was built in 1898 as part of the Blessed Sacrament church complex at Centre and Creighton Sts. After Charles B. Greco's Blessed Sacrament Church (1910-1917) this is the most architecturally significant bldg. in the church complex. Architecturally it is noteworthy for the pleasing color of its sandstone materials, highly symmetrical elevations and well carved ornamentation--most notably window and entrance enframements and high relief sculptural profiles of Washington and Lincoln (adding to the mystery of the buildings origins--secular figure honored on parochial school bldg.) The interior retains a rich inventory of noteworthy features including black and white marble tiles in the center hall, main fl., multi panel white marble wainscoting (main fl. do.), raised wooden door moldings, remnants of a large main fl. hall stained glass window, slate and marble fl. in basement, wooden wainscoting throughout bldg. (painted large class rooms, black boards etc. Blessed Sacrament Church was organized by the Redemptorist Fathers of the Mission Church, Tremont St., Roxb. in 1891

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The 1st church bldg. on the property was a small Queen Anne chapel/school (burned late 1970's) Father Arthur T. Connolly was the 1st pastor. The 1st parish school opened in 1893 w/an enrollment of 310 pupils. It was housed in 6 rooms in the basement of the chapel (ded. May 22, 1892). The Sisters of Charity were the schools 1st teachers and were initially housed in the mid 18thc. Withington House (torn down late 1890's). The brick convent at 25-35 Creighton St. was built in 1896. Presumably the courses taught at Blessed Sacrament during the mid 1890's were continued in the "new" Cheverus Sch. bldg.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Interview w/ Rev. Richard T. Donahue, Blessed Sacrament Church.
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906

Sanborn Insurance Atlas, 1919

The Catholic Church of New England, Archdiocese of Boston

PY James S. Sullivan. 1895 pgs. 165-169

Boston Bldgs Dept., S.P.N.A., Bostonian Soc., F.P.L.--no information

Boston Archdiocese Chancellory archives--parochial school listings.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston
Landmark Listing (as part of district)

CHEVERUS SCHOOL CORP INC'D
30 Sunnyside Street

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

Blessed Sacrament grammar school courses included stenography, type writing, algebra, book keeping, together w/ fancy sewing. The school also provided a high school course in oil painting and water colors. The school was coeducational divided into 7 classes. By the mid 1890's the school had a student body of 360 w/ a total of 4,000 people in the parish. The student body was drawn from J.F. and Roxb. neighborhoods-including philanthropist Robert Treat Paine's well planned subdivision to the immediate north and east of the Blessed Sacrament complex (Sunnyside, Westerly, Edge Hill Sts. etc). Accelerated house construction in the area was triggered in part, during the 1890's by the establishment of Blessed Sacrament and by the introduction of the electric trolley to the area in 1894. Rapid growth in population necessitated the construction of the Cheverus School in 1897-98. The architect may have been Franz Joseph Untersee, Brookline based architect of St. Alphonsus Hall (Mission Church) in 1898 and the 1st Blessed Sacrament church bldg. in 1891-92. Building dept records did not yield permit information. Boston Archdiocese records provided only a firm construction date. Insurance atlases did not provide information beyond the obvious pertaining to materials, siting etc. THE PILOT, was contacted for possible leads on this building ---their files did not contain any information on this structure. CATHOLIC HISTORIES OF BOSTON do not mention this building. The Bostonian Society, S.P.N.E.A., E.P.L. FILES did not have any information on this bldg. Further research might involve newspaper micro film work-perhaps checking for May 1898 dedication or Sept. 1898 school opening. This building is currently under utilized, housing weekly scout meetings and a 2nd fl. thrift shop. Information on this building may be located at the Brooklyn N.Y. based headquarters of the Redemptorist Fathers--7509 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209, 212-833-1900. (Rev. Alfred C. Rush, archivist). It should also be noted that atlases were carefully checked to determine if this building was moved here from another site--it does not appear to have been a Boston public school. There is no truth to the story that this bldg. was the old Masonic Temple, formerly located at Tremont and Boylston Sts.



Main facade, Sunnyside st.



↑ Sunnyside st facade



↑ Rev (South) facade

ADDRESS 11,13 Sunnyside St. COR.

NAME present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE 1889-1890 Atlases, Suffolk Deed plans source

CHITECT source

ILDER
#11-S.A. Bartlett source
#13-John R. Hanley
NER original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 12-4/1-84



TYPE (residential) [single?] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic
#11-gable, #13-clipped gable
ROOF cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Compact, wood frame Queen Anne houses-modest scale-sheathed w/clapboards and wood shingles. Well crafted front porches w/champfered posts and saw cut brackets. Facades exhibit Queen Anne multi sash windows. #11's gable decorated w/restrained gingerbread wood work at apex.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA #11-3500 #13-5609 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS houses face bend in Sunnyside St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built c.1889-90,

(Map) #11 and 13 Sunnyside St rank among the better preserved examples of moderate income housing in the 160 lot residential district developed by Robert Treat Paine. These houses retain original form, fabric, fenestration etc. Architecturally they are modest renditions of the Queen Anne Style.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1889-90, #11 and 13's lots were part of a 100-lot development that encompassed Westerly, Gay Head and Sunnyside Sts. (eastern portion only). Sunnyside St. was originally called Sunnyside Terrace. #11 and 13's lots are lots 35 and 36 on plans dated Sept. 1888 (Suffolk Deed 1844:161) and Oct 1, 1889 (S.D. 1904:end). These plans show the outlines of houses at 1, 3, 7 and 9 Sunnyside but do not show #11 and 13. By 1890, #11 and 13 are shown on the atlas of that year and appear unlabeled. By 1895 #11 is labeled S.A. Bartlett and #13 is labeled John R. Hanley. For many years #11 and 13's land was part of Elizabeth M. Wentworth's extensive holdings. The Wentworth house dated to the mid 18th c. and was located on the site of The Blessed Sacrament Church on Centre St. During the 1880's #11 and 13's land was part of the Jas. Kenney estate.

These houses are part of Boston lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat PAINE'S large, multi lot development in the area between Centre and Feat Sts. This development attests to the fact that large-scale planning can improve on ordinary cheap construction. A division of Paine's cooperative bank, the Workingmans Building Assoc., served as the central finance and planning agency. The financing was done by the then still novel amortizing mortgage which reduced risk to both borrower and lender (see form on Edge Vi
* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity St.)
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

* other streets in this development include Edge Hill and Round Hill Sts.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation
listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895

Boston Directories-1890's

Suffolk Deeds-plans-1844:161, 1904:end

No information at Boston Building Dept.

Streetcar Suburbs by Sam E. Warner Jr. pgs 101-105

ADDRESS 25,27,29 Sunnyside St. near Creighton St.
COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.DATE c.1891 Atlas, Directories
sourceHITECT _____
sourceDER John Rawson-attrib.
#25-John Rawson source
#27-Phillip YOUNG
R #29-Albert G. Boles
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 14. 2/2, 2/3, 2/4, 2/5TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS Frame clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of single family Queen Anne houses-modest scale-wood fr.-
clapboard/shingle sheathing, front porches w/turned posts, spool work transoms.
In-general irregular plans featuring smaller gables-#'s 25 and 29 display
chamfered bays at ground level. Gable bargeboards exhibit restrained ginger-
bread decoration.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #25-3440 #27-3010
#29-2771 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces Blessed Sacrament church complex

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

This is a trio of well preserved Queen Anne houses - income representative of the type of moderate housing built in the area between Centre St.-Heath St. between c.1890-1895). #'s 25, 27 and 29 date to c.1891. Boston lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine was primarily responsible for the development of new streets-e.g. Sunnyside, Westerly, Gay Head etc.-and the construction of new houses. Sunnyside

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

St is shown on late 1880's plans as Sunnyside Terrace-apparently the eastern portion of this l-shaped street was laid out first with the segment between Westerly and Creighton Sts complet'd by 1892. The 1890 Atlas shows lot outlines along Sunnyside and Westerly Sts. for the first time. The 1895 Atlas shows John Rawson, carpenter/contractor at #25 (1st here in 1892), Phillip Young, collector at #27 (1892) and Albert G. Poles, engineer (1892). Further research is needed to determine if Rawson was the builder of this trio or other houses in the area.

For further details on Paine's remarkable housing development for families of modest means see form on Edge Hill St.

#254

#29

#21



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906

Boston Directories-1890's

Suffolk Deeds-plans-1844:161, 162:163, 1904:End

Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B. Warner pgs 101-105

PRESERVATION Consideration

Recommended for National Register and
Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

ADDRESS 26-8 Tavern Rd. COR. Field St.

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 21N/10E

SUB AREA

DATE 1880's -1890'sAtlases and bldg. permits(see significance) sourceARCHITECT 1895 enlargement:bldg. permitChas. A. BrownsourceBUILDER 1895 enlargement:bldg. permitWA & HA RootsourceOWNER 1890:1906: Wm Gillian1915: Peter Gilligan Northeastern U.originalpresent1931: N.E. Conservatory of MusicPHOTOGRAPHS PH 3.3/5*, 3/6-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) industrialNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus --
flat; at left sideROOF slight slope away cupola -- dormers --
from street.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne industrial building with symmetrical facade dis-
playing 6-bays at 1st floor, 12-bays at 2nd, and 10 at 3rd,
and exhibiting top floor of paired arched windows separated by brick
rondels from larger single round head windows. Ground floor includes
broad rectangular brick keystone-and-splayed head entries near left and
right corners of building. Building is capped by brickwork dentil
cornice.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9893 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At edge of Northeastern University campus;
On mid-century street now an area of university parking lots.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable industrial building remaining as an 1880's-'90's survivor from a vicinity which began to develop in the 1840's. Running off of the even side of Parker Street, a 19th century way which extended by 1662 from Heath Street to the approximate intersection with/Huntington today's

(Map)

IV
RP 3/25

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Avenue, the Tavern Road-Field Street area now in a sea of parking lots at the edge of the Northeastern University campus, was in the 1950's a neighborhood of modest housing located near marshland and across the road from the Day Cordage manufacturer, later becoming the large ropewalk complex of Sewall and Day Co. (see form for 360 Ruggles St.)

Previously known as Mechanic Street, during the eighties, Tavern Road at its Field St. end (then called Madison Court), was occupied by brick and frame stables and shops with those now on the even side owned and used by William Gilligan. Apparently #28 was put up as a 2-story stable in 1887-8 probably as an enlargement of an earlier brick building constructed between 1884-'88 at the rear of the lot. However, the present double entry building took on its current form in 1895 when Gilligan enlarged and added onto the left side of the 1887 stable.

Gilligan, a resident of the Tavern Road-Field Street vicinity since 1880, also owned and apparently lived at both #460 Parker Street-- one of a pair of brick row houses (see illustration -- in form for 456 Parker) as well as the handsome apartment house at #456 Parker which occupied the frontage lots of the Tavern Road stables and shops. (see form for). A resident of #456 Parker from the late 1890's through the early years of this century, by 1910, Gilligan (contd. p. 2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Whitney. Map of Roxbury. 1849.
Building Dept: Building Permit: Apr. 27, 1887; July 1, 1895
Boston Directories: Wm. Gilligan/Gilligan family--1875-1921.
Charles A. Brown: 1880-1943
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. Charles A. Brown
Boston Street Laying Out Dept. Ann: Report, 1894. (Parker St)
Norfolk Deeds: Plan Book 27/20--Oct. 7, 1853 (Plan for Auction of dwelling houses)
Plan of land in Roxbury--151/1; Nov. 5, 1844.

26-28 Tavern Road
page 2.

Significance continued:

lived with contracting business associate and family member James T. in the Romanesque Revival brick row house at #109 Hemenway (see form for in BLC Fenway Survey).

Owned by the Gilligan family into the 1910's. #26-28 Tavern Road was acquired afterwards by a series of schools including Tufts University, the New England Conservatory of Music, and finally Northeastern University. While in the ownership of the Conservatory, #26-28 Tavern Road served as the home for a community boy's club.

Charles A. Brown, the architect of the major remodelling of #26-28 Tavern Road, was as well, the designer of William Gilligan's handsome brick apartment house at #456 Parker Street (see form for). During the mid-1880's Brown worked as a draughtsman in Boston's Exchange Building for architect Frederick N. Footman (see forms for 249A; 31 Heath Street), and in the early '90's was employed by the Boston city architect who, at that time, was Edmund Marsh Wheelwright. By the mid-'90's, Brown took up residence at 67 Nelson Street, near Morton in Dorchester and remained at home there until 1942. Listed as an architect by the early years of this century, Brown worked for various firms including, in the 1910's for Peabody and Stearns. Although little is specifically known about Brown's work, 456 Parker Street was published in the American Architect and Building News of May 4, 1895, and he is credited as the designer of 100 Warrenton Street (Nick's Restaurant) 1907.

ADDRESS 27 Tavern Road COR. near Field

NAME present original

MAP No. 21N/10E SUB AREA

DATE after 1884; by 1888 -- Atlases
remodelling: 1922 -- Building Permit
remodelling: source

ARCHITECT J. Williams Beal, sons Bldg. Permit
remodelling: source

BUILDER Clifton D. Chatterton Bldg. Permit
1888: Adrian Janse source hrs.
1915: Edw. A. Janse
OWNER 1922: Fredk. W. Allen
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3-3/2, 3/3*-84; (PH 3-3/1-84
#44 Field)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Originally stable; then sculpture studio with
residence.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus --

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
(now stuccoed)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Stuccoed and Mediterraneanized 1880's brick industrial
building set narrow end to street and displaying 2-bay facade
with arched grade level entry at right including wrought-iron grilled
half moon transome and double wooden door enhanced with bronze fittings
and woman's head knocker. Building exhibits at 2nd floor, casement
windows with wrought-iron balcony grills. Facade extended at left
with single-story 2-bay ell with pair of tiny shuttered arched
windows set under row of wall rafters. Mousetooth and dentil cornice
at roofline continues across red brick right side which reveals some

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic original fenestration, At rear--
sheds and ells; skylight on main block.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 4690 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Cobblestoned drive into yard at right. Garden
at left. Abuts at rear #44-6 Field Street--
a double mid-century small scaled Italianate frame house. In pocket
retaining early street pattern and occasional 19th century frame
residences. At edge of Northeastern U. campus--and now in environment
of University parking lots. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Remodelled brick stable dating from 1880's
and of note as a remaining element of the
Tavern Road (formerly Mechanic Street) and
Field Street area which began to develop
in the 1840's and which by 1853 was a neighbor-
hood of modest residential houses located
across Parker Street from the Day Cordage
manufactory. (See form for 360 Ruggles St.)
In addition, #27 Tavern Road is architecturally

III/IV
RP/ES

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	<u>x</u>
development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

significant for its handsome 1920's stuccoed Mediterranean style facade and additionally is of cultural and historical significance for its use since its remodelling as the studios respectively of the notable Boston sculptors Frederick W. Allen and Arcangelo Cascieri.

During the 1880's, Tavern Road at its Field Street end (formerly called Madison Court) was occupied by brick and frame sheds, stables, and shops (see also form for 26-28 Tavern Road).

Replacing a frame barn, the brick stable at #27 Tavern Road was owned by the family of milk dealer Adrian Janse and in the 1890's apparently was used for their teamster business and later for their contracting work. At its rear, the stable abutted the Janse residence at 44 Field Street--a very modest mid-century frame 2-story, gable roofed Italianate house which is in poor condition but remains extant. The stable/shop at #27 Tavern Road was owned by the Janse family into the 1910's.

By 1922, Frederick W. Allen (1888- Jan 7, 1961)--a sculptor and instructor and department head at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts had acquired the building which he had remodelled that year after plans by architects J. Williams Beal Sons for

his use as a studio and office. In 1947, Allen moved into (contd)
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity page 2.)
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Whitney. Map of Roxbury. 1849.

Walling. Map of Boston. 1859

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931

Boston Building Dept. Packet for 27 Tavern Road.

Boston Directories: Adrian Janse; Janse family: 1858-1925

Fredk. W. Allen: 1918-1958

Arcangelo Cascieri: 1955-1978

(Architectural files: J. Williams Beal; J. Williams Beal Sons
Fine Arts Dept/BPL

Artists File: Frederick W. Allen. Fine Arts. Dept/BPL
(includes Obituary--Herald, Jan 7, 1961)

Norfolk Deeds: Plan Book 2/20
Oct. 7, 1853;
Plan Book 4/123
Oct. 1, 1853;
151/1: Plan...
Nov 5, 1844.

page 2.

27 Tavern Road

Parker Hill
Mission Hill

Significance continued:

the building which then functioned as a combined residence and workshop.

Allen, a classical artist, studied at the Rhode Island School of Design and the Museum of Fine Arts, and as a young man, worked in Bela Pratt's sculpture studio. Allen specialized in bas relief and completed Pratt's sculptural program for the Fenway front of the Museum of Fine Arts with his figures of "the Painter" and "the Designer." In 1925, Allen designed and executed the pediment of the New York County Courthouse. In addition Allen was well-known for his memorial tablets, portrait busts, and commemorative medals.

By the late 1950's through the 1970's, #27 Tavern Road served as the studio and workshop for sculptors Arcangelo Cascieri--Dean of the Boston Architectural Center--and Adio diBiccari.

J. Williams Beal, Sons designers of the remodelling of 27 Tavern Road have been active in the Boston area from the 1880's to the present day. The firm perhaps is best known during the 1880's and '90's for churches and residences in Roxbury including the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), AllSouls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893) and the houses at Harriswood Crescent at Harold and Townsend Streets (1890). Later the firm was responsible for the 1925 Jewett Repertory Theatre (now Boston University Theatre) at 264 Huntington Avenue and the Plymouth County Hospital and Jail. In addition, J. Williams Beal Sons during the 1890's and 1900's ---- were the plant designers for Roxbury's Highland Spring Brewery (see form for 31 and 55 New Heath Street).

ADDRESS #1;4 Terrace Pl.
80 Terrace St. COR. Terrace St.

NAME _____

present

original Parker Hill/Mission Hill
NORTH SCOPEMAP No. 20N-9SUB AREA Alleghany-Ruggles sts)DATE #1-c.1865 #80-c.1880Norfolk Deeds,
maps, atlasesDATE #4-c.1857

source

CHITECT _____

#1-?

source

#4-Charles B. Spencer Norfolk Deeds

ILDER #80-?

#1-J.W. Olmstead

source

#4-Chas. B. Spencer

NER #80-L.S. Conant?

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/
MISSION HILL - 11-1/1, 1/2 1/45/1, 5/2, 5/3TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) #1-single, #4-orig. dble, #80-singleNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #1-2 1/2, #4-2 1/2 plus bsements, attic

#1-gable, #4-gable/mans. #80-1 1/2

#1-1 On terrace St. side

ROOF #80-gable cupola -

dormers #4-1 on main facade

#80-

MATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Cluster of modest wood fr. dwellings around Terrace Pl./St.

#1-Orig. a dble house, reduced by half; 3 bay main facade w/ simple entr. porch.

Windows simply enfr. w/ exception of window above entr w/ round headed surround.

Dentillated and bracketed cornice. Gambrel-mansard roof. No fenestration on Terr.

St. wall. #4-2 1/2 story Italianate fr. vernac. house w/ 3-bay MF. Bracketed door hood,

polygonal bay w/ rusticated base, simply enfr. windows, arched attic window. Gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic #4-orig. dble hse.

#1-3679 #80-2840

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #4-2510 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Lining east side of Terrace St - modestly scaled dwellings w/ white picket fences. Terrace St is 8' wide cul de sac - dead ends into new orange line MBTA tracks/corridor.

#80-T-plan cottage w/ 2 bay main facade,

bracketed door hood, polygonal bay, windows w/ hood moldings on

2nd fl. Diamond shaped opening at apex of gable roof. 1-story el to

rear. Italianate, fr. vernac.

SITUATED Along the east side of Terrace and along a cul de sac called Terrace Place, these modestly scaled dwellings constitute a charming residential node in an area characterized by vacant lots and adjacent rail road tracks. Terrace Place is an 8' wide cul de sac located at the foot of Alleghany St. Terrace Pl. was

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>Y</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

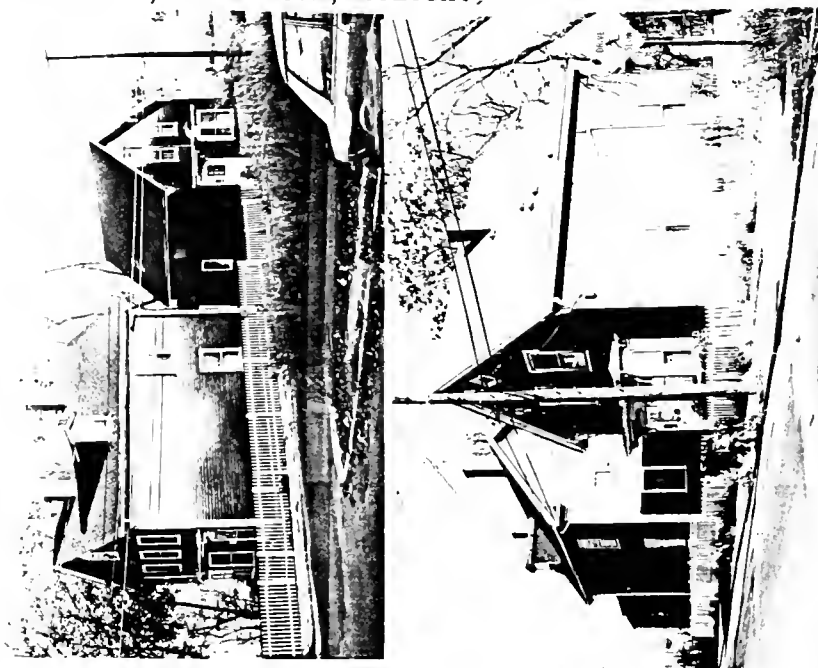
set out c.1855 (Alleghaney St. dates to 1845). Terrace St. was set out from New Heath St. to Alleghaney St. during the early 1870's and was extended over a segment of Gore Ave to Tremont St. by 1875. #4 Terrace Pl is the oldest member of this trio-it was built c.1857 by Charles B. Spencer, carpenter-deeds indicate that between 1858-1859 this property was passed back and forth between Jane Spencer, widow (and mother of Charles) and John W. Olmstead, clerk-the Spencer-Olmstead deeds mention a "double house on the property built by Jane Spencer's son John"-the Terrace St. side of #4 is devoid of fenestration and clearly indicates that it is missing half of its original form. Olmstead purchased this lot from Isaac Livermore in November, 1852 and is listed as this house's owner in 1873. Chas. P. Spencer first appears in the 1858 Roxb. Direct. as a carpenter, house Sumner near Washington St. By 1868 4 houses bordered Terrace Pl. (referred to as passage-way, see Suffolk Deed 917:319). #1 Terrace Pl was built c.1865-apparently as a J.W. Olmstead property-he rented and eventually sold it to Mary A. and George Martin on 2/18/1868 for \$2,000.00. Martin's occ. is listed in 1870's as "butter and cheese, 4 Franklin Market". Much of Terrace Pl.'s charm is derived from #1's pleasing form, elements (Italianate fr. vernac) and white picket fence. By 1890 L.S. Conant, employee of N. Ward and Co., oils tallow and glue owned #1 Terr. Pl. and #80 Terr. St. - #80 was built c.1860's (difficult to determine fr. deeds, atlases).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

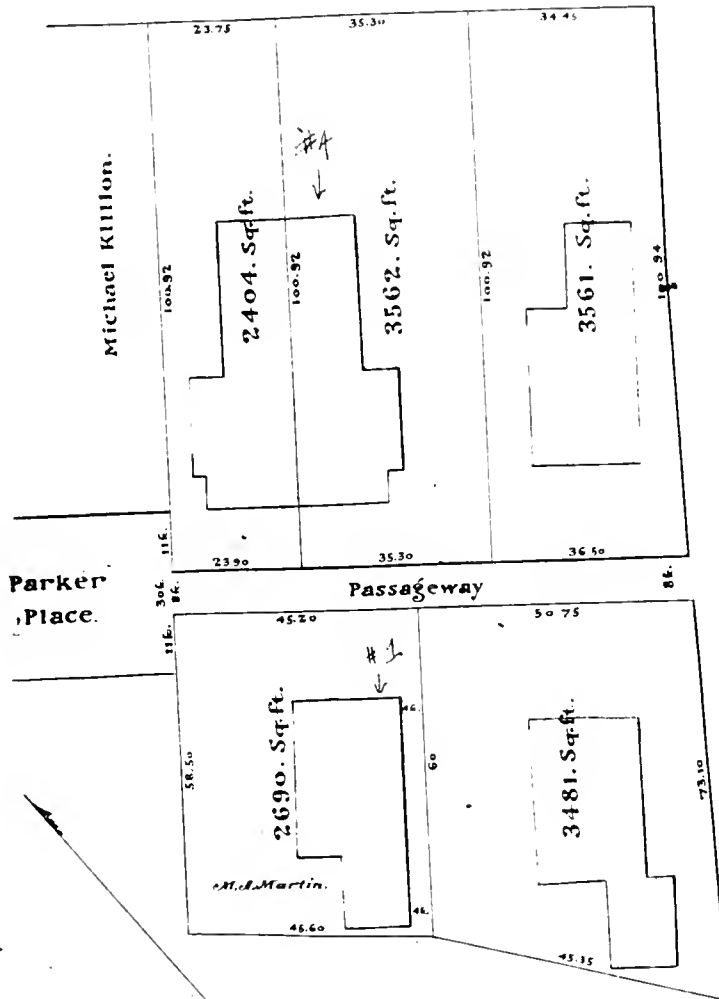
Recommended for
National Register and
Architectural Conservation
Listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references
(ords, early maps, etc.)

Map-1852 McIntire
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890
Roxb.-Boston Direct.-1850's-90
Norfolk Deeds-272:294
Suffolk Deed Pl-917:319, 318
record of Boston Streets-1910.



Parker Hill / Mission Hill



Roxbury, February 6th 1868.

Scale 15 ft. to an inch.

T. B. Moses, Surveyor.

Original Plan Recorded
With said Reg. Lib. 97 Vol. 319
A True Copy Reduced 1/2

Henry W. Wilson C.E.

ADDRESS 1456 Tremont COR Parker St.NAME present original Parker Hill/Mission HillMAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE
Alleghaneys - Ruggles Sts.DATE c. 1860 Norfolk Deeds
sourceHITECT _____
sourceLDER _____
sourceER possibly James Boyle
original Parker Hill presentTOGRAPHS MISSION HILL - 11-2/3-84 JLB 16-4/6-84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard
3 on main facadeROOF bell cast-mansard cupola no longer extant corners 2 per sideMATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, L-plan Italianate/Mansard house w/rectang. 2-story main block enclosed by bell-cast mansard roof, 2-story ell to rear. Clapboards cover walls. Center entr. on 3-bay main facade w/projecting porch (chamfered posts, brackets). Entrance flanked by fully enfr. and pedimented windows. Edges of main block accented w/quoins. Fascia, side boards appear beneath eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor - moderate drastic Original cupola removed at undeterm.
date-post 1888.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4534 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on ample corner lot, bordered on Parker, Tremont sides by high, Roxb. pudding stone walls. Copper beech of considerable age and size at Parker-Tremont corner.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house is part of Mission Hills interesting collection of substantial 1860's Italianate Mansard residences.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Roxbury
Although missing its cupola (shown in O.H. Bailey Bird's eye view map of 1880), this house retains its original form, materials, elements (most notably entr. porch and fancy window enfr.) and siting. Since at least the early 1830's a structure has been located on this corner lot. The present structure clearly dates to the 1860's. Polly Lewis (wife?, mother? of Wm. Lewis, Boston merchant) bought this property from Betsy Francis on 12/31/1836. The 1832 Walling map of Roxb shows a building on this site. Polly Lewis owned a house on this site until June, 1859 - she apparently rented it to an H.B. Stanwood, brewer during the 1850's. (see Norfolk Deeds 114:127,). Lewis sold this prop. to James Boyle, Roxb. brewer on 6/20/1859 for \$5,000.00. Boyle apparently demolished the old Lewis homestead and erected the present, more "up-to-date" building. Boyle sold it to Sewall and Day Cordage Co. in 1863. Sewall and Day sold it to William C. Babbitt, apothecary, for \$5,700. on 5/15/1867 (N.D. 354:146). In 1866 Babbitt was located (shop) at Rail Road Sq, junction of Tremont and Washington St., opposite the Providence R.R. crossing - in other words one block from 1456 Tremont St. Babbitt supplied Mission Hill and Roxb. Highland residents w/ "Perfumery, brushes, Articles for the Toilet, Medicines (Patent), * Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) leeches, Soda Water, etc. Babbitt owned this house until 6/3/1873. (1118 :150-Suffolk Deed). By 1880 Patrick T. Hanley of Hanley and Casey 's Brewery owned this house - his brewery was located in the industrial area a few blocks to the north at 164 Ward St. The Hanley family lived here until c.1910. By 1915 a Mary A. Cleary lived here. (See Form on 105 WARD ST - Hanley and Casey Brewery)

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing
(as part of district)
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps - 1832 Walling, 1848, 1852 McIntire. O.H. Bailey - Bird's Eye View - 1880
Atlases - 1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915.
Norfolk Deeds - 114:127, 315:306, 354:146
Suffolk Deeds - 118:150, 1473:25
Boston Directories/Roxb. - 1850's - 80's

Roxb. Direct ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. 1866 43



WILLIAM C. BABBITT,
APOTHECARY,
RAILROAD SQUARE,
JUNCTION OF TREMONT & WASHINGTON
STREETS,

(Opposite Providence Railroad Crossing.)

Perfumery, Brushes, Articles for the Toilet, Patent Medicines, Leeches, Soda Water, &c. Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care from the best selected medicines.



ADDRESS 1458-1460 Tremont COR Parker St.
near

NAME present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill - NORTH SLOPE
MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghany-Ruggles Sts.)
DATE 1895 Boston Bldg. Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Vinal and Tracy
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Patrick J. Hanley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 2 - 2/3, 17.4/1
16.3/3 - 24



TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, L-plan Georgian Rev-Classical Rev. apartment bldg.
Constructed of yellow brick w/white stone(lime stone?)trim. Main facade
symetrically arranged around arched and recessed center entr.-arch displays
prominent console key stone. Entr. flanked by octag. bays of brick which are
continued on upper fls. as copper oriels w/multi panel ornamentation. Bldg cul-
minates in well detailed Clss. Rev. copper cornice. Parker St wall formally finished
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic in red br., wedge shaped brick work lintel
also arched side entr.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5886 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS narrow passage way off Parker St. leads to
formally treated entr/facade (715 Parker St, side entr for #1456-60 Tremont St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This solid, handsome and substantial masonry apartment bldg.
represents the work of Vinal and Tracy. Built in 1895, -

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as _____)

Aboriginal	_____	C
Agricultural	_____	H
Architectural	<u>X</u>	H
The Arts	_____	
Commerce	_____	I
Communication	_____	M
Community/ development	<u>v</u>	F



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(see Boston Building Permit dated 5/25/1895) ,it was constructed to house "8 tenements".Combining elements of the Georgian Rev. and Classical Rev. styles,#1458-1460 Tremont St. represents a decidedly urban housing form in a neighborhood of predominantly wood frame,Pre 1875 single family suburban dwellings.It is a key component in Tremont Sts.1890's-early 20th c.streetscape. It was built for Patrick T.Hanley,brewer and partner in Hanley and Casey's Brewery,104 Ward St.and occupied the N corner of the Hanley house lot.Hanley was capitilizing on the need for commuter housing in the area-the electric trolley reached Mission Hill by the early 1890's.This building was designed by Vinal and Tracy-actually a short lived Boston architectural firm(1892-95) with a well known principal-Arthur H.Vinal.He was Boston's city architect during the 1880's . Born in Quincy,Mass.,Vinal was initially employed by the important Boston Architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns.Vinal,as city architect,designed the Boylston St.Fire and Police Dept bldg(now the I.C.A.).Forace Mann School, Newbury St.,and the Joshua Bates School in the South End.IN addition

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

he was responsible for the Romanesque Chestnut Hill water works, opera houses at Bangor and Augusta Maine,numerous Back Bay town-houses and Roxbury/Dorchester suburban homes.He worked in partnership w/George F. Tracy(earth of information on Tracy) from 1892-1895. Vinal and Tracy were apparently apartment house specialists-in 1893 they designed the much publicized "Windmere"apartment bldg",1069 Boylston St,121-123 Mass.Ave.-this "splendid apartment house" was built at a cost of \$188,000.00 for Mission Hill real estate specu-
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's specu-records, early maps, etc.)

lator Albert Geiger(see Delle Ave developement)By 1906 1458-60 Tremont St. was owned by Edward A.Bangs,partner in Bangs and Wells,lawyers,7 Water St ,Boston.Bangs lived at 240 Beacon St. during the early 1900's

Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-19thc.-early 20th
Boston Bldgs.Dept.
A HALF C. NURY OF BOSTON BUILDING -Darrell p.75
B.F.I ARCH' ELDERS FILE

*Recommended for National Register
and Architectural Conservation
listing. (as part of district)

Parker St.
ENTRANCE
→



ADDRESS 1472 Tremont St COR. near Sewall Pl.

NAME

present

original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE
SUB AREA (Allegheny - Ruggles St.)MAP No. 20N-9EDATE c.1856

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER David Connery-attributed

source

OWNER possibly Sewall and Day, David Connery Jr.
Amory F. Sherran-1857, Nathan Cobb-1859 [1861]

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS

Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill 2-2/5TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansardROOF hip on mansard cupola dormers MF-3 plus octag. dormer/bay
side walls-2MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Roxbury pudding concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, rectangular Mansard double house constructed of Roxbury
pudding stone. 3-bay main facade x 2 bay side walls. Tremont elev.
features paired, recessed entrances w/granite steps and door lintels. In general
windows possess rock faced granite sills and lintels w/replacement sash. Octag.
bay on eastern half a later addition, carried through roof as tripartite dormer.
Hip on mansard roof retains scalloped slate shingles and pedimented dormers.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic c.1890's octag. bay.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1472-1350, 2 sq. feet 1474-3706NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS vacant lot to west once site of J. Ferris marble work
(1850's), Solomon A. Woods Furniture mfg. (By 1873) and Cold Spring Brewery (late
1870's-90's)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, #1472, 1474 Tremont St. is a rare
Roxbury/Boston example of a double Mansard house
constructed entirely of Roxbury pudding stone.
Compared to the 1 1/2 story houses of similar
puddingstone construction in the area (see forms
on 682-688 Parker St and 2-5 Sewall St.) this 2 1/2
story house is relatively substantial. Apparently

(Map)

FIELD CRAFTY - Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
 1852 Mc Intire map.Roxb/Boston Directories
 Norfolk Deeds,191:23,253:11,302:263,280:218
 Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>x</u>				

Note: This house's stone materials probably came from a quarry located on the
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) Mission Church lot, see
 it is the oldest puffingstone structure on Parker Hill/Mission Hill--1852m
 as early as 1849, a building was located on this lot. This buildings mansard
 roof, however, suggests a construction date of closer to 1860. Norfolk Deeds
 point to a construction date of c.1856. This house has historical associatio
 with mid 19thc Roxbury machinists, molders and masons. Further research is
 needed to determine if this structure originally served as Sewall and Day
 Cordage Co. workers housing. This company was located a few blocks to the
 north at Parker and Ruggles St. (see form on Wentworth Institute).
 As early as the 1820's the Parker/Tremont St. area was built up w/modest
 houses and shops. By the early 1850's the Stony Brook Valley, 2 blocks to the
 east, contained tanneries, breweries, an iron foundry etc. The Boston and
 Providence R.R. had been laid out along the Stony Brook in 1834 w/ the
 first R.R. station at Roxbury Crossing established c.early 1840's. Buildings
 are mentioned on 1472, 1474 Tremont St's lot in a Norfolk Deed (191:23)
 of 10/1/1849 (Benjamin Sewall et al recieved \$1,850.00 from J. Stevens).
 The 1852 McIntire map shows a building on or near this site w/a configurat
 similar to that of the present structure. On 2/24/1857, Amory T. Sherman,
 machinist paid Benjamin Sewall \$3,000.00 for this lot "with the buildings
 thereon" (Norfolk 253:11). In 1860 Sherman is listed at 336 Washington St
 (later 1472, 1474 Tremont St). This house is almost certainly the building
 mentioned in the Sewall/Sherman deed, pointing to a construction date of

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
 for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

1856. More definite evidence of this house's existence appears in a deed of
 4/24/1859. (Norfolk 280:218). Nathan Cobb, variously listed as a molder and
 pattern maker paid Sewall et al \$2,000.00 for the south eastern portion of
 this house and lot---reference is made to "the partition wall of a double
 house. Mention of a "stone house" is made in a deed of 11/19/1861 between
 Sewall et al and David Connery, mason (SEWALL was apparently the holder of
 Amory Sherman's mortgage.). Connery paid Sewall \$2,150.00 for his half of
 the property. Cobb lived here until his death c.1870. Cobb's heirs owned 1474
 until at least the early 1890's. David Connery Jr. started his career as a

* Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
 records, early maps, etc.)

mason on Fayette St. in what is now Bay Village in 1846. His father was also
 a mason based on Fayette St, active c.1830-1855. Connery Jr. moves from Fayette
 st in 1857 and resided at 2 Osborn Pl. in 1858/59. By 1860 he's listed at
 2 Sewall Pl. Roxbury (predecessor house to 2-5 Sewall?) and lived at 1472 Tre
 mont until c.1875.-by that time he was a mason w/ Standish and Woodbury
 36 Bromfield Pl. FROM 1878-his death c.1886 he lived w/his son David III
 at 118 Dartmouth St. David III was the proprietor of David Connery and Co.,
 builders. 1474 Tremont was owned by the Connery family until at least 1890.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing.
 (as part of district)

ADDRESS 1508-1518 Tremont St/Burney St.

NAME present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE
Heighanney-Ruggles

DATE 1897 Boston Bldgs. Dept. STB.

source

CHITECT C.A. Russell "

source

OLDER not listed on permit

source

IER Wm. J. Carlin

original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17. 5/6. 84

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt - 6 Fam.
non-residential 3-stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum metal-copper?-cric

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne /Georgian Rev. comm /res. block, 3-stories, flat roof.
Constructed of orange brick, white stone trim. Salient features include gr. fls.
range of brick Doric pilasters-in general store fronts have been bricked over.
Also noteworthy are metal oriels fls. 2-3 (2 on Tremont, 1 at Tremont/Burney
corner and 1 on Burney St. wall.) Well detailed oriel feature pilasters, swag
and fleur de lis motifs. Windows feature wedge shaped lintels w/ prominent*
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4495 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner lot, opp. Parker Hill Branch Library

*keystones. Panel brick chimney
rises from Burney St wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This solid turn of the century commercial-
residential block is the eastern most component in
an essentially intact late 19th-early 20th c. Street-
scape on the southern side of Tremont St between

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>X</u>
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Pontiac St. and Burney St. Built in 1897, it was designed by the prolific late 19thc-early 20thc Roxbury architect C.A. Russell. During the late 1920's #1518 Tremont housed the Parker Hill Branch Public Library. #1508-1518 was built to house 3 stores and 6 families-2 per segment. Its original owner was Wm. J. Carlin-in 1890's Boston Directories his occupation is listed as "heating", 18 Cambridge St-he lived at 69 Humbolt Ave, Roxbury. Crnelius A. Russell, this block's architect, was active c.1880-early 1900's. He is listed at 46 1/2 Warren St., Roxb. in 1897. He was responsible for numerous suburban homes in Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain. During the 1890's his office was located at Glen Rd. corner Brighton St. Examples of his work include 801 Centre St. (Q.A. -Shingle Style, 1894), 14-16 Olmsted, J.P. (Q.A. 2-1, 1897), 15-16 Grovenor Rd., J.P. (Georgian Rev. 3-story apt block-1902.) etc. -see J.P., Fenway surveys, architect's list?

By 1930 this building contained a First National Food Store-#1508, Edward B. Leary's Variety store and the Parker Hill Branch of the Public Library. The Library moved to its present building across the street in 1931 (see form on 1497 Tremont St).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1890, 1895, 1898, 1906, 1911
Boston Directories-1890's, 1930.
Boston Bldgs. Dept.
B.I.L. Arch/Elders File

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	X	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	X	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

its architect was Samuel J. Rantin. #1520 A and 1520 date to 1898. #1524, 1526 date to 1899. The original owners of 1520-20A were Ellen Jeremiah C. Spillane—he was a real estate agent/speculator with an office at Huntington Ave corner Francis St during the 1890's and early 1900's. The Spillanes resided at 217 Walnut St. Roxbury during the 1890's. They were probably the original owners of the block's later segment. By 1906, Wm H. Gibbons owned #1524 and conducted a boot and shoe business in 1524A beginning in 1900. Ellen Spillane owned #1526 in 1906. By 1930, #1520 A-1526 Tremont St. contained James J. O'Connors Church goods -#1520 A, John J. Tobins meat mkt-1522 A, The Great A&P Tea Co. -1524 and a branch of Economy Grocery stores-1526. Although Boston Bldg. Dept files did not yield an orig. bldg permit, it would seem likely that Samuel J. Rantin was its architect—he designed the stylistically similar comm/res. block across Carmel St-#1528-1530 Tremont St. Samuel J. Rantin was a partner of Samuel Rantin and Son, from c. 1895-1910 w/offices at 4 Pyncheon Pl. and 117 Columbus Ave Roxb. (late 1890's). B.P.L. arch./bldrs files indicate numerous Rantin designed Queen Anne 3-Decker bldgs in Roxb. and J.P. as well as a few masonry comm-res. blocks. Rantin's firm was in operation under the leadership of his son until 1959. (see forms on 1528-1530 Tremont St. and 172 St Alphonsus St.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1890, 1895, 1898, 1900, 1915

Boston Direct.-1890's, 1900's, 1930.

Boston Public Library Architect's file.

ADDRESS 1528-1530 Tremont St. COR. Carmel St.

NAME

presentoriginal Parker Hill / Mission HillMAP No. 20N-9ENORTH SLOPE
SUB AREA (Alleghaneys-Ruggles St.)DATE 1912Boston Bldg. Dept.
sourceARCHITECT Samuel J. Rantin

source

UILDER

source

OWNER James P. FoxoriginalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16.4/1
16 5/6 - 84TYPE (residential) single double row 3-FAM 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Commercial/residential BlockNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum. COPPERBRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, masonry Queen Anne/Georgian Revival commercial/residen.
block dominated by broad copper oriel at Tremont/Carmel corner.
Recently restored early 20th c storefront, windows of upper fls. exhibit white
(limestone?) sills and wedge shaped window lintels (w/keystones). Oriel also lo-
cated on Carmel St. elevation-oriels feature panel and swag motifs. Still intact
is deep copper cornice w/modillion blocks and dentils.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA .2175 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner site, part of "wall" of early 20thc.buildings lining south side of Tremont St., across from the Mission Church.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Anchoring the southwest corner of Tremont/Carmel Sts., this attractive Queen Anne/Georgian Revival commercial/Residential block is a key component in Tremont Sts. intact late 19thc-20thc streetscape (south side, Pontiac-Burney Sts.). It represents the work of Samuel J. Rantin, of Samuel Rantin and son, prolific and prominent Roxbury firm, specialists in 3-Decker design. Built in 1912, its original owner was James I. Fox, insurance and real estate agent.

E.W.G.
J.F. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Fox lived at 104 Calumet during the 1910's and had an office at 1-11 Tremont St. #1528-1530 Tremont St. was built to house a store and 3 tenements. It was built at a cost of \$10,000.00. Prior to this bldg's construction its lot had been occupied by a small wood frame structure owned by Timothy McCarthy and later E.E. O'Neil (see Atlases 1890-1906). By 1930, it housed the James P. Fox Insurance Agency and Augustus Coppernait undertakers. Building Permit dated 3/25/1912 lists Samuel J. Pantin as #1528-1530's architect. He was the son of Roxbury carpenter/architect Samuel Pantin. He was in partnership w/his father from c.1895-1920. Samuel Sr. first appears in Boston Directories in 1876/77. He is listed as a carpenter living near Roxbury Crossing. By 1885 he is listed on Gurney St. By 1895 Samuel Jr. was in partnership w/his father at 4 Pynchon St., Roxb. (later Columbus Ave). By the mid 1890's both Pantins are listed as architects. The Pantins were specialists in Queen Anne 3-Decker housing-their best work dates to 1895-1910 and is located on Calumet St, Hillside St., St Alphonsus St. and Cherokee St. (see form on 172 St. Alphonsus St). This firm is also well represented by high quality 3-Deckers in Highland Park, Roxb., Roxbury Highlands, Hyde Square (J.P.) etc. Samuel Sr. died in 1929. Samuel Jr. is active as an architect until his death c.1960. During the 1930's he was also the President of the Roxbury Cooperative bank and was President of the Roxbury Highlands Cooperative Bank during the 1940's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906, 1915
Boston Directories, 1910's, 20's
B.F.I. Architects file
Boston Bldgs. Dept.

ADDRESS 1536-1542 Tremont COR. Pontiac Street.NAME Murphy Building Murphy Building (and br. of)
present original
MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill - North Slope
Alleganney-Ruggles Sts.Plaque on bldg, Boston Buildings Dept.
1899 sourceARCHITECT Robert A. Watson " "
sourceDESIGNER Timothy McCarthy and Son
sourceOWNER Timothy McCarthy
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill. 17. 2/1, 16. 5/5.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) commercial-residentialNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Brown stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story masonry commercial-residential block constructed of red brick w/brown stone trim. Storefronts on gr.fl. retain orig. metal enframements w/class. Rev. entablature/cornice. Store entrances on main facade are recessed and have terra cotta surrounds and multi pane transoms. Upper fls. of main facade feature 4 central bays flanked by copper, octagonal oriels (fls. 2-3). Oriels are multi paneled and exhibit dentils. Side (pontiac St) wall features 6 bays, including 1-bay frame rear addition. In general windows display rock faced
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5400 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS situated on corner lot opposite Mission Church. Western most component in "wall" of masonry comm-res. bldgs. lining south side of Tremont St. from Pontiac-Burney Sts.sills and lintels-windows on gr.fl., Pontiac wall, have been bricked over. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)Below the roof line, in the center of the main facade are 3 stone plaques w/ raised lettering which read "18"(Map) "Murphy Building" "99".Built in 1899, the Murphy Building is a solid, well crafted example of the type of Commercial-residential block that was being constructed

Bibliography-Atlases:1873,1884,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-1890's,1930

Moved; date if known _____

B.P.L.Fine ArtsDept. Architects file.
Boston Buildings Dept.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	X	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	X	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

constructed along major thoroughfares in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Dorchester etc. during the 1890's and early 1900's. It is difficult to categorize stylistically-this large boxy structure is essentially devoid of ornamentation-contrasting colors and textures of building materials suggest categorization within the Queen Anne Style.

The Murphy Building was designed by the prolific late 19th-early 20thc Roxbury-Jamaica Plain triple decker specialist Robert A. Watson. It was built and originally owned by Timothy McCarthy (further research is needed to identify Murphy). It was built to house two tenements and two stores. Timothy McCarthy* was a Parker Hill-Mission Hill contractor/and real estate speculator. Active from c.1890-1915, McCarthy owned several large parcels along the south side of Tremont St. as early as 1873 (including The Murphy Buildings land). By 1890 a small frame structure was located on this lot. During the 1890's McCarthy is listed as a contractor (Timothy McCarthy and son, 1558 Tremont St. McCarthy was issued a building permit for the Murphy Bldg. on 6/6/1899.

In 1899 the section of Pontiac St. between Tremont to just below Delle Ave. was called McCarthy Place-Pontiac St was formally laid out only between Alleghany and Calumet Sts. By 1906 six frame stables were located to the rear of this building. By 1930 this building's stores
* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

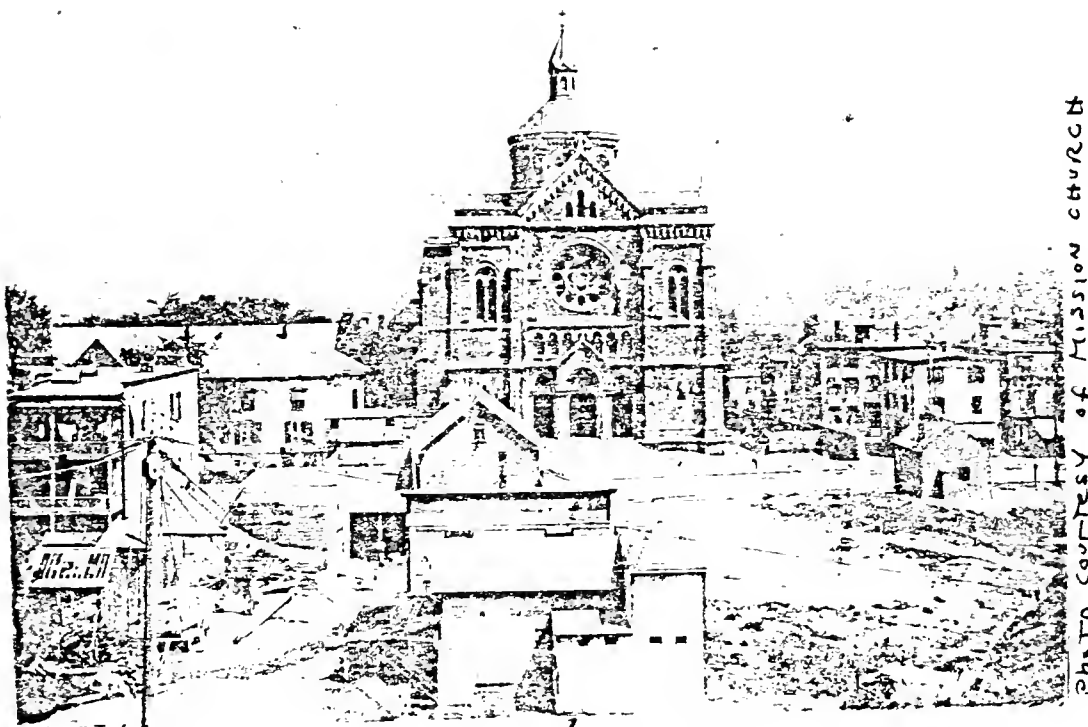
were occupied by Mrs. Paris Mario Confectioners (#1536) and Peter D. McQuaid, Dry Goods (1542). Robert A. Watson, the Murphy Bldg's architect, specialized in triple decker housing -during the 1890's and early 1900's he designed a large number of multi family houses on Parker Hill-Mission Hill. He 1st appears in Boston Directories in 1880. Listed as a draftsman at 15 Pemberton Sq., he resided on Terrace St (eastern slope of Mission Hill). By 1885 he is listed as working in "the Studio Bldg" and resided on Hillside Ave, Mission Hill. By the late 1880's he was working out of his home at 20 Hillside. Most of his 3-Decker design work dates

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) from the early 1890's-1907. Good examples of his Mission Hill work include #75-77 Hillside (1893), 102 Calumet (1897) and 99 Hillside (1902). He was responsible for the architecturally sophisticated town house at 109 Fenway St., the Fenway (1898-masonry construc.) By the late 1890's he is listed as a justice of the peace as well as an architect. Watson died Sept. 27, 1916-at his #38-40 Hillside Ave home.

* For more biographical information on Timothy McCarthy see form on Roxbury Ledger (Tremont St.). Form #32 (as part of district

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Census listing.

Parker Hill/Mission Hill



SITE OF PRESENT 1536-1542 TREMONT ST
c. 1890

ADDRESS 1572, 1574 Tremont COR. near So. Whitney St.

NAME

present

original Parker Hill-Mission HillMAP No. 20N-9E/21N-3ESUB AREA (Allegany - Ruggles St.)
North slopeDATE c. 1885

Atlases

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

#1572-A.M. BUTLER

OWNER #1574-A. and M. A. SCOTT

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill /
MISSION Hill 2-5/5, 5/6, 17-2/4-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-family houses -wood fr.-Queen Anne style-situated on high
pudding stone foundations, entr. bay w/bracketed door hood, 3-story octagonal
bays w/pannelling, shingles upside-down sunburst motif on #1572. 3-bay rear walls
feature narrow back entrances w/bracketed door hoods. Buildings enclosed by
flat roofs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1572-2356 1574-2380 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#1572 and 1574 Tremont St are of interest as mid 1880's Queen Anne houses which retain original form, fabric, elements, siting etc-few wood frame buildings along Tremont St. between Huntington Ave and Pontiac St. have escaped modern surface treatments. Together with late 19th-early 20th c.

E.W.G.

IV-85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

brick/comm./res. blocks further to the east, #1572-1574 Tremont St provide a glimpse of Tremont St's early 20th c. streetscape. #1572 and 1574's lots appear as lots 7 and 8 on "Plan of the Dudley Estate" Boston, 6/13/1874. (see Suffolk Deed 1235:118). 127 lots are shown on this plan-they border Tremont, So. Whitney St (orig. Whitney Pl.) and Torpie St (Worthington Pl.). Despite the proximity of the Mission Church (built during the 1870's) construction activity on these lots was slow until the early 1880's. #1572-1574 Tremont St. ^{WERB} built c. 1885-they appear on the 1888 Atlas labeled A. and M. A. Scott (#1574-Vary A. Scott dress maker) and an A. M. Butler at #1572. (A. Alice M. Butler. occ.?)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-plan:1235:118
Boston Eldg. Dept-no information

Along south side of Tremont St. between Calumet
ADDRESS _____ COR. and St. Alphonsus St.

NAME Roxbury Ledge (remains of Roxbury pudding stone
present original Quarry North

MAP No. 20N-9E, 21 N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill - Scope
Alloshaney-Ruggles
St.

RE Quarry site, c. 1850's-1900.

source

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER partly owned by Timothy McCarthy

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill - 11-4/5-85

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Natural stone deposit

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ - _____ plus _____ - _____

ROOF _____ - _____ cupola _____ - _____ dormers _____ - _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensive rock ledge rising above the houses bordering the south side of Tremont St., between Calumet and St Alphonsus Streets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic considerably cut back

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Ledge contributes to noteworthy So. Whitney street-scape w/looming cliff/ledge at foot of cul de sac.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Described in a Boston Sunday Post article as "one of the most remarkable quarries in all New England" (9/17/1905), the "Roxbury Ledge" is an extensive rock out-cropping containing Roxbury pudding stone. The name Roxbury, in fact, was applied to the area in reference to the unusually

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u>X</u>
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

rocky terrain (old spellings include Rocksburie). The Roxbury Ledge has significant historical associations w/a distinctive Boston building material ----- Roxbury pudding stone. This material was used extensively from c. 1860-1900 for the construction of Boston churches. Indeed, more than 25 churches in greater Boston are constructed of this material, including the Tremont St. Methodist Church (1860-1862) designed by Hammatt Billings and considered to be the first church constructed of this "variegated and irregular stone." (Tremont St. Methodist Ch. located in South End). Other pudding stone churches include the Back Bay's Church of the Covenant, late 1860's, Richard Upjohn, architect and Brookline's St. Paul's church, 1860's, also by Upjohn. In any event the 1852 McIntire map shows a quarry on what would become the site of the Mission Church. As late as 1850 the Roxbury Ledge was covered "with a wilderness of pine and hemlock". During the 1860's Timothy McCarthy owned part of the ledge and was one of the first to take advantage of the natural deposit. He came to the U.S. about 1854 and at first worked as a railroad man for the New Haven R.R., but soon left that business to become associated w/ a stone contractor. After a brief apprenticeship he went into business for himself, buying part of the ledge opposite the Mission Church lot. McCarthy's quarry supplied the pudding stone for the Mission Church, The Cathedral (presumably in the South End) and the New Old South Church in Copley Sq., in addition to many others. The 1905 Boston Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Post story on the Roxbury Ledge notes that "once in blasting the ledge a big stone crashed through the roof of the Mission Church and didn't stop until it reached the cellar." It was also noted that "at present [1905] the city is taking part of the famous ledge to build new streets and in a few years all that will be left of the ledge is the church it built".

Roxbury pudding stone was also employed in the construction of suburban estates (e.g. at Longwood Cottage Farm, Brookline), workers housing (see forms 602-608 Parker St., 2-5 Sewall St and 1472/74 Tremont (c. 1856-63)) and for commercial buildings. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Map-1852 McIntire map

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1890, 1906

Boston Sunday Post 9/17/1905

Victorian Boston Today, by F.C. Harrell and M.S. Smith, 1975., p. 24

ADDRESS 1427/29; 1441, 1443 ;
1445/47 Tremont COR. Parker St.NAME MAP No. present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill
20N-9E NORTH SLOPE
1875-1884 ATLASES Alleganney-Ruggles STS.)TE 1427/20- ? source
CHITECT 1441/43-Gottlieb Merz Boston Bldgs. Dept.
1445/47-? sourceILDER 1441, 43-Gottlieb Merz "VER 1427/29, F.J. Ward source
1441, 43-E. Nathan
1445/47-T. Lennon original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16.4/4.84TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) stores on Ground floorNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basementROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick whitestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
↑ Cast - storefront #1441, 43BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 red brick commercial/residential bldgs.-late 19th c.
masonry vernacular (w/elements of Gr.Rev., Italianate and Queen Anne). Noteworthy
features include #1427-29's corbelled cornice and clipped brickwork gable,
#1441 and 1443's cast iron storefront treatments and contrasting colors of mat-
erials, and #1445/47's trabeated granite storefront (reminicent of the Greek Rev)EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor #1427/29-1745, #1441-1523, 1443-1518
LOT AREA # 1445/47-1680sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #1427/29; 1441, 1443 and 1445/47 Tremont St are solid, functional late 19th c. masonry vernacular commercial/residential buildings. Essentially asstylistic-with hints of Gr.Rev., Italianate, Q.A. - these buildings constitute a charming, relatively cohesive red brick group within a landscape of vacant lots (the vacant lot across the street was the site

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	<u>X</u>	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	<u>X</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of the old Commins School). #1427/29 was built c.1875-the 1873 Roxb. Atlas shows this site as vacant and owned by the heirs of Nahum Ward (see "Plan of the Homestead property of the late NAHUM WARD; Suffolk Deed 1155:End ., October 23, 1870, Henry Wilson C.E.). The N. Ward offices were located at 448 Federal St., with a "Bone Factory at Ward and Parker Sts. Roxb. and a coal yard at 1439 Tremont (next door, no longer extant). The Ward's (F.J. AND S.L. WARD) manufactured oils and tallow on Parker St. from c.1840-early 1900's. By 1930, #1427/29 was occupied by Jos. C. Frieniére's Kitchen Furnishing Goods Store and William Von Dohlen sheet metal worker (1429).

On 5/23/1883, Emmanuel Nathan, soapmaker, (71 Prentiss St.) was granted a building permit to erect #1441 and 1443 Tremont St. These bldgs. originally contained 1 store and 2 dwellings. By 1930, Cath. E. Donigan lived in #1441 (along w/a Patrick C. Gill) and #1443 housed the Eagle Jewellery Store. #1441/43 were designed and built by Roxb-J.P. carpenter /builder Gottlieb Merz (listed at 12 Longwood Ave in 1883). Active as a carpenter/builder beginning c.1880, he initially worked on Mission Hill in the partnership of Merz and Schwartzwalder. By the mid 1890's, Merz lived in Jamaica Plain. He was engaged in the construction of single fam., 2 fam. and 3-decker houses during the late 1880's-90's in Highland Park, Roxb., and the Eggleston and Hyde Sq. neighborhoods of J.P. (see J.P. survey forms for 16 Boylston St., 27 Hampstead and 32 Spring Park). Apparently brick buildings by Gottlieb Merz.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) are*

*relatively rare. He died MAY 12, 1912 at 44 Prince St., Jamaica Plain.

#1445/47 Tremont St. was built c.1875 for Timothy Lennon, gardener. He is first listed here in 1876. The 1873 Roxb. Atlas shows this site as vacant and owned by Isaac D. White (he also owned the stone, workers row to the rear of this property). Lennon's heirs owned this property until at least the early 1900's. By 1930 this bldg contained Jas. J. McIntyre's meat market-the upper fls. were occupied by Carolina Stegmeier and Mary Warner. It should be noted that the 1852 McIntyre map shows 2 houses(?) on this site - apparently part of J. Champneys holdings.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906

Maps-1852, McIntyre

East on Directories-1870's, 80's, 1930

Boston Bldg. Dept.

Suffolk Deed-1155:End

BLC Survey-Jamaica Plain

* Recommended for National Register and Archeological
conservation listing. (as part of district)

ADDRESS 1451 Tremont St. COR. 695 Parker St.

NAME _____

presentoriginal Parker Hill / Mission Hill - North StreetMAP No. 20N-9ESUB AREA Alleghany-Ruggles St.)DATE 1886

Boston Bldg. Dept.

source

ARCHITECT _____

source

OWNER R.D. Ward, J.M. Russell

source

OWNER John Bairard, R.D. WardoriginalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16. 4/4. 843-fam.TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, atticROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick 3-family house w/elements of Italianate, Panel Brick/
Queen Anne. Characterized by highly plastic form w/octagonal bay
at Parker/Tremont corner and bay front on Parker St. elev. Tremont entrance dis-
plays granite stoop, replacement doors flanked by pannelled pilasters and surround-
ed by Italianate, bracketed hood. Parker St entrance exhibits louvered fan light,
also reached via granite stoop. Windows exhibit Queen Anne multi pane sash, granite
sills and lintels. Wall surfaces enlivened by billet work panels and corbelling.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3446 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Marble plaque on octagonal bay between fls. 2-3
inscribed "Bairard"

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1886, the "Bairard" is an interesting, relatively rare Parker Hill / Mission Hill example of a mid 1880's 3-family, brick house - during the 1880's most of this area's 3-family housing was constructed of wood and in the form of a triple decker. Architecturally it is a well crafted blend of the Italianate (bracketed door hoods), Panel Brick (decorative brick work) and the Queen Anne

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	<u>Y</u>	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	<u>X</u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(general form). It has historical associations w/John Bainard, trimmings manufacturer. Along w/Robert D. Ward, he was the original owner of this building. Ward was a carpenter, active in Roxb. building trades from c.1870-his death April, 1920. Ward and J.M. Russell built the Bainard. As early as the 1820's, the Parker St/Tremont St. intersection was built up w/modest dwellings and shops. Parker St., incorporating what is now Hemmenway St. in the Fenway lead to the Mill Dam (completed during the early 1820's, running from Charles St to Kenmore Sq. along the line of Beacon St.) By the 1830's the Stony Brook Valley, to the east, was becoming industrialized w/establishment of tanneries, an iron foundry, etc. The Boston and Providence Railroad, laid out in 1834, was located one block to the east w/a rail road station established at Roxb. Crossing c.early 1840's. In any event, the Bainards' lot was for many years owned by John Champney--as early as 1819 he acquired this lot from Asa Whitney (Norfolk 63:123). The 1852 McIntire map shows a T-shaped structure on this site labeled "Champney's store". The Champneys also owned a large parcel of land on the east side of Parker St. On 9/15/1869, Bainard paid James F. Champney, book keeper and John Champney, trader \$22,500.00 for a lot containing 44,147 Sq.ft. (lot at Parker/Tremont NW corner, containing 3 buildings.) As early as 1848, John Bainard was operating a business in the area---Bainard and Wall is variously listed in mid-late 19thc directories as "Gimp and Fringe Manufacturers" and "trimmings manufacturers", Faxon Place.

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Faxon Place was a narrow alley located along the western side of the Champney lot. Bainard purchased a lot at the head of Faxon Pl. for his factory 10/9/1851 from Wm. Jenkins for \$1,000.00 (Norfolk 205:33). In any event, Bainard acquired the Champney lot in 1869 and had the 3 Champney buildings including the old store, removed at some point between 1873-1884. Bainard's trimmings business ceased operations c.1880. Bainard and Ward were issued Boston Bldgs. permits on 3/27/1886. The Bainard was apparently completed late that year at a cost of \$15,000.00. Bainard lived here until his death c.early 1890's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's 1890's records, early maps, etc.)

Note: Robert D. Ward may have been related to the Nahur Ward and Co., oil factory Wards (Factory on WARD ST., now Wentworth Inst. site). J.M. Russell apparently in business w/Roxb. arch/bldg C.M. Russell--needs more research.

Roxbury Directories
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1852 McIntire map, Boston Directories.
Norfolk Deeds-32:69, 61:123, 171:16, 205:33. Suffolk Deeds, 974:142
E.F.I. Architect/Builders file.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing
(as part of district)

Mission Hill/Parker Hill

Bainard.

P.H. Rogers.

160.75 E.

Faxon Place (Private)

Area

To red line on Parker St. 43147. Sq. ft.

Parker St.

Tremont formerly Washington St.

Plan

→ Of an Estate in Boston Highlands
belonging to

The Heirs of the late John Champney,

Boston Highlands, June 2nd 1863.

H. H. Moses, Surveyor

Scale 20 feet to an inch.

Original Plan Recorded

With Salt. Reg. Lib. 974 Vol. 142

A True Copy

Witnessed,

3/4

Henry H. Wilson C.E.

Plan showing 3 predecessor buildings to the present - 1451 Tremont St (The "Bainard" built 1886).

II. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

with this library's construction (located at 708 Dudley St., Foxbury.) ^{early 1930's.}
The library's building permit is dated 10/28/1930. Built at the height of the Depression, the Mission Hill Branch Library's estimated cost was \$85,000. During the 1920's, the Mission Hill Br. Lib. was housed in 1518 Tremont St., diagonally across the st. to the SW. Further research may determine if #1518 was the library's first location. During the last half of the 19th c. the M.H.B.L.'s present site was occupied by several frame houses to the west was Phillips St. The 1852 McIntyre map shows a quarry on the site of the Mission Hill Playground. In any event the Mission Hill Br. Lib is architecturally and historically significant as a Cram and Ferguson designed building. Ralph Adams Cram 1863-9/22/1942 was a distinguished architect, philosopher, author and leading exponent of the Eclectic Gothic Style (EARLY 20th c.). Cram specialized in ecclesiastical and collegiate architecture. Cram was born at Hampton Falls, N.H. - his father was a Unitarian minister. During the 1870's he wrote articles on art for the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT and was employed as an apprentice by the Boston architectural firm of Rotch and Tilden from 1881-8. Cram founded Cram and Wentworth (1887-1897. - Charles Wentworth, 1861-1897) Bertrand Grosvenor Goodhue became a full partner in 1897 and in 1899 Frank Ferguson joined to take care of the business end of things. Cram Goodhue and Ferguson opened a N.Y.C. branch in 1903 - Goodhue left the firm in 1914. Cram's major work was the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine (begun 1892, Cram appt. arch. in 1911). Important Cram, Boston area churches include All Saints Ashmont (early 1890's), All Saints, Brookline, Ma. (1895) and St. Stephen Cohasset, Ma. (1900). At various times Cram acted as supervising architect of Princeton University, and Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and Wellesley colleges. Cram and Ferguson enjoyed a national reputation thanks, in part, to Cram's publication (24 books on art, architecture, religion, philosophy etc) In 1931, the year the Mission Hill Branch Library was built, Cram and Ferguson designed the Edward Doheny Memorial Library, Los Angeles, California. In 1933 Cram-Ferguson designed the new Federal Bldg., Boston, Ma. Cram died 9/22/1942.
* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

1892, Cram appt. arch. in 1911). Important Cram, Boston area churches include All Saints Ashmont (early 1890's), All Saints, Brookline, Ma. (1895) and St. Stephen Cohasset, Ma. (1900). At various times Cram acted as supervising architect of Princeton University, and Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and Wellesley colleges. Cram and Ferguson enjoyed a national reputation thanks, in part, to Cram's publication (24 books on art, architecture, religion, philosophy etc) In 1931, the year the Mission Hill Branch Library was built, Cram and Ferguson designed the Edward Doheny Memorial Library, Los Angeles, California. In 1933 Cram-Ferguson designed the new Federal Bldg., Boston, Ma. Cram died 9/22/1942.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1930/Boston Directories-1920's

Map-1852 McIntyre

Boston Eldg. Dept. Doc. No. 3898

Dictionary of American Architects

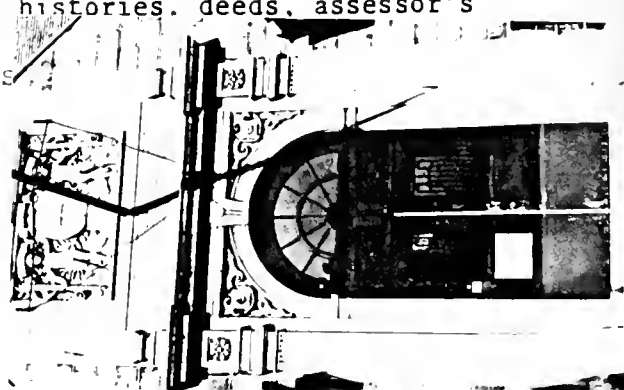
(Deceased), by Henry Withey (1970).

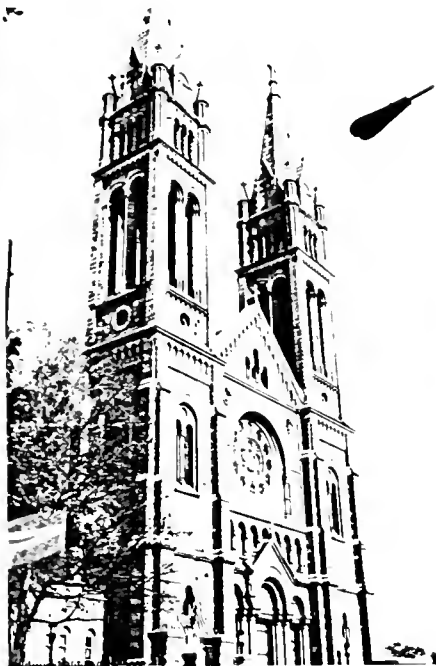
Encyclopedia of American Architecture

by Wm. Dudley Hunt Jr. (1980).

Obit. Boston Herald, 9/22/1942

* Recommended for National Register listing



ADDRESS 1525 Tremont St. COR. _____NAME Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help
(Mission Church)

present

original

MAP No. 20N-9ESUB AREA Alleghany-Ruggles St.DATE 1876-1878, 1910 Church Histories
sourceARCHITECT Schickel, C. Litmars, E. Joseph Untersee
source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese same
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill
MISSION Hill 2-4/3 11-4/4TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF gable cupola octagonal dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl Quincy
(Other) brick stone Roxb. Pudding concrete iron/steel/alum. GRANITE TRIM

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Enormous, Romanesque Revival basilica constructed of Roxbury pudding stone w/Quincy Granite trim. Plan encompasses vestibule, nave, side aisles and transept. Octagonal cupola above 110' high dome. 3-bay main facade w/215' high steeple/towers. Tripartite entrance set within round arches. Above entr. is blind arcade, large rose window, tripartite attic windows, corbelling at cornice-gable appear at main, transept facades. Noteworthy details include massive, polished oak doors, well carved sculptural figures in entrance tympanums. Interior boasts fine

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic towers added in 1910CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on gentle rise, north slope of Parker Hill / Mission Hill, focal point of multi building church complex w/excellent view of Boston sky line.Material: stone, marble, stain glass, wood work.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	<u>X</u>	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	<u>X</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1876-1878, the Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, better known as Mission Church, is an ecclesiastical edifice of major architectural and historical significance to the nation, region, state and city. The Mission Church retains integrity of form, design, materials, elements and siting. Prominently sited on the northern slopes of Parker Hill /Mission Hill, its 215' high steeples and octagonal cupola are highly visible Roxbury landmarks. The Mission church is the focal point of a well designed/preserved complex of late 19th-early 20th c. ecclesiastical/institutional buildings. Architecturally the Mission Church is an enormous, ambitious example of Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical design. It represents the work of New York City church specialists Schickel and Ditmars (main body of church) and F. Joseph Untersee (towers, 1910). Its interior is lavishly appointed w/high quality works in stone, wood, marble, mosaics and stained glass. Its historical significance is tied to its influential late 19th- mid 20th c. status as a mecca for people from New England and beyond seeking miraculous cures. The Mission Church played a key role (along with Stony Brook Valley industries) in the community development of Parker Hill /Mission Hill - particularly from c. 1885-1920. This church's history is inextricably bound to that of Roxbury's German and Irish communities during the late 19th-early 20th c.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The Mission Church's architects, Schickel and Ditmars were N.Y.C. based, specializing in church architecture. Born and educated in Germany (including architectural training), William Schickel (1850-6/1/1907) came to the U.S. at age 20 and was initially employed by nationally prominent architect Richard Morris Hunt. From 1885-1905 Schickel was in partnership with Nova Scotia born Isaac Ditmars (1850-2/26/1934). Schickel and Ditmars are credited w/the designs of the German Staats Zeitung Bldg., German Hospital and Training School for Nurses and the Constable Bldg. - all in N.Y.C.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852 McIntire Boston/Roxb.

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906, 1915

The Glories of Mary in Boston, 1871-1921 - Rev. John F. Byrne

History of the Archdiocese of Boston, Lord, Vol III.

The Catholic Church in the U.S., Vol II, NY. The Catholic Ed. Co. 1912

The Catholic Church of New England, Archdiocese of Boston, Dr. James S. Sullivan, M.D., 1895

Kings Handbook of Boston, 1883, pp. 166-167

Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased, Henry Withy

Mission Church rectory photo file

Boston Evening Transcript, 5/29/1876; 4/8/1878

Bostonian Society Scrapbook (Boston Post, 5/15/1949)

"Mission Hill" - Boston 200 - Bicentennial Series on Boston Neighborhoods. (1975)

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)

Mission Church

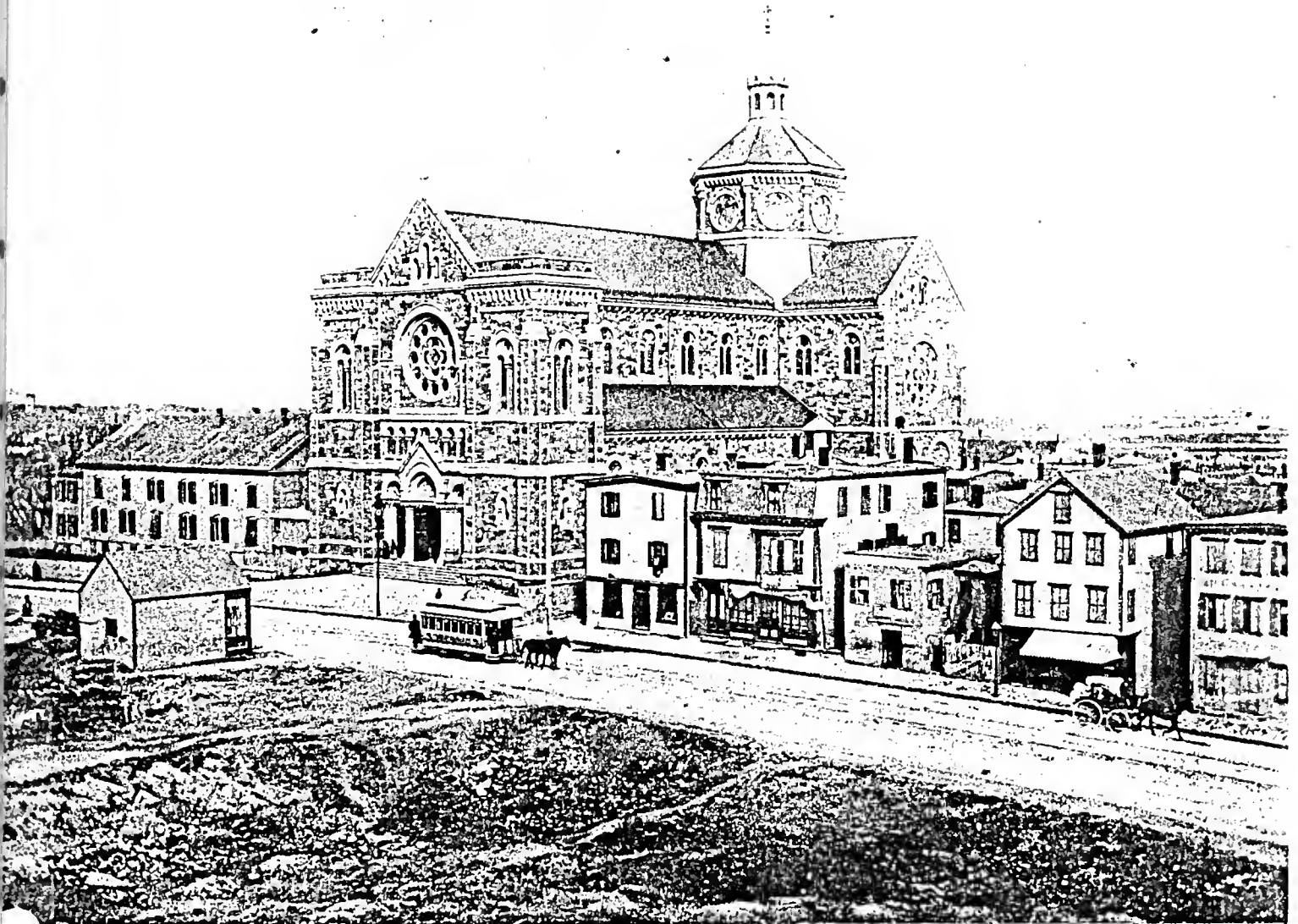
SIGNIFICANCE continued Page 2

This firm's church work included St Ignatius Loyola (Park Ave at 84th St.), St Monica (Lexington Ave at 79th) and St. Gabrielle at New Rochelle N.Y. The Mission Church's towers were designed by F. Joseph Untersee of N.Y.C. IN 1910 (see form on St. Alphonsus Hall). The story of the Mission Church begins with an invitation issued by Boston's Rev. James A. Healy to the sons of St. Alphonsus (Redemptorists, active in U.S. since 1832, based in Brooklyn, N.Y.) to establish a Missionary church in Roxbury. (1869). The Redemptorists were apparently a predominantly German order--by the late 1860's a number of Germans had settled in the Stony Brook Valley (Roxb./J.P.) and worked in breweries, tanneries, etc located only a few blocks from what would be the Mission Church site. On 9/25/1869 the Redemptorists purchased the old Brinley estate for \$75,000.00 (including 5 acres and the c.1723 Datchet House--see form on 1903 Rectory for history of Brinley estate). On 1/29/1871 a plain, temporary wood frame church measuring 100'x48'x24' (w/seating capacity of 100) was erected on what is now the eastern portion of the 1903 rectory (originally w/gable end to street, later turned w/long side facing Tremont St). Tremont St. was laid out in 1832 by the Norfolk County Commissioners after H.A.S. Dearborn petitioned for this thoroughfare. (Dearborn was then occupying Datchet House) In any event, the cornerstone of the present Romanesque Revival church was laid on 5/28/1876. It was dedicated on April 7, 1878. Built at a cost of \$200,000.66, it is constructed of locally quarried Roxbury pudding stone--indeed, a large quarry was located just to the SW of the church and the church site is shown as part of a quarry on the 1852 McIntire Map of Roxbury. Early A.H. Folsom photographs of the area indicate that this was not a well-to-do parish--the church is shown adjacent to modest wood frame dwellings w/factories and the meandering course of the Stony Brook in the distance (north). The church, with its enormous bulk, octagonal cupola and later its tall spires literally and figuratively dominated its area during the late 19th-mid 20thc. The Redemptorist Fathers devotion to the Blessed Virgin as Our Lady of Perpetual Help drew crowds of people to Parker Hill /Mission Hill's north slopes. The Mission Church became widely known as "The Lourdes in the Land of the Puritans" because of its shrine's reputation for miraculous cures. The church remained a Mission Church until April, 1883, when Archbishop Williams assigned fixed limits to it and constituted it a parish. By the late 1880's the church embarked upon an ambitious building campaign which resulted in the present multi-building complex and included a convent and school (1883-89), community center (1898), temporary rectory (1901-1902), rectory/monastery (1903). In addition this complex possessed a well landscaped center garden, electrical generating facility and its own water supply. The church towers were completed in 1910. Initially the church had addressed the spiritual needs of German Catholics--by the 1880's the majority of its parishioners were Irish working class families from the boggy lands to the north and east. By the early 90's its parish encompassed in excess of 9,000 people. The church's interior was extensively renovated in 1894-96 during the pastorate of Father Frawley. Pre-renovation features are apparently limited to the basic structure--solid shafts of polished red and green marble support the clerestory, groin vaulted roof and dome. 1890's features include the Italian Carrara marble high altar and communion rail, a number of marble statues, well crafted (walnut?) pews and confessionals, the mosaic sanctuary floor and stained glass (described as "typical high grade Munich product"). The church possesses a total of 7 altars. The murals of the vestibule and dome apparently date to the early 1950's (for a detailed account of the church's

Mission Church

SIGNIFICANCE Continued, page 3

interior see The Glories of Mary (1921) page 101). In addition a "majestic organ" was purchased for the church during the mid 1890's. The dimensions of the church are 214' long, 82' wide and the extreme width of the transepts is 119'. The church's towers were constructed in 1909-1910--the eastern tower rises to a height of 213' and the western tower is 215' tall (difference due to slope of the grade.). By 1920, the congregation was served by 12 fathers with 35 nuns teaching in the Parochial school (prior to school's completion in 1889, school was conducted in basement of the Mission Church). During the 1920's (and later?) the parish had several affiliate service organizations including Holy Family, Sacred Heart League and Propagation of the Faith. Today, the clergy of the Mission Church continue to serve Boston/Roxbury Catholics. Pope Pius XII elevated the Mission Church to Basilica status in 1954.

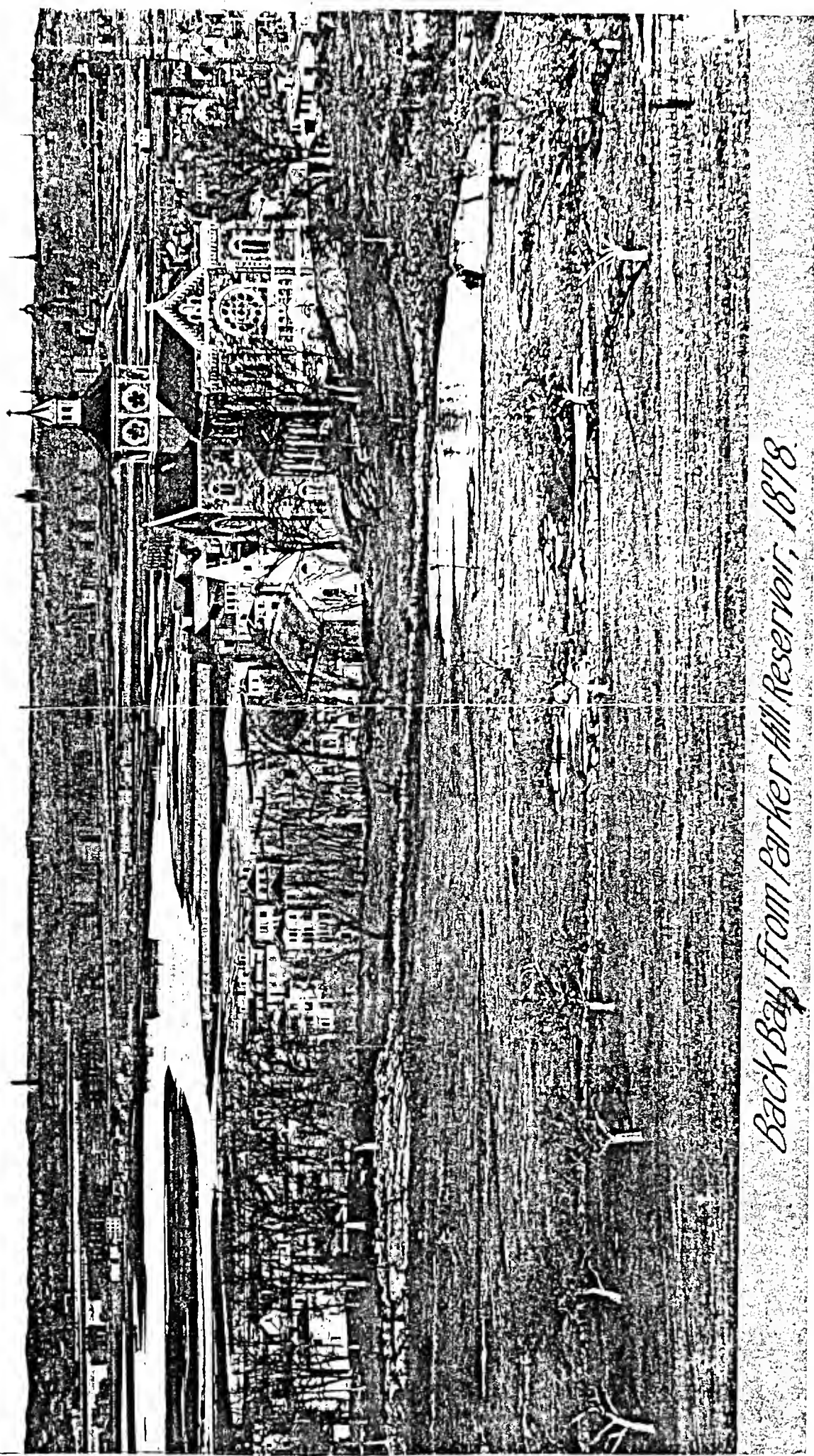


Horse-Cars were discontinued
August, 3, 1894.

(1890)

The Electric-Cars began
August, 4, 1894.

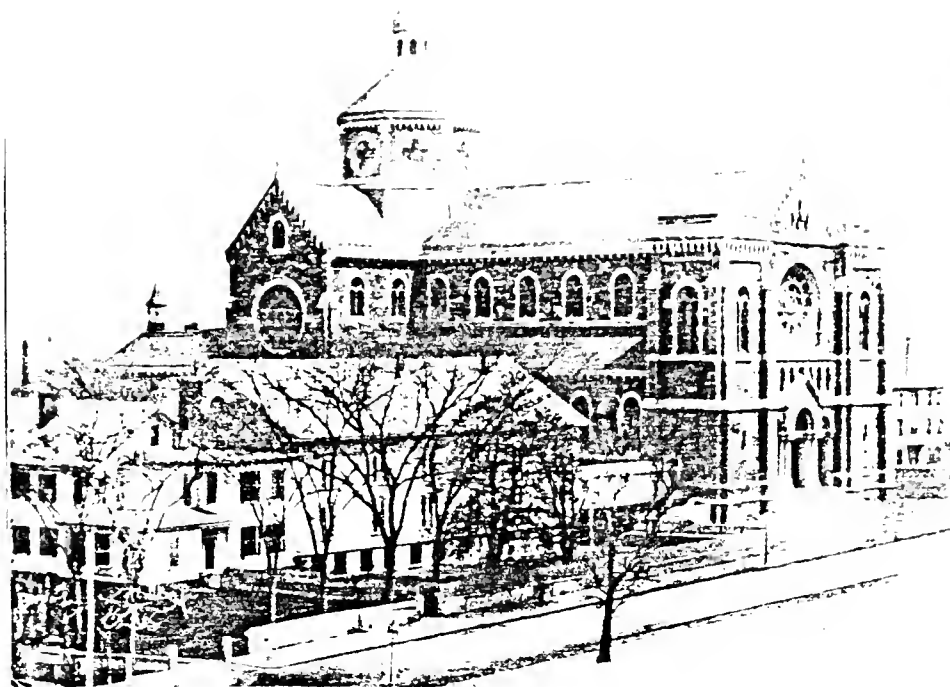
Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



Back Bay from Parker Hill Reservoir, 1878

IMAGE COURTESY OF MISSION CHURCH

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



MISSION CHURCH

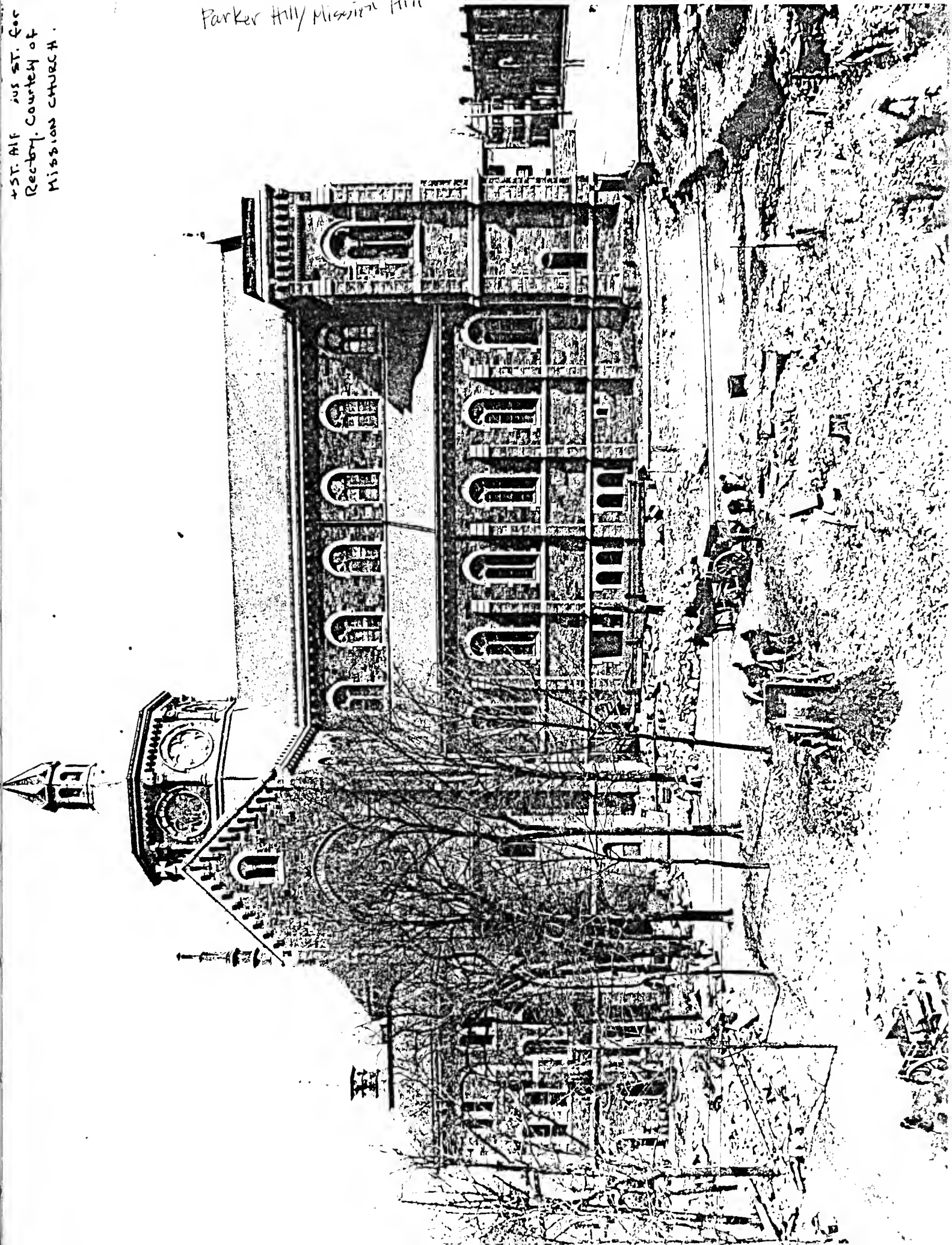
Built in 1877. Showing Cupola and Western Transept. The long, low building was formerly the old church, built in 1871, and the building at the corner was the original Dearborn Mansion. These two buildings were used as the Parochial residence until 1903.



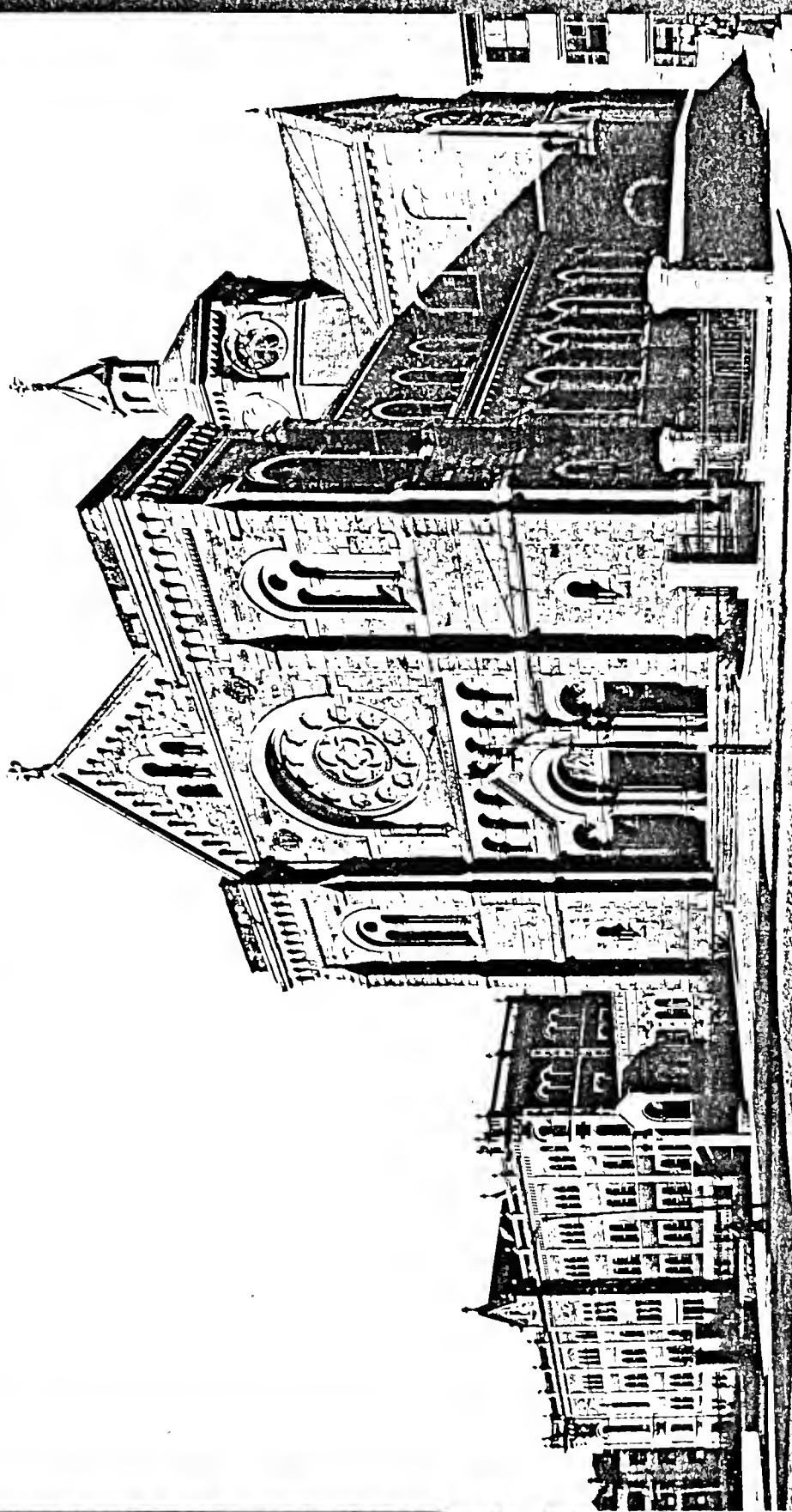
MISSION CHURCH INTERIOR C. 1920

451 St. Alf 205 St. George
Rectory. Courtesy of
Mission Church.

Parker Hill Mission Hill

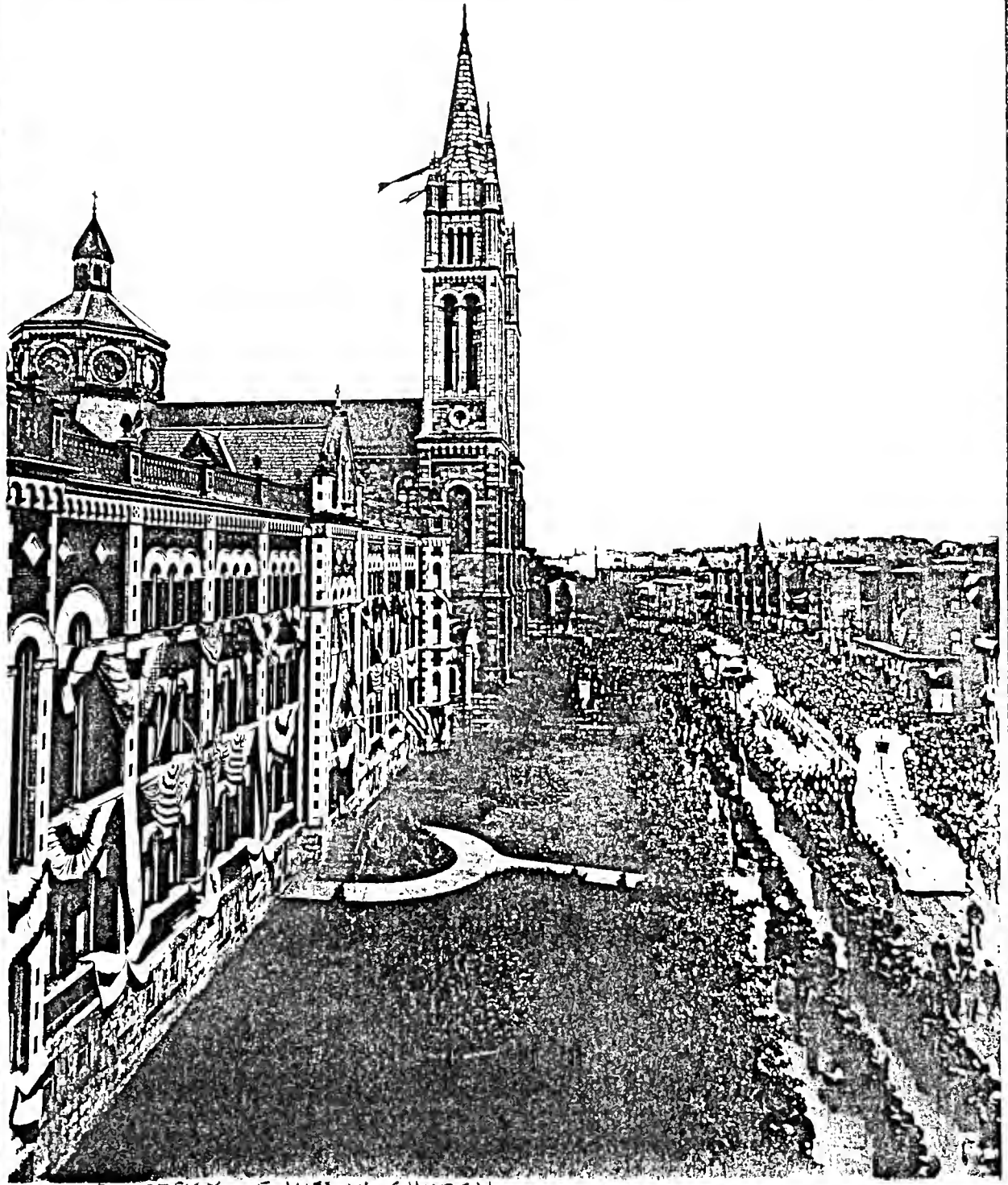


C.1903-1909



Courtesy of
Mission Church

1921



COURTESY OF MISSION CHURCH

UITECT F. Joseph Untersee(?)
 source

R Boston P.C. Archdiocese
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS MISSION Hill 2-4/1, 4/2-84

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus baserment

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan, 4-story, Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic rectory constr. of rock faced granite (Gr. fl.), polychromatic red br./limestone trim (upper fls.). Formally finished on all sides, 9-bay plus corner octag. bays (Main fac., Tremont), 7-bays along St. Alphonsus, low connector betw. church and rectory. Strong vertical elements counter horizontal massing. -e.g. masonry piers, gabled center entr. pavillion, octag. corner bays. Variety of window shapes - sq. headed on Gr. fl., pointed on fls. 2, 3, arched on 4th.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Bordered on Tremont, St Alphonsus sides w/ low pudding stone walls w/ heavy stone fence posts, wrought iron fence. Bronze historical plaque put up on gate post by city(?) in 1930 is missing.

corbel table, statue of Vir SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)-see reverse page.
margin in cent. pavillion gable niche,
and balustrade.

(Map)

E.W.G.,
III - 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u>y</u>
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	<u>y</u>
Community/	<u>x</u>	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The rectory of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) is prominently sited at the corner of Tremont and St. Alphonsus St-it anchors the SW corner of the multi-building Mission Church complex. Together w/ the towered Romanesque Revival Mission Church, the polychromatic Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic rectory forms a picturesque streetscape that contrasts interestingly w/ the well preserved, architecturally conservative commercial/residential bldgs (turn of the century) across the street. Built in 1903 (architect possibly F. Joseph Untersee, see forms on St. Alphonsus Hall, Mission Church and Mission H.S. its surface treatments are the most exuberant in the Mission Church complex exhibiting strong vertical accents (piers, central pavillion, corner bays), polychromatic materials (red br. vs. gray granite and white lime stone trim), variety of window shapes etc. Built nearly 35 yrs. after the Mission Church's founding by German Redemptorist order, the Rectory epitomizes this parish's prosperity and influence at the turn of the century. The late 19th c. development of Mission Hill is inextricably tied to the establishment and evolution of the Mission Church. The rectory's site has significant historical associations w/ 17th-19th important people and events-particularly during the earliest phase of the Revolutionary War. The Mission Church rectory's site was part of 242 acres purchased by George Alcock in 1637. (Roxbury 1st settled in 1630). Palsgrave Alcock was the

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity of his family for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

to live here-he died in 1710. From 1710-1723 a Joshua Lamb owned the Alcock lands Lamb conveyed this property to Col. Francis Brinley in 1723. Brinley soon erected "one of the grandest houses in Roxbury"-The Brinley mansion was called Datchet House after the family seat in England. Datchet House survived more or less intact until 1902-it was taken down to accomodate the present rectory. In any event it was purchased by Robert Pierpont, Lt of the Roxbury Co. during the revolution. During the Revolution Datchet House was the headquarters of General Arter's 1st and 2nd Regiments. Here Resolutions had been framed denouncing the Stamp Act. General Washington

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire map

Atlases 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906

Mission Church rectory photo file

The Glories of Mary in Boston, 1871-1921, Rev. John F. Byrne, 1921

The Catholic Church in the United States, The Catholic Editing Co., 1912

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing.
(as part of district)

Historical Significance cont'd

and his officers held their councils of war ^{in the Brinley House} during the siege of Boston. From 1802-1809 Harrison Gray Otis owned this property but apparently never lived here. In 1809, General Dearborn, an occupant of Datchet House during the Revolution, purchased this property and lived here until 1836. ^(or is this his son?) In 1834 he gave shelter to Ursuline nuns during the anti Catholic riots in Charlestown/omerville. In 1836 Samuel S. Lewis, manager of the Cunard steamship line bought this property. Lewis sold the old Brinley estate to a John Burstead in 1842. By 1866 a Mr Grossinger converted both house and grounds into a pleasure resort known as Franklin Gardens-Datchet House's era as a country resort was understandably shortlived. By the late 1860's industrial concerns were located to the north and east, including a large cordage co. complex, quarries, breweries etc. In 1869 the old Brinley estate, by then reduced to 5 acres fronting on Tremont St (formerly Brookline Rd. and Washington St) was purchased by a German order of Redemptorist Fathers. Datchet House became their rectory and by 1870 a wood frame church was built on what is now the eastern portion of the present rectory. The stone Romanesque Revival Mission Church (sans towers) was built to the east of the wood frame church in 1876-78. Initially the Mission Church's parishoners were primarily German Catholics from the Stony Brook Valley-by the 1890's its congregation was largely Irish although a number of its clergy was German until the early 20th century. By the late 1880's the Mission Church embarked upon a 20 year period of expansion-both the Mission School and convent were built in 1888-89, St Alphonsus Hall was erected in 1897, a temporary rectory was built in 1900 and the present rectory was completed in 1903. In 1910 the Mission Church's spires were constructed. The new rectory was described as "a commodious and up to date structure." In addition to its well designed exterior the rectory possesses many noteworthy interior features. Well-crafted (walnut?) woodwork is located throughout the building. Exceptional interior spaces include the 2-story monastic library at the SW corner of the bldg. which features two tiers of balconies around a long rectangular room. The well-carved balcony railings feature cylindrical balusters (closely spaced) which support vaguely Moorish Revival arches. Glass fronted cabinets containing book shelves and turn-of-the-century furniture are also noteworthy features of the Monastic library. In addition frosted stain glass windows w/green vine motifs illuminate this space. The library possesses an excellent collection of photographs documenting the evolution of the Mission Church complex and immediate neighborhood ^(including several photographs by A.H. Folsom, important late 19th-early 20th c. photographer and resident of 48 Alleghany St). In addition a community chapel is located on the ground floor-during the early 20th c. the chapel was described as being "painted in olive, relieved by dado work done in buff and ornamented with gold and Venetian red". The 1903 rectory continues to serve as housing for the Mission church's clergy.



Courtesy of Mission Church



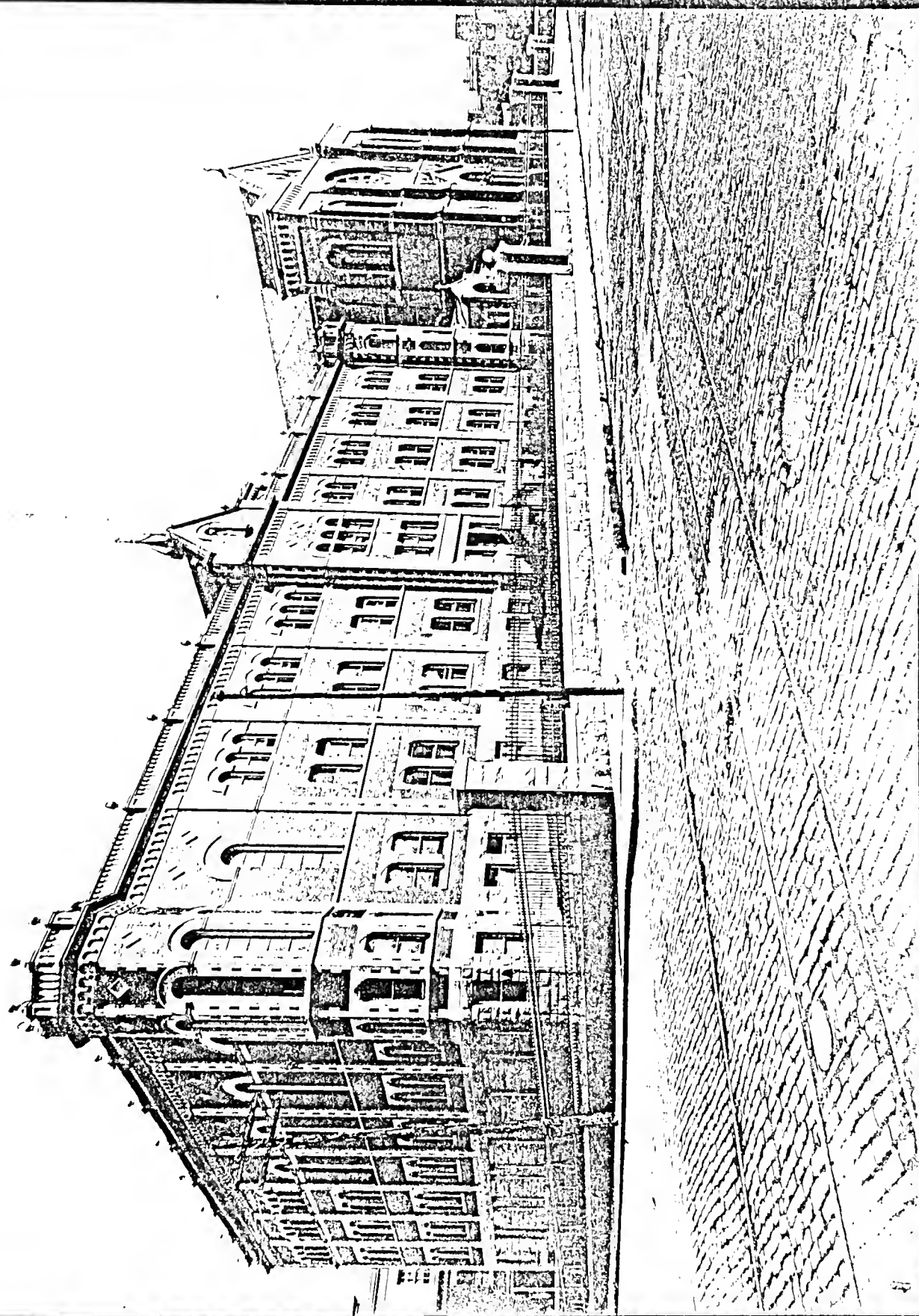
↑ c. 1870-71 wood frame Mission Church

↑
OLD BRINLEY HOUSE

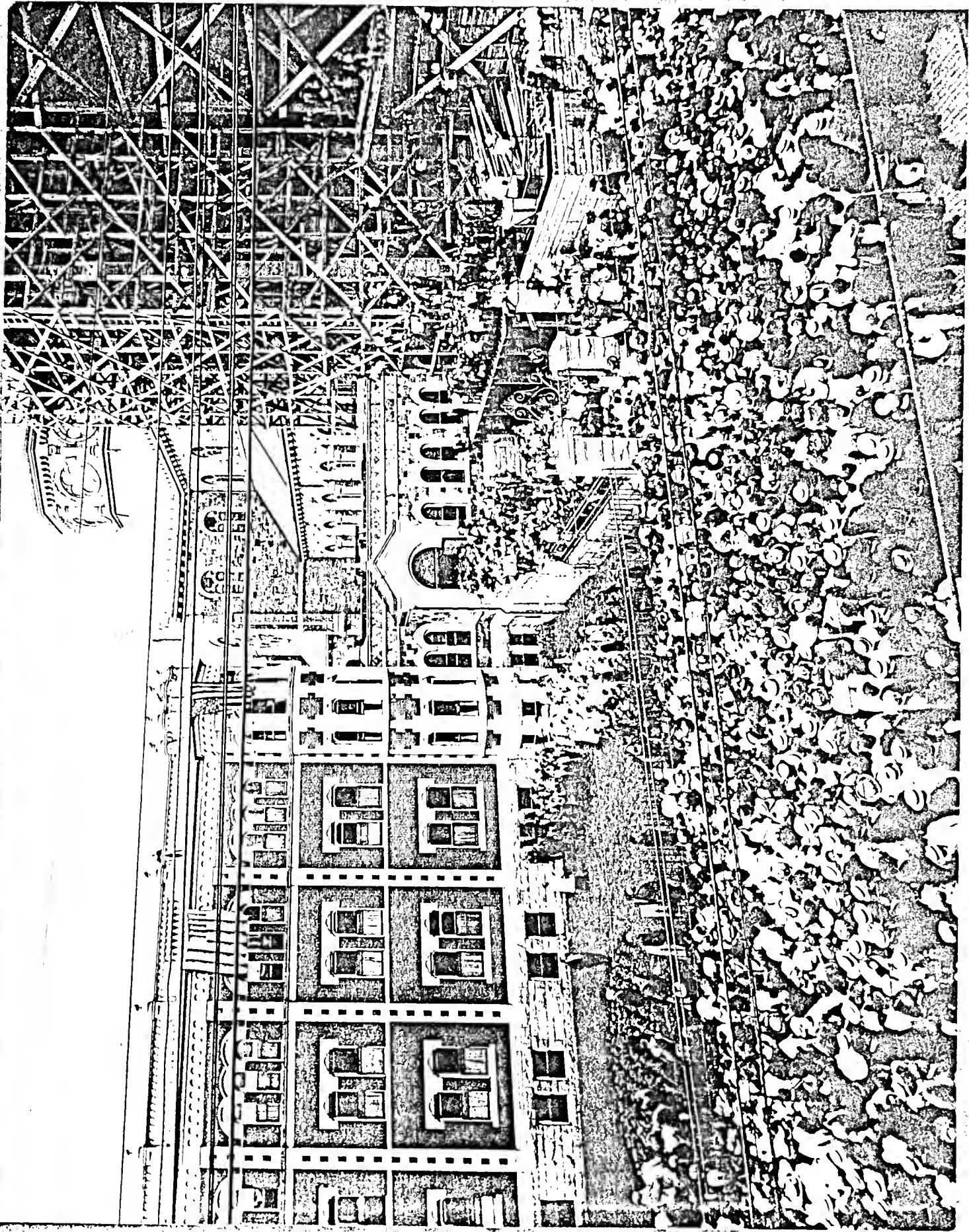
OLD MISSION CHURCH,
(OLD BRINLEY ESTATE)

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L. G. BISSONNETTE PHOTO



#526



DEDICATION OF TOWERS (7)
2,1910 - Mission Church photo file

ADDRESS 1605-1615 Tremont St. Between Worthington & Wigglesworth St.NAME present originalMAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.DATE 1872 Atlas
sourceARCHITECT '
sourceBUILDER George D. Cox
sourceOWNER George D. Cox
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 9 1/3 - 84; PH 9 1/2, 2/3, 2/5 - 84 *2/4*TYPE (residential) single double (6 units) (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic + basementROOF Mansard cupola - dormers Single & tripartiteMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone marble facade concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Marble faced Second Empire rowhouse with segmental arched window and entrance enframements in stone. Incised Eastlakean motifs embellish window + door lintels. Mansard roof has some slates intact. #1605 has been altered by permastone facing on ground floor.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
#1605-3077; #1607-2042; #1609-2038; #1611-2018; #1613-2014CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #1615-2024 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Hedge-lined front yards, deeper than those on Wigglesworth & Worthington.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map) This group is an unusually elegant row of marble-faced rowhouses. Built in 1872, this was one in a larger development package which included 2-16 and 1-23 Wigglesworth and 1-31 and 2-24 Worthington Streets. (See reverse side).

IV

E.W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Other row houses in the vicinity are noteworthy as brick and sandstone + brownstone treatments of the 2nd Empire style.

George D. Cox, a local builder and real estate developer, was responsible for construction of many units here. Cox had built the Cox Building (John Eliot Square, Roxbury; Boston Landmark in 1979) in 1870. He had offices in the Cox Building and Old State House, and lived in Jamaica Plain.

Another marble-faced row, similar in design to these, was built by Cox (Cedar St., Roxbury) in 1871. The use of marble for residential structures was rare in Boston. In South Boston (Broadway near Independence Sq.) another similar group is located.

Subsequent owners of #1605 included John J. Kennedy of Kennedy, Murphy, harnessmakers (206 Devonshire) in 1884. Subsequent owners of #1607 in 1884 included G.H. Abbott, Auctioneer (209 Washington St.). Subsequent owners of #1609 in 1884 included M.A. Lowden, a plumber. Subsequent owners of #1611 included J.A. FitzSimmons in 1884. By 1884, #1613 owned by N. Doherty. By 1884, #1615 was owned by J. Kierhan. Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility).

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District



Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Study Report on 8-46 Cedar St.
(on file at Boston Landmarks Commission)
by Boston University Student, Kevin Murphy, 1983.

ADDRESS Wait St. 12-16 COR. near Huntington Ave.

NAME

presentoriginal

MAP No.

21N/8ESUB AREA

DATE

1895Building Permitssource

ARCHITECT

Thomas F. Maguire Building Permitssource

BUILDER

Thomas F. Maguire Building Permitssource

OWNER

1895; '99: Thomas F.Maguire; 1906: variousoriginalpresent

PHOTOGRAPHS

PH 4,2/1*, 3/6*-84 (PH 3-2/3-84#768-82 Huntington Ave.)TYPE (residential) single double
(non-residential)row2-fam.3-deckten3F
apt. row

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)

3plus---

ROOF

flatcupola---dormers---MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick yellowstone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Two groups of three Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival apartment buildings with side hall plans, 3-story bowed bays, and arched recessed entries (paired at #8 & 10, 14 & 16) edged with keystone angled brickwork trim. Buildings also display brick dentil course at roofline, checkerboard panels between 2nd and 3rd floors, and rough-faced granite window lintels and sills.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION

minormoderateroof cornice removeddrasticCONDITION good fair poor

LOT AREA

1862-2786sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Similar groups of buildings at #9-23 Wait
with brickwork ornamented roof parapets andaltered entries, and at #768-782 Huntington with altered entries, but
retaining classically detailed copper cornices and brickwork corbelling
at roofline and displaying broad rounded bay at Wait Street corner.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Group of three-family yellow brick apartment rows displaying good brickwork detail and remaining as the most intact of a complex of similar buildings that include #9-23 Wait (1898/99) and #768-82 Huntington, corner of Wait (1896). All put up and possibly designed

(Map)

TV
RP/3'85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	_____	Exploration/
The Arts	<u>x</u>	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	<u>x</u>	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by developer and builder Thomas F. Maguire, of this group, #6-16 Wait have retained much of their original appearance and are illustrative of the modest but attractively detailed three-unit brick dwellings that occasionally characterize the Huntington and South Huntington Avenue frontages (see forms for #860-72 Huntington; 16-26; 28-56; and 49-75 South Huntington). Maguire also was the builder and developer of the 1893 Queen Anne 3-unit red brick apartment row at #754-762 Huntington and 2-2A Wait, and during the late '90's, lived in the corner building of this row before moving at the turn-of-the-century up Wait Street to #23.

Originally known as Garden Street and probably laid out as part of the 1845 Highland Place subdivision of Parker Hill by mason Thomas C. Wait (see form for 145-7 Hillside Street) and carpenter Greenleaf C. Sanborn, Wait Street at its Huntington Avenue end was not developed until the 1890's when Maguire began putting up his brick apartments.

A group of brick 3-unit houses further up Huntington Avenue at #826-34 are similar in style and form to those in the Wait Street vicinity, but were, according to their building permits, put up in 1895 by

Roxbury builder/developer Oscar E. Furber--who, at this time, lived
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

on Humboldt Avenue in Washington Park.



Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.

Hopkins. Roxbury, Atlas. 1873.

Bromley, Roxbury, Atlases 1884-1931.

Norfolk Deeds. Plan Book 1, plan "D" Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury. May 30, 1845.

Boston Directories: Thomas F. Maguire--1895-1918.

Boston Building Dept: Building Permits: #6.8 Wait; Dec. 28, 1894
9-23 Wait; Dec. 5, 1898; #763-82--various dates 1896, 1897.

Parker Hill/
Mission HillADDRESS 105 Ward St. COR. near Parker St.NAME Part of Wentworth Inst.? Cook's Brewery stable
present original (later Hanley and
Casey Brewery and branch ofMAP No. 21 N- 9 E SUB AREA Alleghaney- la.
Puggles St. BrewnDATE c.1890 Atlases, Directories Parker Hill/
source Mission Hill
North Slope

CHITECT _____

source

OLDER _____

source

Isaac Cook heirs,
Hanley and Casey

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 13-2/3 84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brewery stable/brew house (?)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement?ROOF flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular, 2-story brick late 19thc. Victorian utilitarian
brewery stable. Facades characterized by planar surfaces w/
decorative detail restricted to corbelled/panel brick cornice. Wide, segmental
arched entrance in center of Ward St. facade-no windows on 1st fl except on side
walls. 5-rows of header bricks appear above Ward St. entr. 5 openings on 2nd fl.,
multi panel door in center flanked by pairs of windows w/recessed brick work
apron panels windows are small, segmen. headed w/3/3 wood sash. abutting west wall isEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic low,CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 13,300 sq. feet 1-story, rectang
brick segment.

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#105 Ward St. is an interesting and relatively rare Roxbury/Boston example of a late 19thc. brewery stable. It is an interesting industrial survivor in an area of early-mid 20thc. institutional buildings and 1940's/50's public housing. Boston Directories indicate that it was built c.1890 although the 1890 Boston Roxb. atlases indicate 3 wood frame buildings on this site. 1890 was the first year that Patrick T. Hanley

(Map)

E.W.G.

III-85

Moved; date if known _____

2782

BOSTON DIRECTORY

1905

Themes (check as many as _____)

Aboriginal _____
Agricultural _____
Architectural X
The Arts _____
Commerce X
Communication _____
Community/
development X

Massachusetts Breweries Company

13, 15 AND 17 OTIS ST. AND 94, 96 AND 98 ARCH ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

BREWERS
OF

LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Branches—Alley Branch, 123 Heath St.; American Branch, 225 Heath St.; Continental Branch, 86 Longwood Av.; Elmwood Spring Branch, 44 King St.; Franklin Branch, 3175 Washington St.; Hanley & Casey Branch, 104 Ward St.; Norfolk Branch, 171 Cedar St.; H. & J. Pfaff Branch, 1276 Columbus Av.; Robinson Branch, 25 Amory St.; Revere Branch, 220 Marginal St., E. B.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and J.D. Casey are listed as the proprietors of Cooks Brewery and it is the 1st year that Cook's Brewery is listed w/ a Ward St. address. As early as 1873 3 wood frame stables belonging to the Isaac Cook heirs are shown on the site. (the back of the lot bordered Stony Brook, to the immediate east was F.J.S. Ward Co. Bone Factory and to north east was the rope walks of Sewall and Day Cordage Co.). Isaac Cook and Co.'s main address in the 1870's-80's was Depot, 25 Central St. Boston. Further research is needed to determine when Cook's Brewery commenced operations--Cook's Ward St. buildings were apparently used as stables and/or storage rather than brewing--brewing presumably took place in the 1-story portion of the present building after 1890. No other Cook buildings were located in the area between Tremont and Ruggles Streets. Hanley and Casey were the proprietors of Cook's Brewery from 1890-c.1897. From c.1897-1900 Casey and Hanley were the owners of this brewery. Patrick T. Hanley lived in the substantial Italianate / Mansard house at the SW corner of Parker and Tremont Sts. from the 1870's to early 1900's (see form on 1456 Tremont St.) He is listed as a brewer in 1870's/80's Boston Directories (brewery unnamed). In 1900 Hanley and Casey's Brewery was absorbed by the multi branch Massachusetts Brewery Co. (offices at 13, 15 and 17 Otis St. and 94, 96 and 98 Arch St.) this co. is listed as "brewer of LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER". Including Hanley and Casey this co. encompasses 11 breweries in the greater Boston area. (for more info on Ma. Breweries see

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

form on American Brewery, 249 A Heath St. #105 Ward St is presently owned(?) by Wentworth Inst. of Technology.

THIS BUILDING'S HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE IS PRIMARILY AS THE SOLE REMAINING 19th CENTURY INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN THE PARKER STREET / Ward St. Area--- AN AREA ONCE DOMINATED BY SUCH INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AS SEWALL AND DAY CORDAGE CO., WARDS BONE FACTORY AND FOLSOM'S FLOOR OIL CLOTH FACTORY

* Recommended for
National Register Listing
Bibliography and/or reference
records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1890+, 1906
Boston Directories-1870's-30's
Boston Bldgs. Dept. needs
follow-up for arch/bldg.

"OLD BOSTON BREWERY."

1868

ISAAC COOK & CO.

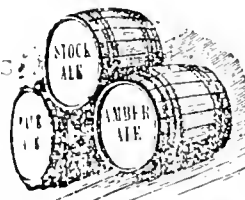
BREWERS AND MALSTERS

DEPOT, 25 CENTRAL STREET,
BOSTON.

STOCK ALES,

2 Hogsheads, Barrels, Halfs and Kegs.

Brewed under McCormick's Patent.



ADDRESS 6 Westerly St. Parker Hill/Mission Hill
COR. near Centre St.NAME

present

original

MAP No. 19N-2ESUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.DATE 1891

Atlases

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER Ira S. Garland

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 14-6/310.4/3-84TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, atticROOF gablecupola -dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne 2-family house, retains clapboard and wood shingle sheathing. Main facade characterized by well crafted front porch w/turned posts, spool work transom and shingle covered pediment. To left of entrance is 2-story octagonal bay. Between floors 1 and 2 is continuous band of wood shingles. Bldg. dominated by broad projecting gable w/large saw cut brackets at overhang. (brackets feature sunburst motif). Multi-panneled panel at attic level flanked by pairs of narrow windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4,000 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#6 Westerly St. is a relatively substantial example of housing in the 1890's subdivision between Centre and Heath Sts. (including Sunnyside St., Gay Head St., Fern Hill St. and Edge Hill St. as well as Westerly St. It is part of the "116 lot subdivision developed by Robert Treat Laine, Boston lawyer and philanthropist (see form on Edge Hill St. Cor.)" for more information on this "substantial workingman's

E.W.G.
III-85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

subdivision. This house retains its original form, fabric and lively element. It is a solid example of 1890's Queen Anne middle class housing. It was built in 1891. Ira S. Garland, coachman, was its first owner. Westerly St along with the other streets in the subdivision was set out in 1888. This house's lot appears as lot #29 on a 55-lot plan by Garbett and Wood dated Sept 1, 1888.



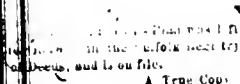
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural
conservation listing.*

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- Atlases-1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
- Boston Directories, 1890's
- Suffolk Deeds-1:2:163
- Note: no Boston Bldgs. Dept info.

★ 33



Book 1904, END

ADDRESS 2-16 Wigglesworth St. ^{between Tremont} _{COR. and Huntington Ave.}NAME present originalMAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.DATE 1872 ^{1873 Atlas} _{Suffolk Deeds 1073:287}
sourceARCHITECT sourceBUILDER sourceOWNER George D. Cox; In 1873: Henry White (Atlas)
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 2/2-84; PH 8 2/5-84*#14 only: PH 8 6/3-84TYPE (residential) single double (3 units) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) rowNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basementROOF Mansard cupola — dormers One single and one tripartite buildingMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brown stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Eight row townhouses constructed of red brick with brownstone trim. Entrance bay is flat, with entry recessed. Two-story octagonal bay projects next to entrance bay. Brownstone lintels + sills feature incized Eastlake motifs. Continuous angled brick-work course embellishes facade between floors 1 and 2. The mansard roof is punctuated with single + tripartite dormers. The octagonal shape of the facade bay is carried through the roof to the dormer.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor Each lot is LOT AREA 1600 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow, hedge-lined front yards; low front stoops have marble steps.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse).

(Map) These eight row houses are important as an integral part of the Wigglesworth-Worthington Street area's collection of well-preserved, well-designed and modestly scaled (compared to The Back Bay) row houses built between the early 1870s to the early 1890s. Constructed of red brick with brownstone trim, these townhouses were built by George D. Cox

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Roxbury + Jamaica Plain. Cox is listed in 1860s Roxbury + Boston directories as a carpenter residing on Regent, corner Alpine (Roxbury).

Cox purchased this property as part of a much larger parcel from Edward S. Rand of Boston July 10, 1871 for \$167,421.60. Deed restrictions stipulated that each house must cost no less than \$4,000.00. Rand had purchased the Wigglesworth-Worthington lots from Thomas Wigglesworth (16 India Wharf house at 1 Park). These houses appear on the 1873 atlas as being owned by Henry White. In 1884 the entire group (#2-16) was owned by the Mechanics Savings Bank. By 1890, each individual lot was owned by a different owner; #2 - J.F. Kenney (occupation undetermined); #4 - J.L. McGovern ("police station 10"); #6 - Milachi Kilduff (8 Station St, Liquors); #8 - E. Corbet (occupation undetermined); #10 - Michael Kilroy (laborer); #12 - Winifred Hunt (widow of Patrick Hunt formerly of the Charlestown Navy Yard); #14 - D.F. Fagan (occupation undetermined); #16 - J.E. Sempt (occupation undetermined). Note: #18, 20 and 22 Wigglesworth are no longer extant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District :

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories : 1875, 1885, 1890

Suffolk County Deeds 1073:287, 1059:28

Atlas 1873, 1874, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906



ADDRESS 1-11 Wigglesworth St. between Tremont St.
COR. and Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George D. Cox deeds, atlas
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 1/4 - 84. #3 only - PH 8 2/6 - 84
PH 8, frame #1-84; PH 8 2/1-84

TYPE (residential) single double (6 units) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

OF Mansard cupola - dormers single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
on main facade

BRIEF DESCRIPTION A group of six row houses. Main facades are composed of
stuccoed brownstone, rear and side walls of brick. Similar in design to
#2-12 Worthington St. Key features include Gibbsonian entrance and window surrounds,
stylized Eastlakean decoration on enframements. Round arc? entrances. 2 story
octagonal bays. Mansard roof has some slates intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Each lot is 1600 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Small, generally hedge-lined front yards.

Tree-lined sidewalk

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally #1-11 Wigglesworth St. is significant
as a relatively rare Boston area example of brownstone-
faced row housing. These houses were built in 1872
as part of an enclave of stylish, modestly scaled
townhouses which include #2-16 and #11-23
Wigglesworth St., #2-12 and #1-31 Worthington St.
and #1605-1615 Tremont St. (See building info. forms

(Map)

IV

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lots for #1-11 were part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thomas Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand Jr. to George D. Cox, carpenter (Jamaica Plain) in 1871. (For more info. on Cox, see form for 1605 Tremont St.)

Cox paid Rand \$167,421.60 for his multi-lot Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets holdings July 10, 1871 (Suffolk Deeds 1073:286).

The 1873 atlas indicates houses on these lots, suggesting a construction date of 1872.

Separate ownership for each of the individual lots began by at least 1880:

- #1 - 1884 owner was Henry M. Wightman, City Engineer; by 1890, owner was Elmar A. Messinger of George A. Fenno & Co. Boys Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
 - #3 - 1880 owner was Archibald Lowden of Lowden Bros. (plumbers)
 - #5 - 1884, 1890 owner was James W. London of Lowden Bros.
 - #7 - 1884, 1890 owners were the heirs of George Butterfield.
 - #9 - 1884 owner was S. Meclis; by 1890, owner was E. Meclis. *
- Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

* Significance continued

- #11 - 1884 owner G. G. Shewell(?); 1890 owner was M. J. E. Chaney

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffolk County deeds: 1059:28; 1073:286

Atlases of Roxbury: 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906



ADDRESS 13-23 Wigglesworth St. COR. between Huntington Ave
+ Tremont St

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 Deeds, atlases
source

ARCHITECT John T. Broadhurst Suffolk Deed
(1146:169)
source

BUILDER Charles L. Peacock
source

OWNER John T. Broadhurst
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 1/4 - 84 ; # 21 only - PH 8 3/4 - 84 ;
23 only - PH 8 6/4 - 84 ; PH 8-6/2-84*
(6 units) ~~PH 8 1/5 - 84 ; PH 8 1/5 - 84~~

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. 0
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers Single + tri partite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Sand concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of six townhouses, fronted with a light sandstone;
brick partition + rear walls. Similar in scale + massing to #1-11 Wigglesworth,
but sandstone contrasts with the darker brownstone of #1-11. Recessed entrances
and windows feature enframements composed of simple pilasters and segmental
arches with incised Eastlake motifs. Mansard roofs feature single dormer above*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
#13-1336; #15-1330; #17,19,23-1334;

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA #21-1333 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____
description cont'd:

entrance bay, octagonal shape of bay carried through roof as a tri partite
dormer. Some roof slopes in the group retain slate shingles.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse).

This group is part of the Wigglesworth - Worthington Sts
area's remarkable collection of stone fronted
rowhouses built in 1872. The enclave includes
#2-16 and #1-11 Wigglesworth St., #2-12 and
#14-24 Worthington St. and #1605-1615 Tremont
St. (See individual forms).

(Map)

IV

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

These lots are part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thom. Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand, Jr. to George D. Cox in 1871. Broadhurst purchased the vacant lots for # 13-23 from Cox in July 1871 (five lots for \$10,000). Deed restrictions stipulated that "no building costing less than \$4,000 shall be placed or erected on said premises" and all were to be of brick or stone. By 1873, John F. Broadhurst (carpenter) owned #13-23 Wigglesworth St. He was listed in city directories as a draughtsman in 1869 (80 Washington St.) and as a carpenter by 1875, when he lived at 1507 Tremont St. By 1884, W. Paul (of A. Paul & Co. jewelers, 408 Washington St.) was the owner of #13; by 1890, W. Paul also owned #'s 15 and 23. By 1884, and at least through 1890, #19 was owned by E. Tierney. By 1884, #21 was owned by the Mechanics Savings Bank; by 1890, #21 was owned by E. Lock Mason (coin dealer, 26 Exchange St.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.
Conservation District

#21
etc

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories
Suffolk County Deeds: 1059.28; 1073.286; 1146.169
Atlases of Roxbury



25

ADDRESS 25-29 WigglesworthST COR. near Huntington Ave.

NAME present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth ST.

DATE 1891 permit application
source

ARCHITECT McGowan & Galvin " "
source

BUILDER McGowan & Galvin " "
source

OWNER Mrs. William Hardcastle
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS #25-^{*}PH 8 1/5-84; #27-PH 8 1/5-84

TYPE (3 units)
residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of three Queen Anne style, 3-family row houses characterized by flat entrance bays and octagonal bays, featuring pedimented lintels, billetwork brickwork panels, multi-panel double doors, corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1640 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This group of three Queen Anne row-houses represents a relatively late addition to the Wigglesworth-Worthington St. area's collection of stylish, late 19th century row houses. #25 was built for a Mrs. William Hardcastle by

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

McGowan (J.H.E.) & Galvin (J.) from plans provided by the same firm, which is listed at 89 Cedar St. in 1891. By 1895 this building was owned by M. Hardcastle.

By 1895, #27 and 29 were owned by P.H. Hogan, who was an engineer at The Institute of Technology (Occupant of #27 was George P. Hardcastle, machinist).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Building Dept. Application for bldg. permit. #54
March 11, 1891.

Atlases 1884, 1890, 1895, 1898
Boston Directories. early 1890's

ADDRESS ³¹⁻³⁵ Wigglesworth ^{ST.} COR. near Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth ST.

DATE 1891 Permit application

[Charles A.?] source
ARCHITECT C.T. Halstrom Permit application

source

BUILDER B.J. Connally "
source

OWNER B.J. Connally
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9-4/6-84*



residential single double ~~row~~ 3-family 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

flat cupola — dormers —

ERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

EF DESCRIPTION ^{One in a} Group of three Queen Anne brick bowfront
rowhouses.

ERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

DITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1600 sq. feet

EWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Important as Queen Anne style 3-family rowhouses which are later additions to the Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets area. During the early 1870s, most of the area was developed ~~in~~ the brownstone, sandstone, marble & brick-faced single-family townhouses

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Huntington Ave. was cut through the area in 1882, spurring construction of #31-35 in 1891.

The original owner (and builder) was Bartholomew J. Connally [or Connolly], a mason, who in 1889 conducted his business at 1006 Tremont St. & lived at 38A East Windsor St. 1890-91 Connally lived at 696 Huntington Ave. and 1892-3 at 629 Huntington Ave.

Architect for this group (#31-35) was Charles A. Halstrom, who conducted a Boston practice during the years 1885-99. In 1891 Halstrom's office was at 22 Congress St., his residence at 200 K St., South Boston.

Halstrom also designed 26 and 28 Worthington St. (See forms).

By 1895, #31 was owned by M. Mahoney,

By 1895, #33 was owned by E.T. Curley,

By 1895, #35 was owned by Mary Murphy.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Building Dept. Application for permit to build. No. 351
Oct. 4, 1891

ADDRESS 2-12 Worthington St COR. near Tremont St.

NAME present original

MAP No. Z1N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 Suffolk Co. Deeds.
source 1146.169

ARCHITECT John T. Broadhurst " "
source

BUILDER Charles L. Peacock " "
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9 3/1-84, PH 9-52-84,

PH 9 2/6-84* ; PH 9 3/2-84*
(6 units)

TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and attic

ROOF mansard cupola dormers single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone brown (front concrete iron/steel/alum.
facades)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 6 townhouses characterized by
rusticated brownstone facades, identical to #1-11 Wigglesworth St.
Recessed entrances with Gibbsian enframements, round arches with keystones;
windows exhibit similar enframements. Two story octagonal bays.
Double doors on #2 appear to be original.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS hedge-lined front yards

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Along with 1-11 Wigglesworth, this group represents a relatively rare Boston area example of brownstone-faced row housing, particularly for townhouses of a much more modest scale than those of the Back Bay. More typically,

(Map)



#2

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/
The Arts	_____	settlement
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/	_____	Political
development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) #8

brick was used for facade materials on bowfront or octagonal bay row housing. In addition, incized Eastlake and Neo-Grec motifs were not widely employed to ornament post-Civil War Boston buildings. The lots for #2-12 were part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thomas Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand Jr. to George D. Cox, carpenter, in June, July 1871. Cox was living at Regent, corner Alpine (Roxbury) in 1868 and in Jamaica Plain at Center, corner Orchard in 1870. In the latter year he was listed as a builder and real estate dealer with an office at 3 School St., Boston. Cox was responsible for the Cox Building (Eliot Square, Roxbury: a Boston Landmark) of 1870, and for a time maintained offices there. Cedar St., Roxbury, was also constructed by Cox (1871).

By 1884, the Lowell 5¢ Savings Bank owned #2, #10 and #12; By 1890, #2 was owned by Mathew McCormick, a salesman; #12 by R.M. Kelly. By 1884-1890, #4 was owned by T. Upham, Trustee. *

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

* Significance Continued:

By 1884, #6 was owned by M.M. McKenna.

By 1884, #8 was owned by The Winnissimmet Co. of Chelsea, MA. and in 1890 by Catherine Dolan.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories.

Atlases of Roxbury - 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906

Suffolk Co. Deeds 1146.169

ADDRESS 14-24 Worthington St. ^{between Tremont} COR. & Smith StreetsNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.DATE 1872 atlas
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER George D. Cox
sourceOWNER George D. Cox
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS PH 9 3/3-84 * PH 9 5/3-84 *TYPE residential single double (6 units) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basementROOF Mansard cupola — dormers single & tripartiteMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brown trim concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of six rowhouses,
constructed of red brick, characterized by flat entrance bay and
2-story octagonal bays. Sills and lintels are of brownstone; lintels
feature incised Easthikian motifs, and modified brackets. Facade
exhibits passages of angled brickwork; also cornice of angled brick
work as well as copper cornice with dentils.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Each unit is 1400 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____



#22 #24

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Integral part of the group of 6 row houses (#14-24), built at same time as groups at 2-12 Worthington St., 1-31 Worthington St., 1-23 and 2-16 Wigglesworth St. and 1605-1615 Tremont St. (see forms for).
The Wigglesworth-Worthington Sts.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

enclave are part of a triangular area on the north side of Tremont St., developed in 1872 by George D. Cox primarily and also Henry White, John Broadhurst (with some later residences as well)

Cox was a Jamaica Plain builder with offices at 3 School St., Boston, & in 1870. (See form for 1605 Tremont St.)

Undoubtedly, plans to build the Mission Church _____?

Further to the southeast on Tremont St. triggered real estate speculation and building in the area during the early 1870's. Architecturally, these modestly scaled (compared to those of the Back Bay) are unusually stylish, employing brownstone, sandstone, and marble facing materials at a time when brick was the favored material, particularly of less lavish row houses.

By 1874, #14 was owned by T.F. Maley.

By 1884, #16 was owned by W.S. Butler, #18 was owned by K. Marcus,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

* Significance Continued :

20 was owned by John C. Gilbert, who lived on Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, and was in business as J.C. Gilbert Grocers, Tremont row, # 22 was owned by Albert B. Pulsifer (clerk) and # 24 was owned by J. Weiler.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Atlases. 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906

Boston Directories. 1885, 1890

ADDRESS 26, 28 Worthington St COR. near Smith St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth

DATE Nov. 2, 1891 PERMIT TO BUILD
source

ARCHITECT C. HALSTROM
source

BUILDER B. J. CONNOLLY
source

OWNER B. J. CONNOLLY
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9-3/4, 3/5-84, PH 9-5/2-84



TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

NO. OF Flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #26 + #28 are a pair of red brick bowfront Queen Anne row houses distinguished by lively use of projecting and recessed brickwork panels, courses, etc.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #26-1440, #28-1580 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#26 and #28 Worthington Street represent a relatively late addition to the Wigglesworth-Worthington St. area's collection of well-preserved, late 19th century row houses.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

By 1906, #26' + #28 owned by T. J. Conway, who lived at 140 Ward St. Conway continued owning the building at least until 1915, when he lived at 172 St. Alphonsus.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ADDRESS 30, 32 Worthington St. COR. near Smith St.
and 34

NAME present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth

DATE 1892 30+32: 34: by 1893 Building permit application
source

ARCHITECT William Holmes " "
source

BUILDER Mulligan & Gorham " "
source

OWNER Patrick Grinham original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9-3/4, 3/6-84; PH 9-5/2-84;



30 32 34

TYPE (residential) single (2 units - 3 family) double row 2-rm. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #1's 30+32 are a pair of brick Queen Anne row houses which feature flattened bow fronts and decorative brickwork courses. #34 Appears to have originally resembled 30+32, but now altered by stucco, window changes

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #30-1881 #32-1879 #34-2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#30+32 Both of These two buildings represent a relatively late addition to the Wigglesworth-Worthington St. area's collection of stylish, modestly scaled late 19th century row houses. #30 and 32

(Map)

ARCHITECT HOLMES WAS DESIGNER OF BOTH FRAME 1, 2, AND 3-FAMILY DWELLINGS (IN ROXBURY, DORCHESTER, AND JAMAICA PLAIN), AND BRICK MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS IN ROXBURY. [SEE ALSO FORM FOR 641-643 HUNTINGTON AVE. and 160 LONGWOOD AVE, FENWAY SURVEY] HOLMES IMMIGRATED TO THE U.S. FROM IRELAND (B. 1855, D. APRIL 15, 1898). FROM 1878-1882, CITY DIRECTORIES LIST HIM AS A CARPENTER, AND FROM 1883-1897 AS AN ARCHITECT. HOLMES' RESIDENCE WAS AT 15 CORTES DURING THE YEARS 1878-1886. THIS WAS ALSO THE BUSINESS AND HOME ADDRESS FOR THE HOLMES BROTHERS, BUILDERS. WILLIAM HOLMES WAS LIVING AT 17 CORTES IN 1887, AND 30 WALNUT PL. IN 1888. UPON COMPLETION* OF THE "HOTEL ESIE", 643 HUNTINGTON AVE., HE MOVED THERE, AND IN 1890 TO THE "ORMONDE" NEXT DOOR, WHICH HE ALSO DESIGNED. FROM 1891-1894, HOLMES' OFFICE WAS AT 252 COLUMBUS AVE. IN 1893 HIS RESIDENCE LOCATION CHANGED TO 34 WORTHINGTON AVE., WHERE HE LIVED UNTIL HIS DEATH.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

... were built in 1892 to house three families each. Designed by architect William Holmes, who was that year in business at 252 Columbus Ave., living at 641 Huntington Ave.

Builders were given on the permit application as Mulligan and Gorham. 1892 Directories list two John Mulligans, one a mason at 81 Essex St., another an engineer at 33 Batterymarch St., residence 38 Conant St. However, no Gorham is listed.

#30 was originally owned by Patrick Grinham, a carrier who lived at 1293 Tremont St., and the owner in 1895 was M. Grinham.

#32 was also originally owned by Patrick Grinham + then by M. Grinham in 1895.

#34 was the residence of Holmes from 1893 to his death (1898)
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District ..

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories.

Boston Building Dept. Application for Permit to Build (July 15, 1892)

Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Dept., Architect & Builder Card Catalog:
William Holmes.

ADDRESS 1-31 Worthington St COR. near Tremont St.

NAME

present

original

MAP No. 21N-9ESUB AREA Wigglesworth STDATE 1872

deeds, atlases

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER George D. Cox deeds, atlases

source

OWNER George D. Cox

original

present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9-5/3-84, PH 9-5/4-84PH 9 4/2-84* and 4/3-84*

TYPE

residential single
(non-residential)

double

(16 units)
row 2-ram.

3-deck

ten

apt.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)

2plus basement & attic

ROOF

Mansard

cupola

dormers single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame)

clapboards

shingles

stucco

asphalt

asbestos

alum/vinyl

(Other) brickstone brownst. trim

concrete

iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

A Group of 16 rowhouses constructed of red brick with brownstone trim. #1-19 feature flat entrance bays with octagonal projecting bays. Brownstone entrance and window enframements (many in group are painted) feature incized Eastlake motifs. Recessed entrances feature paneled pilaster enframements, rectangular transoms above double doors. Small decorative panels containing*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION

minor

moderate

drastic

CONDITION

good

fair

poor

LOT AREA

Each unit is

1440

sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

small, hedge-lined front yards

*Description cont'd:

angled brickwork located between floors 1 & 2. #21-31 feature semi-octagonal projecting bays. #13-19 have bow fronts.

SIGNIFICANCE

(cont'd on reverse)

(#1-31)

This group is important as part of the Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets area's collection of stylish, modestly scaled and well-preserved row houses built in 1872 by Jamaica Plain builder George D. Cox (see form for 1605 Tremont for more info on Cox). Although not

(Map)

IV

F.W.G. C.K. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicabl

Aboriginal	_____	Conservat
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Explorat:
The Arts	_____	settler
Commerce	_____	Industry
Communication	_____	Military
Community/ development	_____	Politica



#31

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

faced with brownstone, sandstone, or marble (in the manner of #2-12 Worthington, 13-23 Wigglesworth, and 1605-1615 Tremont, respectively) this row is distinguished by an interesting, rhythmic progression of bow and square-edged bays, stylish use of brownstone, incized Eastlake motifs, angled brickwork, etc. and distinctive mansard roof slopes. George D. Cox purchased the lots for #1-31 Worthington St. in July 1871; Nine of the lots (15-21) were sold to James McPhail. In Sept. 1871 for \$18,000.

#1 - In 1854, belonged to Hugh Gormley (laborer) who continued to own it in 1890.

#3 - In 1881, was purchased by John G. Cane for \$3,500 from Gamaliel B. Smith of Boston. Cane, whose occupation was listed as "restaurant, 53 Court St," continued to own #3 in 1884.

#5 + #7 - In 1884, both were owned by A. Wilbur Heirs

By 1884, #13, 15, 17 + 19 were owned by Preades & Mechams.

By 1890, #13 was owned by E.J. O'Dowd, #15 was owned by M.T. Aberdee,

#17 was owned by M. Smith, #19 was owned by A. Kiley

In 1884, #21, 23, 25 + 27 were owned by East Boston Savings Bank.

By 1890, #21 was owned by E.T. Shipley, #23 was owned by S. Morris, *

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

*Significance Continued:

#25 was the property of J. Jans, #27 was owned by M.W. Wilkinson.

By 1890, #29 was owned by F. Bundy + #31 was owned by B.F. Parker.

Bibliography and/or references (such as 1 records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases of Roxbury

Suffolk County Deeds. 1073.294

Boston Directories



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